

C. SMITH, M.D.

5. S. d.

THE

ANCIENT AND PRESENT

STATE

OF THE

COUNTY OF KERRY.

CONTAINING A

NATURAL, CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION THEREOF.

BY

CHARLES SMITH, M.D.

Author of the NATURAL and CIVIL HISTORIES of the Counties of *CORK* and *WATERFORD.*

Res ardua, vetuſtis novitatem dare, novis autoritatem, obſoletis nitorem, obſcuris lucem, faſtiditis gratiam, dubiis fidem, omnibus vero naturam, & naturæ ſuæ omnia.

PLINII HIST. AD VESPASIAN. Præfatio.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

ROBERT,

LORD VISCOUNT *JOCELYN*,

BARON *NEWPORT*,

LORD CHANCELLOR,

And one of the LORDS JUSTICES of

IRELAND.

My LORD,

YOUR Lordſhip's condeſcenſion in honouring the PHYSICO-HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ſo far with your countenance and protection, as to accept of being elected their preſident; and your laudable character for promoting the improvement of arts and natural knowledge in this kingdom, embolden me to publiſh this volume under your Lordſhip's patronage.

All first attempts of this nature must fall very short of perfection, partly owing to the variety of subjects; and partly to the difficulty of collecting materials for such a work, which lie dispersed in different places, particularly several manuscripts, containing curious anecdotes of our antiquities and civil history, which are in private Hands; among which, your Lordship's noble collection of manuscripts, relative to *Ireland*, is by far the largest, and most curious. As one part of this design is the gathering up these fragments of history, and publishing them in chronological order, I hope it may meet with your Lordship's favourable acceptance.

This Kingdom, my Lord, is a kind of *Terra Incognita* to the greater part of *Europe*, who know very little either of its topography, geography, civil or natural history; none of which sciences have been cultivated here to any purpose. I confess that this country might be better described by abler hands, and yet, unfortunately, the lot hath fallen upon me to publish a larger account of a considerable tract of it, than hath hitherto been attempted. These branches of knowledge cannot be pursued without visiting and surveying every spot, which requires more time, labour, and expence, than most private persons qualified for the task can bestow. While a SOCIETY subsisted for the support of these inquiries, I met, my Lord, with their assistance, incouragement, and even their thanks, for the description of such

ſuch counties as I have hitherto publiſhed; but their meetings have been ſo long diſcontinued, that I am left either to ſtruggle by myſelf through every difficulty attending this undertaking, or, to deſiſt from a purſuit that has coſt me ſo many years labour to bring to ſome perfection.

In this ſituation, I have had no recourſe but to your Lordſhip's patronage, which, yet, I cannot propoſe to beſpeak, leſt the prefixing your Lordſhip's name to theſe ſheets might imply a ſollicitation to ſupport ſuch Errors as they may contain.

For which reaſon, I deſire not that your Lordſhip ſhould be a patron further than you are a Judge; but if this work deſerves acceptance, in being one, I hope you will be both.

A deſcription of *KERRY*, with ſome hints for its further improvement, may not be improperly preſented to your Lordſhip, as both the county, and a principal noble family in it, ſtand indebted to you for the direction of the happy genius of your noble ward, who is at preſent an honour to both, and who will one day, by your Lordſhip's care, be an ornament to the kingdom. Upon the whole, my Lord, I perſuade myſelf, that this attempt will be received with that indulgence the exerciſe of which is natural to you; and is not the leaſt of thoſe diſtinguiſhing virtues by which you have gained an univerſal eſteem.

Here, my Lord, I have a large ſubject before me, if I were capable of purſuing it; and if I was not made acquainted with your

Lordſhip's

Lordſhip's particular delicacy, by which, you are not more careful to deſerve the greateſt praiſes, than you are nice in receiving even the leaſt. And yet I cannot forbear applying to your Lordſhip what ſir *Robert Naunton* has long ſince obſerved of a lord *Buckhurſt* in queen *Elizabeth*'s reign, " that the court in her time was always divided into parties, and though every body fell in warmly with one ſide or other, he always kept himſelf free from them; and that he had no aim but the ſervice of his ſovereign and his country." But I muſt forbear, as I reflect, that if I am to hope for any countenance from your Lordſhip, I muſt deſiſt from all ſhew of panegyric; I ſhall therefore only preſume to add, that I am, with due reſpect,

My LORD,

Your LORDSHIP's moſt devoted

And moſt obedient

Humble Servant,

Charles Smith.

CONTENTS.

THE INTRODUCTION. Page ix

CHAP. I.

Of the antient name of the territories and first inhabitants of this county; with some account of the principal families settled therein, before the reign of Q. Elizabeth. 23

CHAP. II.

Of the principal English families who have settled in this county, from the reign of Q. Elizabeth *to the present time.* 32

CHAP. III.

Of the ecclesiastical state of this county. 67

CHAP. IV.

Of the bounds, extent, latitude, and longitude of this county, number of inhabitants, its products, and civil division. 72

CHAP. V.

A topographical description of the southern baronies of Kerry, *viz.* Glanerought, Dunkerron, *and* Iveragh. 79

CHAP. VI.

A description of the barony of Magunihy, *and the lake of* Killarney. 123

CHAP. VII.

The topography of the baronies of Trughanackmy *and* Corckaguiny. 148

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

The topography of the baronies of Clanmaurice *and* Iraghticonnor. Page 197

CHAP. IX.

The civil history of this county. 234

CHAP. X.

The rise and progress of the rivers of this county. 328

CHAP. XI.

Of the medicinal waters hitherto discovered in this county, with an analysis of them. 336

CHAP. XII.

A new hydrographical description of the harbours, creeks, bays, roads, islands, points, and head-lands on the coasts of Kerry, *with other matters relative thereto.* 349

CHAP. XIII.

Of the fish and fisheries of this county, with some account of the fowls peculiar to these parts. 364

CHAP. XIV.

Of the rare and useful plants growing in Kerry. 372

CHAP. XV.

Of the most remarkable fossils discovered in this county. 385

CHAP. XVI.

Of remarkable persons born in this county. 412

THE

THE

INTRODUCTION.

THERE are few countries in *Europe* ſo very little known to the other parts of it, as this kingdom of *Ireland* has been: and this probably took its riſe, from our want of care to have our moſt uſeful advantages repreſented to ſtrangers in a proper manner. This ſilence hath, no doubt, been very prejudicial to us in the judgment that our neighbours have often made, not only concerning the condition of our country, but alſo, as to the ſtate of our learning. I muſt, therefore, beg leave once more in the following ſheets, to treſpaſs ſomewhat upon this diſpoſition of my countrymen, to the end, that, as the repreſentation of their bravery has manifeſtly been admired abroad, and ſo much eſteemed, even by the enemies of their country, as gladly to ſeduce them into their pay; ſo, I flatter myſelf, that there ſhall be, by ſuch undertakings as theſe, which may diſplay its natural perfections in the beſt light, ſuch a remarkable addition to its renown, as may encourage and invite foreigners, friends to our conſtitution, to come and reſide among us, in ſuch numbers as will more than counterballance the loſs of thoſe, whoſe unhappy preju-

dices draw them to ſerve its real foes: for ſurely ſuch they are, who fight to deſtroy liberty, and to enſlave mankind.

In purſuing theſe inquiries, I have ever laid it down as a fundamental rule, that when I could poſſibly get to ſee the ſubjects I treat of, I never truſted to the reports or relations of others; and the want of this exactneſs, has very much diminiſhed the credit of former writers in this way. It might elſe have ſeemed ſtrange, that ſo many learned men, who employed ſuch a variety of hands at work; as *Ariſtotle*, *Pliny*, and the infinite number of modern writers of natural hiſtory, many of whom had the ſupport and purſes of princes, and who were ſo watchful and ready to catch up all relations of this ſort, ſhould yet be able to collect ſo few uſeful obſervations: but the reaſon is evident, that while they thought it ſufficient to be only the receivers of others intelligence, they have either employed ignorant ſearchers, who knew not how to digeſt or diſtinguiſh what they found; or frivolous, who always loved to come home laden, though with but trifles; or, which is much worſe, crafty, who having perceived the humour of thoſe who paid them well, would always take care to bring in ſuch collections, as might ſeem to agree with the opinions and principles of their maſters, however little they did with nature herſelf.

There is ſcarce any country in *Europe* where this ſearching ſpirit, and affection to ſenſible knowledge have not prevailed. It is true the conveniencies for ſuch labours are not equal in all places; ſome want the aſſiſtance of others hands; ſome, the contribution of others purſes; ſome, the benefit of excellent inſtruments; and others, the patronage of the great: yet, according to their ſeveral powers, they have been for many years paſt intent upon ſuch practical ſtudies. Witneſs, the

the *French* academies at *Paris*, *Bourdeaux*, &c. founded by the celebrated. M. *Colbert* in the reign of *Lewis* XIV; a reign, as remarkable for the ſplendor of the ſciences, as for the noiſe of arms. Alſo the once celebrated academy of *Florence*, founded by prince *Leopold*, brother to the great duke of *Tuſcany*. In *Germany*, the *Leipſic* tranſactions, the acts of other ſocieties, and the labours of private perſons are very numerous in this way; nor has the attention to commerce intirely ingroſſed all the time of the inhabitants of the *Low Countries*: they have produced an *Hugenius*, who hath greatly improved their ſpeculative mathematics, as well as their practical; and their ſituation, and ſcarcity of land has put them upon the invention of many uſeful engines for diſpatch, as I have noticed in another Work *(a)*.

Before I draw nearer home, I cannot but mention, the great encouragement given by his *Pruſſian* majeſty, to every undertaking that can poſſibly aggrandize or enrich his dominions, in which many thouſands of foreign proteſtants have lately ſettled. And yet, his is a country, where, notwithſtanding the tedious chicanery of law-ſuits hath been abridged, both the law and liberty of the ſubject ſtill depend upon the will of the ſovereign; the very cauſe, perhaps, which has drawn thoſe ſtrangers thither, as by this means he can the eaſier provide for them at the expence of his own ſubjects, than can be done under an happier conſtitution, where every man's property is ſacred: but, though by the bounty of the reigning prince, they may enjoy an happy and quiet ſubſiſtance for the preſent, yet they have only removed from one arbitrary government to another, and cannot be certain of entailing liberty, the greateſt bleſſing of human life, upon their poſterity, as they might have done

(a) Introduct. to the Hiſt. of *Waterford*, p. xii.

had they not paſſed by the country of its abode. Every body is well acquainted with the amazing improvement made by another great prince in the largeſt and moſt barbarous country in *Europe*. To dwell longer on particulars would be only to recapitulate the life and hiſtory of the celebrated Czar *Peter the Great*. But I ſhall haſten homeward, to obſerve, that natural enquiries have been long carried on in *England*, to its great emolument and profit. The firſt Members of its ROYAL SOCIETY have, by their joint labours, contributed largely thereto; and the preſent members of that learned and reſpectable body ſtill happily perſevere in this noble deſign. Moſt of the *Engliſh* counties have been frequently ſurveyed; and from *Cambden*'s time to the preſent, we have had ſeveral deſcriptions of them: notwithſtanding all which, the honourable ſociety of ANTIQUARIES in *London*, partly employ themſelves in making further inquiries into the antiquities, curioſities, and natural hiſtory of the counties of that kingdom. But as to the remarkable things in our country, one may apply to us what *Pliny* ſaid formerly to the *Romans* in his time, when he complains of the ſlender notice they took of the magnificent ſtatues, with which ſeveral porticoes were adorned. "Magni negotiorum, officiorumque acervi abducunt omnes à "contemplatione talium, &c." *i. e.* The great hurry and multitude of buſineſs and employments divert mankind from the contemplation of theſe objects; a contemplation, as he adds, ſuited to thoſe only, who have leiſure, and a tranquillity of mind.

This kingdom, like the *ultima Thule* of the antients, ſtill remains in obſcurity to the reſt of the learned world, who are ſtill amuſed with fables, and very falſe and ſcandalous accounts of it. And this ſeems to be at preſent, the only country in *Europe*, ſo much wanting in public ſpirit, that it

is

is incapable of keeping up a ſociety of gentlemen, who may meet at proper intervals for ſuch laudable purpoſes, as the above-mentioned ſocieties are engaged in.

The hiſtory of this iſland in former times, doth not point out a proper period for making inquiries of this nature: we ſhall by a little retroſpection, find ſome remarkable accidents that retarded theſe intentions, which were ſtill ready to break forth in ſpite of all oppoſition. Until the reign of *James* I. this kingdom was conſtantly in a ſtate of war, its government was very unſettled, and in many places the *Engliſh* laws were not acknowledged: they who would inform themſelves further in this matter may look into ſir *John Davis*'s Diſcourſe "why "*Ireland* was never intirely ſubdued, until the "commencement of that reign." That writer having extremely well drawn up the political ſtate of this kingdom down to that period, I ſhall confine myſelf to give a ſhort ſketch of the cauſes that hindered the growth of its improvement ſince that *(b)* reign began.

The

(b) The *Iriſh* nation is univerſally acknowledged to be of great antiquity: they wanted neither wit, nor valour; they received the chriſtian faith as early as moſt countries of this weſtern world. Above 1300 years ſince, they were great lovers of muſic, poetry, and many kinds of polite literature; and poſſeſſed a country abounding with all things neceſſary for the civil life of man; yet what is ſurpriſing, they never erected any houſes of brick, or ſtone, before the reign of *Henry* II. as moſt writers affirm; or at leaſt a very few; until they ſaw the *Engliſh* begin to build caſtles upon their borders; and in imitation of them, they erected ſome few piles for their chiefs: Yet no private perſon ever built any houſe of ſtone but ſuch, who in later times had grants of their eſtates from *James* I. or *Charles* I. neither did any of them in all that period, plant either gardens or orchards, incloſe or improve their lands, live together in ſettled villages or towns, or make any proviſion for poſterity: which being contrary to all common ſenſe and reaſon, can only be imputed, as ſir *John Davis* juſtly remarks,

The *Engliſh* undertakers, particularly the citizens of *London*, began at this time to plant, build and improve the province of *Ulſter*, as the firſt earl of *Cork* and other adventurers did that of *Munſter*; yet there were few branches of trade carried on. In the ſucceeding reign, the earl of *Strafford* began to think of introducing commerce and manufactures, particularly that of linen; and to encourage the exportation of the produce of the country, with an intention rather of enriching the ſtate by cuſtoms, than the people in general, as appears from his letters: Thus, either from deſign or ignorance, the crown was to be enriched by the oppreſſion of the ſubject; for the revenues, like thoſe now in *France*, were let to rapacious farmers, and many branches of trade, particularly that of tobacco, monopolized, which bad conduct fruſtrated all the ſchemes for traffic in their infancy, and partly in the end brought on his own deſtruction.

The wars of 1641 ſucceeded ſoon after, and this country remained unſettled till the reſtoration, when ſeveral projects were again ſet on foot for the employment of the people. A council of trade was appointed, and ſeveral wiſe men were conſulted, particularly ſir *William Petty*, who beſt underſtood the genius of the natives, and the natural ſtate and products of the country; as appears from his political anatomy of *Ireland*, and other tracts relating to the civil polity and improvement of the kingdom, which were publiſhed about that time.

to their old cuſtoms of *Taniſtry*, and *Gavelkind*, which made their eſtates ſo uncertain and tranſitory. For who would plant or improve, or build upon that land, when he knew not who was to poſſeſs it after his death? By the cuſtom of *Gavelkind* every child being born to inherit land, they ſcorned to condeſcend to huſbandry or trades, ſo that they rather choſe to live at home by extortion, and what they termed *coſbering*, than to labour for their maintenance.

His

His having ſurveyed the forfeited eſtates, his acquaintance with the ſoil, manner of living, and cuſtoms of the natives; and above all, the ſtrength of his own genius, enabled him to point out ſeveral very proper ſchemes, to be put in practice, for enriching, beautifying, and rendering this country happy. The duke of *Ormond*, then at the head of affairs, with the earls of *Orrery* and *Mountrath*, all contributed greatly to puſh on theſe ſchemes; ſo that during the reign of *Charles* IId. the *Engliſh* ſoldiers and officers who reduced the rebellion, began to build, plant, and improve, in a few years, more largely than had appeared for many ages before; few ſtructures being even then to be ſeen in the country, proper to reſide in, but old caſtles and fortified houſes.

The ſucceeding meaſures of the next unfortunate reign ſoon obſtructed the labours of the induſtrious *Engliſh*. An ill-guided, impolitic, bigotted perſecution began to diſturb the tranquillity of the nation, even before its former ſcars were well healed. Oppreſſion on the account of religion, and a refuſal of common equity ſucceeded, which forced the *Engliſh* from their improvements, and ſettlements, and obliged numbers of them to fly to their native country for protection. This falſe policy, acted barefacedly here, and more covertly in *England*, paved the way for the revolution; by which peace and her happy conſequences were again reſtored to *Ireland*. Times which ſucceed thoſe of war and confuſion, often make an ample recompence for the infinite calamities which preceded them: mankind are, inſtead of thinking on the ſcenes of war, ſtirred up to cultivate the arts of peace, it being the uſual benefit that follows upon tempeſts and thunders in the ſtate, as well as in the ſky, that they purify and clear the air which they diſturb.

At this preſent time, the blindneſs of former ages, and the miſeries of the laſt are vaniſhed. Now mankind are generally grown weary of the reliques of antiquity, and ſatiated with religious controverſies; and now, not only the eyes of men are open, but their hands are ready and prepared to work; and there ſeems to be an univerſal deſire of induſtry and improvement, and an happy degree of quietneſs, ſecurity, and honeſty reigning among us. Theſe advantages have indeed for ſome years paſt been afforded us, and yet the proſecution of theſe inquiries has been neglected. The reaſon ſeems to be, that there have been always ſeveral other more gainful profeſſions, which have drawn away the inclinations of men from following this deſign, which by their profit and honour have allured the greateſt part of the men of art and reaſon to addict themſelves to them; whilſt the ſearch after ſeverer knowledge has been looked upon as a ſtudy out of the way, and fitter for a melancholy humoriſt, or retired perſon, than to make men equal to buſineſs, or ſerviceable to their country: and ſuch perſons are indeed in as bad a condition, as the ſlaves that work in the *Peruvian* mines, condemned for ever to that drudgery, and never to be redeemed to any other employment. However it be, it is not to be wondered at, if men have not been very zealous about thoſe ſtudies, which have been ſo far removed from preſent benefit, and from the applauſe of mankind. For what ſhould incite them to lay out their time and labour in this manner, when they ſhall ſee all the rewards which might give life to their induſtry paſſing by them, and beſtowed on the deſerts of eaſier ſtudies: and while they for all their pains and public ſpirit, ſhall perhaps be ſerved as the poor man was in the fable, who while he went down into the well, in aſſurance that he ſhould find a mighty treaſure there,

there, was in the mean time robbed by his companions of his cloak and all the booty he had gotten.

Thus it has been the unhappy fate of many propoſers of uſeful works, in moſt ages and countries to meet with ill treatment; not only from thoſe who envy them the honour they acquire, but alſo from the very perſons for whoſe ſakes they labour: whilſt they, who ſucceed them, and have only altered or added ſome ſmall matter to thoſe things which they have begun, and carried on with infinite pains and labour, are uſually enriched thereby: the diſcoverers themſelves generally meeting with contempt and impoveriſhment, the effects of their induſtry are decried while they live; the fruits of their ſtudies are frequently alienated from their friends, and they are branded with the common title of projectors; though it be but too true, that many have mingled themſelves with the throng of uſeful inquirers: but though the impudence and folly of ſuch pretenders cannot be avoided, ſober and judicious obſervers ought not to be neglected. *(c)* It is better ſometimes, to endure vanities, than out of too much nicety to loſe any real invention: ſuch people ought to be uſed as miniſters of ſtate do ſpies, for intelligence, who wiſely encourage all, leſt by ſhewing themſelves too ſcrupulous of being impoſed upon, by

(c) The generality of mankind are apt to ſuſpect all new undertakings to be either jobbs or chimæras; eſpecially if they are to be attended with the leaſt charge or expence; and by this kind of jealouſy many excellent things have been loſt: Of this *England* was once a fatal inſtance; for it was the apprehenſion of being circumvented, that made *Henry* VII. though in moſt other reſpects a very wiſe prince, delay *Chriſtopher Columbus* too long, when he came with the promiſe of a new world: whereas, a little more confidence in his art, and a ſmall charge in furniſhing out a few ſhips, would have yearly brought all the treaſures of *Mexico* and *Peru* to *England*, which now arrive in *Spain*.

falſehoods,

falſehoods, they may chance to be deprived of the knowledge of ſome important facts.

By an undertaking of this kind, if it could be carried on through the kingdom with any tolerable degree of exactneſs, many advantages would ariſe, a few of which I ſhall beg leave to ſet down. The variety of ſoils and lands may be readily pointed out and diſcovered; the number, capacities, and employments of the inhabitants eſtimated; the intrinſic and accidental differences of each part of the kingdom be known: for inſtance, the geometrical contents, figure, and ſituation of all the lands of *Ireland*, according to their natural, permanent, and conſpicuous bounds; the quantity, kinds, and value of the product of each diſtrict may be found, which is what I call their intrinſic value; the extrinſic is, why a parcel of land lying near a large town ſhall be double in value to a parcel of land of the ſame extent and goodneſs, but further off. How many people there are of each ſex, age, ſtate, religion, trade, rank, or degree, by which means trade and government may be made more certain and regular: For if the number of people were known, the conſumption they made might be known, ſo as trade might not be expected, where it is impoſſible to ſubſiſt: for if the inhabitants are thin, who neither work themſelves, nor employ others, and conſume, in proportion to their numbers, few things beſide their own product, which is too much the caſe of the bulk of the natives of the county I am now about to deſcribe, they are unfit ſubjects of trade, let their other conveniencies be what they will. If theſe inquiries were properly made, and communicated to the public, it would appear that few of the people work upon neceſſary labours and callings, and thoſe chiefly among the poor

poor and middle ſort; for how many women and children do nothing, and only learn, inſtead of handling the wheel and the diſtaff, to ſpend what others earn? how many are employed on an idle, lazy attendance on others? and how few are occupied in raiſing neceſſary food, and making cloathing? both which neceſſaries, we from our indolence import in large quantities from abroad. Without the knowledge of theſe particulars, it is impoſſible to eſtimate to what height the trade and wealth of the kingdom may be extended. The treaſure ariſing from the impoſts on imported commodities, though very conſiderable, cannot poſſibly effect it, as they are an heavy ballance againſt us; nor will an eſtimate of the value of our exports do it, as they are but a very ſmall part of what products might be raiſed, and are only proportionable to the idle and induſtrious hands, and the cultivated and uncultivated lands in the kingdom. Strangers to the country, who may eſtimate its riches by the ſplendor they ſee in our capital city, will likewiſe be miſtaken, and form a very wrong eſtimate of the other parts of this iſland: For as its wealth is inconſiderable, yet being intirely in the hands of a few perſons, many of whom parade it beyond their incomes, the reſt of its people are impoveriſhed in proportion, and conſequently are leſs able to ſet up manufactures, or purſue agriculture to any purpoſe; whereby, they are unable alſo to pay taxes, which in all countries at laſt ariſe from the labouring part of mankind, and not from the gentry and better ſort, whoſe incomes alſo ſpring from the labour of the poor, they being but a ſmall part of the community in proportion to the lower rank of the people. Hence, either the public runs into debt, if taxes are laid upon trade higher than it can bear;

or

or the poor being oppreſſed, raiſe unſufferable complaints againſt all taxes that may affect them.

I have been ſo long engaged in this deſign, it being upwards of ten years ſince I began to collect materials for theſe county deſcriptions, that it is in ſome meaſure too late to look back; and I can only apply myſelf, in behalf of the preſent undertaking, to that good nature which a great man has long ſince obſerved to be ſo peculiar to theſe nations, that there is ſcarce any expreſſion to ſignify it by in any other language. To this I muſt again fly for protection, and intreat my readers, that they would interpret my failings to be only errors, ſuch as human nature is liable to, and that they would take them in this light, rather than impute them to any deſign either to miſrepreſent things, or conceal them from the public. And the truth of this will the more readily appear, when I ſhall inform them, that I have been at much pains to collect accounts of ſuch errors and omiſſions, as I have been hitherto guilty of, in order to add them as an appendix to my county deſcriptions already publiſhed. The author is ſenſible that ſo complicated a work, on the firſt attempt, cannot be free from faults, which future editions and further light muſt rectify. The celebrated *Britannia* of *Cambden* made but a poor appearance on its firſt publication, as every body may ſee, by comparing that edition of it with the latter ones: but had not the foundation been laid properly, the ſuperſtructure could never have been raiſed; and yet taking one county with another in that work, as it now ſtands, there hath not been a tenth part done of what is offered in this preſent undertaking.

Though

Though I am aware of this introduction being too tedious, I have it not in my power to take off my hand, till by returning thanks to ſeveral of the gentlemen of this county, I ſhall have made ſome ſmall acknowledgment for the frank aſſiſtance, ſubſcriptions, and numerous civilities which I have in general received from them towards carrying on this undertaking, during my reſidence among them; nor can I contain myſelf from making the like grateful acknowledgment to others, who, although not inhabitants of this county, have no leſs favoured and encouraged this work.

THE

THE COUNTY OF KERRY

Fitz-Morris, Earl of Kerry

VIRTUTE NON VERBIS

Herbert Lord Castle Island

Gage Vis.t Gage of Castle Island

Feilding, Earl of Desmond

Annesley, Viscount Valentia

Child, Earl Tilney of Castlemain

Brown, Viscount Kenmare

Gor. Carty E. of Glancarr

Petty, Vis.t Dunkerron

Power, Vis.t Valentia

Fitz Gerald, E. of Desmond

Palmer, E. of Castlemain

To the NOBILITY and GENTRY of this COUNTY this MAP Drawn from Actual Surveys is Inscribed by their most Obed.t Serv.t Cha.s Smith

D. L'Amarde Sculp.t

Refferences

Towns
Boroughs
Castles
Churches
Ruined Churches
Seats & Villages
Barracks
Spaw Wells
Ruined Abbeys
Roads
Bounds of Baronys
Bounds of Parishes

English Miles

Scale of Irish Miles 2240 Yards each

CLARE COUNTY

The Light House

Cape Leane, or Loop Head

Kilcoridon Bay

MOUTH

THE SHANNON

Kilconloe P.

Killeny P.

Lisseltin

The Cashin Mouth

Kilmore

Ballingary

Killury P.

The Amethyst Cliffs

Kerry or Ballyheigh Head.

Ballyheigh

Kilmoyly P.

Kiltoomy P.

Difert P.

Killahiny P.

Abbey Dorney

Killiny P.

Ballyheigh Mucolough Bay

The Seven Hogs, or Magharee Islands.

Magh[e]ry Beg

St Brandon's Bay

Brandon Head or Murrigan P.t

Ballynashan Head

Ballydavid Head

Smeriwick Harbour

The 3 Sisters

Cape Sybel

Ferriters Cove

Kilquan P.

Killaghenny P.

Tralee Bay

The Rose Fenit Isl.

Sampier Isl.

O Brenan

B.nahaglish

Clogher

Rataas

Raley P.

Kilgobban P.

Annagh P.

B. Seedy P.

Ballyseedy

Tuskart Isl.

Kianshragh

Inisbeg

Tyragh I.

Great Blasquet

Dunmore

Begins Islanoge

Dun quin P.

Ventry P.

Ventry Harb.r

Marhin P.

Kildrum

Garfinagh P.

Dingle melcheder P.

Kil

Don Ore

Cahirtrant

The Crow head

Dingle Harb.r

Bull head

CORK A GUINNY

Ballinvogher P.

Kilgarilander P.

Currans P.

Killentierna P.

Mullahaff P.

Killane ar P.

Killcolman P.

Killorglin P.

Aglish P.

Killcomin P.

Killarney P.

Lough Lane

Killaha P.

Cromane P.

Poundlecky 12 Feet

The Entrance of Castlemain Harbour

9 Fathom

The Blasques, or Ferriter's Islands

Dingle Bay, or CASTLEMAIN HARBOUR

Inishnibroe

Inishkalane

The Foes

West Frac tions

Black Stones

Cahiramany

Coolnaharyil

Killurly

Killinane P.

Loughey

Killoghnaveen

Cahir P.

Drumod P.

IVERAGH

DUNKERON

Knockane P.

Litterganure

Tence

Glantoghabrin

Gortanullin

Littermanel

Drinabeg

Derryganeboriy

Derrylittercouse

Templenoe

Cahirsavin

Inny Bridge

Inny River

Lough Derina

Valentia Island

Bray Head

Port Magee

Killemly P.

St Finians Bay

The Lemon

Rabbit Point

Puffin Isl.

B. Haskeg's

Ballynskeligs Bay

Bolus Head

Small Skelig Isl.

Great Skelig Isl.

Scariff Isl.

Deniish

Lamb Head

RIVER KENMARE

Poulcenragh Bay

Abbey Isl.

Sharky Isl.

Dogs P.t

Fish houses

Birch Cove

M.r Finneen Duff's

Silvester O Sullivan's

Ardea C.

Kilmakalogue Church

Toysista P.

Derrycloy

Bunane

Road to Bantry

Bantry

Glanmore

Maiden Rock

Rostuchan Point

Kenmare

Kilcrohan P.

Ballycrohane

Blandford

Dunkerron C.

Kilmakilloge Harbour

Goat's Point

Kilcatherin Church

Rocks

Ballycrohan Basin

Quylagh Bay

Cork's Head

Ballydonegan Bay

Garnish P.t

Dursey Isl.

Calf

Cow

Bull

Kilamihine Bay

Ballycrovane Harbour

Ballycrovane

Ardtilla

Kilcrohane

Kilcrohane

THE COUNTY OF KERRY

Fitz-Morris, Earl of Kerry

VIRTUS NON VERBIS

Herbert Lord Castle Island

XLIIII Difference of Time XLIII XLII XLI XL XXXIX XXXVIII Min.

The Light House

Cape Leane, or Loop Head

CLARE COUNTY

Kilcoridon Bay

MOUTH

THE SHANNON

Kilconloe P.

Killeny P.

Lisseltin

The Cashin Mount

Kilmore

Killury P.

Ballingary

The Amethyst Cliffs

Kerry or Ballyheigh Head.

Ballyheigh

Mucolough

Bay

The Seven Hogs, or Magharee Islands.

Brandon Head or Murirrigan P.t

St Brandon's Bay

Magbery Bog

Ballynashan Head

Ballydavid Head

Smerwick Harbour

Herbert Lord Castle Island

The 3 Sisters

Ferriters Cove

Kilquan P.

Killagheny P.

Tralee Bay

Kilgobban P.

Cloghane P.

Dingle

Garfinagh P.

Tuskart Isl.

Kiarnstragh

Inisbeg

Tyragh I.

Great Blasquet I.

Beginis Islanoge

Cahirtrant

Ventry Harb.r

The Crow head

Dingle Harb.r

Bull head

The Blasques, or

Inishnibroe

Ferriter's Islands

Inishkeilane

The Foes

Dingle Bay, or CASTLEMAIN HARBOUR

The Entrance of Castlemain Harbour 9 Fathom

Cromane P.t

Rosbeigh P.t

Prineora

West Fracs tions

Black Stones

Cahirciveen

Coolnaharyil

Drung hill

Killinane P.

Killoghnaveen

Loughrey

Cahir P.

Littur

Drumod P.

Inny head

DUNKERON

IVERAGH

Valentia Island

Old Fort

Ardtefsia

Kilteris

Mulin

Inny River

Inny Bridge

Lough Derma

Cahirsavin

Derryganoboriy

Derrylittercouse

Bray Head

Port Magee

Killemly P.

Puffin Isl.

St Finians Bay

The Lemon

Rubit Point

B. Haskeg's

Rinaclianagh

Ballynskelig's Bay

Bolus Head

Rindoff P.t

Parana ganagh

Abbey Isl.

Scariff Isl.

Dinish

Lamb Head

Lamb Isl.

Eve Head Isl.

Deg.s P.t

Clandora

Goats Point

Kilmakerin Church

Rocks

Ballycrohan Basin

KENMARE RIVER

Cork & Kerry Counties

Sylvester O Sullivan's

Cork Head

Quelagh Bay

CORK COUNTY

Ballydonegan Bay

Garnish P.t

Dursey Isl.

Calf

Cow

Bull

Kilamihine Bay

Mac Carthy E.l of Glancare

Petty, Vis.t Dunkerron

Gage Vis.t Gage of Castle Island

Great Skelig Isl.

Small Skelig Isl.

Feilding, Earl of Desmond

Annesley, Visc.t Valentia

Child, Earl Tilne of Castlemain

Brown, Visc.t Kenmare

D. Pomarede Sculp.t

Kilgarilander P.

Killallagh

Currans P.

Killentierna P.

Mullahaff P.

Killcolman P.

Killanear P.

Killorglin P.

Aglish P.

Toysista P.

Templenoe

Bog Four Mile Water

Blandford

Kilcohan P.

Knockline

Ballynach

Glanleigh

Glankeby

Derrynane

Derrynaboriy

Drinabeg

Dunkeron C.

Cappanacushy P.

Bally griffin

Ormond Isl.

Rosmore Isl.

Maiden Rock

Rosthuchan Point

Derrydog

Antea C.

Kilmahalogue Church

Fish houses

Birch Cove

M.c Fineen Duff's

Power, Vis.t Valentia

Fitz Gerald, Ea.l of Desmond

Palmer, Ea.l of Castlemain

To the NOBILITY and GENTRY of this COUNTY this MAP Drawn from Actual Surveys is Inscribed by their most Obed.t Serv.t Cha.s Smith

English Miles

Scale of Irish Miles 2240 Yards each

Refferences

Towns

Boroughs

Castles

Churches

Ruined Churches

Seats & Villages

Barracks

Spaw Wells

Ruined Abbeys

Roads

Bounds of Baronys

Bounds of Parishes

PART OF CONNER

IRAGHTI P.

Carrigfoil Pt

Ardmore

Herbert to Limerick

Kintuck Kil.

Tarmons

Rusheen

Bog of Asheris

Lenamore

River Galey

Murhur P.

Drumbeg

Galey River

Knockanure P.

Lisstow

Ballough Wood

LIMERICK

To Limerick

River Feal

Finuge P.

Duagh P.

Killhiman P.

COUNTY

Knockanin

Seignory of M.c Eagle Lord

TRUGHANACMY

Castle Island P.

Brosnagh P.

CORK

To Newmarket &c.

Noghaval P.

B.m Adam

B. cushlane P.

COUNTY

Disert P.

Kilcon

Mountains of Stevelogher

Corker

Kilfarna

E Fractions

Currymore

Killcomin P.

Black Water River

Anaghmore of Agadoe Slough

Killarney P.

Annaghmore To Cork

Lough Lane

Killarney Lough

Glusslisk

Killaha P.

Iron Forges

MACGUNIHY

Coolcaragh

Derrynamman

Claddaghmore

Cummeenduffy

Mangerton, supposd to be the highest Mountain in Ireland

Knockane P.

Monasterni Oriel

Curraglass

Kilpadder

GLANROUGHT

Kilgarran P.

Coolmagane

Cumeen

Inchynamon

Road to Bantry

Ken mare

Tiarmidvanly

Killowen

Needeen

Lagheen

Gortanullin

Litterganure

Litter manee

Drinabeg

Clodaghmore

Derrynane

Glanleaghatrin

Tence

Gortagapul

Kilcow

Corker

Inchymamon

Bunane

Lough Lane

Cappagh

Kilgolnet

Cullinagh

Curramore

Mac Gullycuddy's Reeks

This Tract is encumber'd with vast Mountains Bogs & Rocks, from the Reeks to the River of Kenmare.

Barnapiane

Coomerboy

Gowlane

Iron Forges

The Devil's Punch Bowl

The way to the upper Lough

Inishfallen

Ross C.

Lough Leane

Innisfallen

Ross Isl.

Lamb Isl.

Dunlow Cast.

Millabeg

B. nelane

Ballymountain

Aghadoe

Gortdaggan

Monteltin

Tullig

Tullig

Tullig

THE ANTIENT and PRESENT STATE OF THE COUNTY OF *KERRY*.

CHAP. I.

Of the antient Names of the Territories, and first Inhabitants of this County; with some account of the principal Families settled therein, before the Reign of Q. Elizabeth.

THE earliest information that we have of the maritime parts of this County, may be found in the works of *Ptolemy* the geographer, who flourished about the middle of the second century; (*a*) and who seems to have had some knowledge of that tract of sea coast, extending from the river of *Kenmare* to the *Shannon*, which comprehends the present County of *Kerry*.

(*a*) Geograph. Claudii Ptolemæi Alexand *Francofurti* 1605.

He

He names the firſt of theſe rivers *Iernus*, or *Juvernus*, and the other *Senus*. Mr. *Baxter* (*b*) informs us, that, in ſome copies of *Ptolemy*, the river of *Kenmare* is called *Sodiſman*, and that it was named by the *Scoto-Brigantes*, *Scii Diſman*, *ſive Fluctus Deſmoniæ*, or the river of *Deſmond:* And in the ſame language, he ſays, it has been called *Dieſeman*, which he tranſlates *Aquæ Matrix*. *Momonia* or *Munſter* he derives from the words *Moii Mam*, or *Poii Mam*, which he tranſlates *Regia Mater*, or the mother country. This writer being a complete maſter of all the antient dialects of theſe iſlands, great credit ought to be given to his authority; although his conjectures, as Biſhop *Nicholſon* allows, (*c*) frequently appear too bold, and too much out of the common road; but are more often ſurprizingly inſtructive, and always pleaſant and diverting, to either a *Britiſh* or an *Iriſh* antiquary.

Several antient authors place the landing of ſome colonies of the *Mileſians* in this river of *Kenmare*, or the *Iernus* of *Ptolemy*, and with no great improbability: for we find, that towards the weſtern coaſt of *Spain*, there is a promontory named by *Strabo*, *Ierne*, and that an adjoining river is called by *Pomponius Mela*, another antient geographer, by the ſame name. *Iberne* among the antient *Phœnicians*, who were the earlieſt navigators in the world, ſignifies the uttermoſt land. It is natural to ſuppoſe, that thoſe *Mileſians* gave the name of the place they came from, to the new country they landed in: beſides, all countries that receive names from their ſituation, have them from foreigners, and not from the natives; as the *Romans* divided *Gaul* into *Ciſalpina* and *Tranſalpina*, and in the ſame manner we name the *Eaſt*

(*b*) Gloſſarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum, &c. p. 99, 100.
(*c*) Iriſh Hiſtorical Library p. 7, 8.

and

and *Weſt-Indies*, &c. Thus, the *Phœnicians* called the uttermoſt parts of the coaſt of *Spain*, *Ierne*, or *Iberne*, but when *Ireland* was diſcovered, it then received that name, as being the uttermoſt country to the weſt.

There is another inlet placed by *Ptolemy*, between the river of *Kenmare* and the *Shannon*, which he calls *Oſtia Flumen Dur*, ſuppoſed by *Cambden* to be the rivulet which runs by *Tralee:* but if we may judge from its ſituation in *Ptolemy*'s map, it ſhould rather ſeem to be the deep bay of *Caſtlemain*, which may as well be termed a river, as that of *Kenmare*, both of them being only æſtuaries or arms of the ſea, that run up the country for ſeveral miles, ſuch as they call firths in *Scotland*; *Dur*, in the old dialect of theſe iſlands, ſignifying water. As the rivulet of *Tralee* is ſo inconſiderable that few maps of *Ireland* take notice of it, as there are no remains of the name of any ſuch river on this coaſt; and as the bay of *Caſtlemain* agrees beſt with the ſituation of the *Flumen Dur* of *Ptolemy*, into which ſeveral conſiderable ſtreams empty themſelves, I ſhall make no ſcruple to place it in that bay.

Strabo, among the antient inhabitants of *Cantabria* and *Gallicia* in *Spain*, mentions the *Luceni*, and *Gangani*, and *Ptolemy* places the former of theſe people in the inland parts of this country, towards the *Shannon*; of whoſe name, as *Cambden* has obſerved, there is ſome remains in the barony of *Lixnaw*, which gives title of baron to the earls of *Kerry*, and not the village now ſo called. Theſe *Luceni* are by all writers derived from the *Lucenſii* of *Spain*, of whom a further account may be ſeen in *Strabo*; who hints that they, as well as the *Gangani*, were of *Scythian* extraction. Certain it is, that as they were ſeated near each other in *Spain*, ſo they were likewiſe near neighbours in *Ireland*, the *Luceni* having planted themſelves on

the ſouthern, as the *Concani* did on the northern ſide of the *Shannon*, whoſe name remains to this day in that of the province of *Connaught*. We meet with other colonies deſcended from *Spain*, who alſo ſettled in thoſe parts of *Munſter*, as the *Iberi*, the *Velabri*, &c. but having treated of thoſe people in another work, I ſhall refer my readers to a more ample account of them therein, than I have room for at preſent. (*d*).

According to ſome *Iriſh* writers, this county hath its preſent name from *Ciar* the eldeſt ſon of *Fergus* King of *Ulſter*: they call it *Carruidhe*, or *Cair Reeght*, i. e. the kingdom of *Ciar*, from whom the *O-Connors*, the *O-Scanlans*, and other ſepts are deſcended. I find it in other manuſcripts called *Kierrigia Luachra*, by the family of the *Moriartys*, who anciently poſſeſſed a great part of this country, and who derived their pedigree from *Ciar-na Luachra*, the ſon of *Cork* King of *Munſter*. By monkiſh authors it was called the country of St. *Brandon*, who was the patron ſaint, and to whom the principal cathedral church was dedicated. From this ſaint a very high and remarkable mountain in the weſtern part of the country was named *Brandon-hill*, there being the remains of a ſmall oratory on its ſummit that alſo bears his name: and *Cambden* likewiſe calls that part of the weſtern ocean, into which the river *Shannon* diſcharges itſelf, *Mare Brendanicum*.

A conſiderable part of *Kerry*, was formerly a diſtinct county in itſelf, called *Deſmond*: it conſiſted of that part of *Kerry* which lies ſouth of the river *Mang*, with the barony of *Bear* and *Bantry* in the county of *Cork*; and was a palatinate under the juriſdiction of the earls of *Deſmond*. It is true, the antient country of *Deſmond* or ſouth *Munſter*, extended much farther, as appears by the

(*d*) Hiſt. of the C. *Cork*, Vol. I. p. 28, 29.

grant

grant of K. *Henry* II. to *Robert Fitz-Stephen* and *Milo de Cogan*, cited at large in my Hiſtory of *Cork* (*e*). Its limits were from the hill of *St. Brandon* above mentioned, to the river *Black-water* near *Liſmore*, and comprehended the county of *Cork*, as well as *Kerry*.

On the firſt arrival of the *Engliſh* into theſe parts, they found the *O-Connors* poſſeſſed of the northern tract of this county, from which family that part ſtill retains the name of *Iraghticonnor*.

The middle part of the county was alſo then in the poſſeſſion of the *Moriarty* family; and the ſouthern parts, were occupied by the *O-Sullivans*, the barony of *Dunkerron* being then called *O-Sullivan*'s country, of which he had the title of prince given him by the *Iriſh*: they had alſo large poſſeſſions in *Iveragh*, as had alſo the *Macrehans*, who were a branch of that family. Beſides theſe, were the *O-Donoghoes* diſtinguiſhed into *O-Donoghoe-more*, and *O-Donoghoe-Roſs*; alſo the *O-Mahonies*, of whom with an account of ſome of the former ſepts. See my hiſtory of the county of *Cork*, chap. I.

Among all the *Iriſh* ſepts in *Deſmond*, or ſouth *Munſter*, the *Mac-Carties* before the arrival of the *Engliſh* were by far the moſt eminent, being ſovereigns of the whole country: but after their beſt lands were ſubdued by the *Engliſh* adventurers, the chief of this potent clan retired into *Kerry*, as to a place of ſecurity; the ſouthern part of the country being then almoſt inacceſſible, becauſe of its mountains, woods, and faſtneſſes.

He had not been long ſettled here, when he was impriſoned, and treated with great cruelty by his own ſon *Cormac O-Lehanah*: to revenge which uſage, he was obliged to apply for aſſiſtance to the celebrated *Engliſh* adventurer *Raymond* ſirnamed *Craſſus* or *Le Groſſe*, who was

(*e*) Vol. I. p. 46.

then at *Limerick*. *Raymond* undertook the expedition, and regained *Dermoid Mc Carty* his country, by ſubduing and delivering to him his rebellious ſon, whom he impriſoned and beheaded ſoon after. He granted a conſiderable tract of this county as a reward to *Raymond*, where he ſettled his ſon *Maurice*, and where he became ſo potent, that he gave his name to that part of *Kerry* then called *Lixnaw*, from the antient *Luceni* before mentioned, as alſo to his family, the country being called *Clan-Maurice*, and the family *Fitz-Maurice* to this day; both which are enjoyed by his lineal deſcendant, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Kerry*. This event happened about the year 1177, a period ſo diſtant, that few families in theſe kingdoms, can boaſt either of a leſs interrupted ſucceſſion, or a more antient ſettlement.

According to *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, (*f*) *Dermoid* came to an agreement, with *Milo de Cogan*, and *Robert Fitz-Stephen*, to whom K. *Henry* II. had granted the kingdom of *Cork*, to ſuffer him to hold 24 cantreds of land at a ſmall annual rent, which contract was performed in 1179. But he did not long remain quiet, for in 1185, he and *O-Brien* of *Thomond* having joined the King of *Connaught*, waſted all the *Engliſh* ſettlements, and beſieged *Cork*. *Fitz-Stephen* was then in the town, and in great diſtreſs, until he was relieved by *Raymond le Groſſe*, who with great expedition arrived at *Cork*; bringing with him by ſea, from *Wexford* 100 archers, and 20 knights. With this reinforcement, *Fitz-Stephen* made a ſally, and at the firſt onſet routed the *Iriſh*. The ſucceeding year, this *Dermoid Mac-Carty-More* was ſlain by *Theobald Walter*, anceſtor to the *Butlers*, as he was holding a conference with ſome other *Iriſh* chiefs near *Cork*. (*g*)

(*f*) Hibern. Expugnat.
(*g*) Girald. Cambr. ut ſupr.

His

His ſucceſſor *Daniel Mac-Carty-More ni Carra*, ſo named from the river *Carra* in this county, concluded a peace with the *Engliſh* in 1196. Their poſterity were very eminent people, and great diſturbers of the *Engliſh*, particularly, the *Fitz-Gerald* family, who diſpoſſeſſed them of a conſiderable part of their country. In theſe conteſts (*b*) great numbers were ſlain; and at *Callan* in this county, the *Mac-Carties* gained a complete victory anno 1261 over the *Fitz-Geralds*. (*i*) But at length diſſenſions ariſing among the followers of *Mac-Carty*, the *Fitz-Geralds* prevailed in their turn, and kept them under for many years. However, a great regard was always paid to the chiefs of this family, who retained the title of *Mac-Carty More:* one of whom named *Donald*, was ennobled by queen *Elizabeth*, who in 1565, created him earl of *Glencare*; a tract of land in this county, between the bay of *Dingle*, and the river of *Kenmare*. This earl having reſigned his eſtate to the queen, had it reſtored and regranted by letters patent, to hold it of the crown after the *Engliſh* manner. She alſo conferred many ample privileges on him, (*k*) and paid the expence of his journey into *England:* But by the advice of *O Neil*, who rebelled in *Ulſter*, *Mac-Carty* purſued his example in the ſouth, and even aſſumed the title of King of *Munſter*. Theſe chiefs joined their forces together in 1568; but before the expiration of the year, *Mac-Carty* was forced to ſubmit to the lord deputy, and craved the queen's pardon. This earl afterwards ſat in a parliament held at *Dublin*, on the 26*th* of *April* 1584, by Sir *John Perrot*, who from the precedency of *Munſter*, was appointed lord deputy of *Ireland*. He gave the go-

(*b*) Clin's Annals.
(*i*) See the Hiſt. of *Cork* Vol. II. p. 17.
(*k*) Ibid. Vol. II. p. 42.

vernment of the county of *Deſmond* to this earl of *Glencare*, who died ſoon after, leaving behind him an only daughter *Ilen*, or *Ellen*, and an illegitimate ſon called *Daniel*, who aſſumed the title of earl, but was diſpoſſeſſed of it by *Florence Mac-Carty*, ſon to Sir *Donough Mac-Carty Reagh* of *Carberry* in the C. *Cork*; who marrying *Ellen*, took poſſeſſion of the eſtate, and aſſumed the title of *Mac-Carty-More*, which was confirmed to him by *O-Neil* who called himſelf K. of *Ireland*.

Florence and his followers, joined *O-Neil*, who by the queen was created earl of *Tyrone*; and alſo the earl of *Deſmond*, in their rebellion, as may be ſeen in the annals of this county. He was grandfather to *Randal Mac-Carty More*, the father of *Florence*, the late *Mac-Carty More*, who by his wife *Agnes*, daughter to *Edward Herbert* of *Mucruſs*, Eſq; left a ſon, now a minor, and at ſchool in *England*, who is heir and repreſentative of this antient family.

I ſhould have given ſome account of the principal Engliſh families, who ſettled in this county from the time of *Henry* II. to the end of Q. *Elizabeth*'s reign; and the chief of them in point of antiquity, were undoubtedly the family of *Fitzmaurice* who were the poſterity of *Raymond le Groſſe* above mentioned, and alſo, that branch of the *Fitz-Geralds*, who were earls of *Deſmond*; but, the genealogical hiſtory of both theſe families, having been profeſſedly treated of in the Peerage of *Ireland*, lately publiſhed by Mr. *Lodge*, I ſhall beg leave to refer the reader to that Work, where he will find an ample account of the poſterity of *Raymond*, in the hiſtory of the earls of *Kerry*, and of the houſe of *Deſmond*, in that of *Kildare*; and where he will meet with more ſatisfaction, than in any imperfect abſtract, that might

might be taken from the ſame. To tranſcribe the genealogy of thoſe families intirely, would be both an impoſition on the reader of fifty pages of matter lately printed, and a piece of injuſtice to that gentleman; ſuch as the author of the appendix to the Engliſh peerage did not ſcruple to do, when he tranſcribed the accounts of the *Kildare*, and *Deſmond* families *verbatim*, from Mr. *Lodge*'s hiſtory of that houſe, publiſhed in folio in 1745, without the leaſt mention of that gentleman's name: however, as the leading men of thoſe families were frequently concerned in the public affairs of this county, the reader will find a ſufficient account of them in the IX. chapter of this work.

Maurice Fitz-Gerald, who was the firſt knight of *Kerry*, was the third ſon of *John* of *Callan*, anceſtor to the *Fitz-Geralds* of *Munſter* which *John* was ſlain at *Callan* by the *Mac-Carties*, together with his ſon *Maurice* as is above mentioned.

His eldeſt brother was *Gibbon*, anceſtor to the white knights, otherwiſe ſtiled *Clangibbon*, of which family, and their country ſo called, ſee the hiſtory of the *C. Cork*, *v.* 1. *p.* 45. 352, &c.

The ſecond brother was *John*, anceſtor to the knights of the *Glin* or of the valley in the county of *Limerick*.

And the 4th and youngeſt brother to this *Maurice*, was *Thomas*, progenitor to divers families of the *Fitz-Geralds* in this county, and that of *Limerick*.

CHAP. II.

Of the principal Engliſh families who have ſettled in this county, from the reign of Q. Elizabeth *to the preſent time.*

THE principal gentlemen who were ſettled in this county by queen *Elizabeth*, were named undertakers, from their having covenanted to perform ſeveral conditions mentioned in the queen's articles, for the plantation of this province, after the rebellion, and forfeiture of *Gerald* the 16th earl of *Deſmond*; which articles may be ſeen in the hiſtory of *Cork*, *vol.* 1. *p.* 60. &c.

Theſe undertakers were all *Engliſh* gentlemen, ſent over into *Ireland*, to plant and occupy an extent of 574, 658 *Engliſh* acres of land, in the counties of *Cork*, *Waterford*, *Limerick*, and *Kerry*, which were divided into ſeignories, containing 12000, 8000, 6000, and 4000 acres, according to a plot laid down by the commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe. The undertakers were to have an eſtate in fee-farm, upon certain terms and conditions, recited in the above-mentioned work.

The *Engliſh* knights, and gentlemen, who had grants from the queen on this occaſion, in this county, were as follow.

To ſir *William Herbert*, knight, 13276 acres, at 221*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* crown rent per annum.

To *Charles Herbert*, Eſq; 3768 acres, at 62*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* per annum crown rent.

To ſir *Valentine Brown*, knight, 6560 acres, at 113*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* crown rent.

To ſir *Edward Denny*, knight, 6000 acres, at 100*l.* per annum crown rent.

To captain *Jenkin Conway*, 5260 acres, at 8*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* crown rent.

To

To *John Champion*, alias *Chapman*, ſo called by *Moryſon*, and *John Stone* (neither of whoſe poſterity in the male line remain in this county) 1434 acres, at 23 *l.* 18 *s. per annum* crown rent. Theſe lands are now the eſtate of the Rt. Hon. *John*, earl of *Orrery*, having been purchaſed by the firſt earl of *Cork*, from *Chapman* and *Stone*, as appears by evidences remaining in the caſtle of *Liſmore*.

To *John Holly* 4422 acres, at 73 *l.* 14 *s.* crown rent, of whoſe poſterity, alſo, I find no remains.

The largeſt grant of lands, made by Q. *Elizabeth* in this county, was that to ſir *William Herbert (a)* of *St. Julians*, in the county of *Monmouth*, Herbert Family.

(a) Having collected the enſuing account, of the deſcent and poſterity of this noble family, from authentic evidences, many particulars of which being omitted in the *Engliſh* peerages, and never yet publiſhed, I thought it not improper to inſert it here.

The name, *Herbert*, *Fitz-Herbert*, or *Herebert*, is derived by *Verſtegan*, *Cambden* and others, from *Her* ſignifying in the Teutonic, *Herus*, *Dominus*, and *Bert*, *Illuſtris*; and there were ſo many illuſtrious perſonages of this name, and of ſuch great antiquity, that it is impracticable to trace their original. *Speed* and others ſay, that one of this name was general or chief of the *Brigantes*, and that another *Herbert* taking part with *Eſwald* brother to K. *Alfred*, gained a victory over *Ethelred*, who pretended a right to the crown, about the year 780; and that one *Herbert* was alſo general to *Ethelwulph*, ſecond monarch of all *England*, which general, was ſlain fighting againſt the *Danes* anno 838, as appears by the *Saxon* annals, and the *Engliſh* Hiſtorians.

Of this name and family, were alſo the ſovereign earls of *Senlis*, or *Silvander*, one of whoſe daughters, named *Sparta*, was married to *William*, ſirnamed *Long-Eſpee*, ſon to *Rollo* 1. D. of *Normandy*: And of another branch of the ſame name and family, were the ſovereign counts or earls of *Vermandois* and *Troye*; one of whom married *Emin*, ſiſter to K. *Stephen*; and there are at this day in *Britany*, ſeveral who bear the name and arms of *Herbert*; as well as in other parts of

mouth, knight, who had no leſs than 13276 acres, allotted to him therein; whoſe daughter and ſole heir

of *France*, and *Germany*, where, as well as in *Great Britain*, they ſettled in antient times.

This name was alſo inrolled in *Battle Abbey* anno, 1066; and we find that *Henry Fitz-Herbert*, was lord chamberlain to K. *Stephen*, who was probably of the houſe of *Vermandois*; this king's ſiſter having married an earl thereof, as aforeſaid. From theſe ſucceſſive lords chamberlains, the ſeveral branches of the *Herberts* in *Great Britain* and *Ireland* are deſcended; and it appears by the ancient records, that *Herbert*, ſon to the laſt lord chamberlain, was lord of the foreſt of *Dean*, to whom the kingdom of *Limerick* was granted by K. *Henry* II. and which grant he afterwards ſurrendered to the ſaid king. *

His Iſſue were, ſir *Peter Herbert*, or *Fitz-Herbert*, baron of *Berſtaple*, and lord of *Blanliveny* and *Brecknock*. 2. *Matthew Herbert* or *Fitz-Herbert*. In *Magna Charta* granted by K. *John*, anno, 1255, theſe two brothers are numbered among the 12 *Magnates* at that time in *England*; and this *Peter* is the 4th in rank in the parl. roll, as appears by the original in the *Cottonian* library in *Weſtminſter*. They were alſo two of the barons who appeared at the king's ſide at *Runnemede*, between *Windſor* and *Staines*, and were inſtrumental in prevailing on him to ſign the *Great Charter*, and that of the *Foreſt*. From *Matthew*, the earl of *Winchelſea*, and *Nottingham*, and the earl of *Ailesford* are deſcended; the former of whom retains the title of baron *Fitz-Herbert* of *Eaſt-well* in *Kent*, whoſe anceſtors alſo retained the name of *Herbert* untill the reign of K. *Edward* I. and then took that of *Finch*.

From *Peter*, the eldeſt brother were deſcended *Reginald Herbert*, baron and lord as aforeſaid, 32. *Edw.* I. whoſe ſons were 1. *John*, and 2. *Adam Herbert*, lord *Clanhovel* and *Beechly*, 11th *Edw.* II. *John*, was not only one of the barons, but one of thoſe noblemen, who in the reign of *Edw.* I. ſubſcribed the reſolution of parliament againſt pope *Boniface*'s intermeddling with the king's wars, with *Robert de Bruce*.† He left no iſſue male, but *Adam*, lord of *Clanhovel* and *Beechly* who had iſſue, 1. *Thomas*, who died without iſſue male. 2. *Jenkin*, lord alſo of *Giver-Daſe*, who had iſſue *Guillem*, who married *Wenlian*, daughter of *Howell, ap Ewenſa*, K. of *Gwent* in *Wales*; and by her, had iſſue, 1. *Thomas*. 2. *John*, from whom the family of *Rogers* is deſcended. 3. *Howell*, from whom the *Gwins* and *Jones's*

* Hovedon Fol. 323. N° 40 An. 1170.

† *Rhymer's Fœd.* and *Speed.*

heir *Mary*, married *Edward*, lord *Herbert* of *Cherburry*, created lord *Caſtle-Iſland* in this county, alias the caſtle of the *Iſland of Kerry*, by let. pat. dated

Jones's of *Treowen*, are deſcended: 4. *David*, from whom the *Morgans* of *Tradegar* are deſcended.

Thomas, the eldeſt ſon, who lived *temp. Rich.* II. had iſſue *William*, lord of *Ragland-Caſtle*, who had 1. *William*, who on the 27th of *May* 8th *Edw.* IV. was created earl of *Pembroke* and knight of the garter; and 2. ſir *Richard Herbert* of *Colebrook*, knight. *William*, the 1ſt earl had iſſue, *William* 2d, earl of *Pembroke*, who reſigned this title, and was created earl of *Huntingdon*, lord *Herbert* of *Ragland*, *Chepſtow*, *Dunſter*, and *Gower*; and 2*dly*, ſir *George Herbert* of St. *Julians*, who had iſſue *Walter*, who had iſſue ſir *William*, who had alſo ſir *William*, who obtained the grant of 13276 acres of land in this county, and whoſe daughter and ſole heir married *Edw.* lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury* and *Caſtle-Iſland*. *William* earl of *Huntingdon* married *Mary*, ſiſter to *Elizabeth Grey*, queen to *Edw.* IV. and coheir of *Richard Woodvill*, by *Tacquetta*, daughter of *Peter*, earl of *St. Paul*, duke of *Luxemburgh*, whoſe only daughter and ſole heir, the lady *Elizabeth Herbert*, married ſir *Charles Somerſet* knight banneret, and of the garter, who was created lord *Herbert* of *Chepſtow* and *Gower*, 26 *Nov.* 1500, 22 *Hen.* VII. and earl of *Worceſter Feb.* 1. 1513, 5th *Hen.* VIII. from him the preſent duke of *Beaufort* is lineally deſcended.

Sir *Rich. Herbert* of *Colebrook*, and his brother the earl of *Pembroke*, were beheaded by the rebels at *Banbury*, for ſideing with the houſe of *York*; and theſe two brothers are recorded in hiſtory as perſons of great valour, and good conduct. The earl ſtormed and took the caſtle of *Harteck*, in *Merioneth*, with ſuch fury, that the place is to this day called *Le-Herbert*; and ſir *Richard* was no leſs remarkable, having in the engagement with the rebels at *Banbury*, twice made his way through the main body of their army, with his pole-axe, and done wonders that day, as may be ſeen in *Speed*, and *Hollingſhead*. The deſcendants of this ſir *Rich. Herbert* by his wife *Margaret*, daughter of *Thomas ap Griffith*, *ap Nicholas*, and ſiſter to ſir *Rice ap Thomas* knight of the garter, were, 1. ſir *William Herbert* of *Colebrook*. 2. ſir *Richard Herbert* of *Montgomery* knight, gentleman uſher of the privy council to K. *Hen.* VIII. and conſtable of the caſtle of *Bergaven*; from whom are deſcended, the lords *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, *Arthur Herbert* earl of *Torrington*, and *Henry Arthur* the preſent earl of *Powis*, who married

dated *Dec.* 31ſt. 22. *James* I. and by K. *Charles* I. a peer of *England*, by the title of lord baron of *Cherbury*, in the county of *Salop*, the 7th of *May* in the 5th year of his reign.

The Queen alſo granted 3768 acres of land in this county, to *Charles Herbert*, Eſq; (a ſon by the ſecond venter to Sir *Wil. Herbert* of *Colebrook*) of *Hadnock* in the county of *Monmouth*, whoſe ſon *Giles*, of *Hadnock* and *Rulace*, ſold the greateſt part thereof and left no iſſue.

The firſt of the name of *Herbert* who ſettled here, and whoſe poſterity remain in this county, was *Thomas Herbert* of *Kilcow*, Eſq; *(b)* of which lands and *Ballymacquodam* he was enfeoffed by *Edward*

married *Barbara*, only daughter and heir of lord *Edward Herbert*, ſecond ſon of *William* duke and marquiſs of *Powis*, whoſe eldeſt ſon and heir dying without iſſue, he deviſed his eſtate to the preſent earl of *Powis*, then lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*. But as this deſcent may be ſeen at large in the peerages of *England*, it is needleſs to mention further particulars of them here, only to obſerve, that the preſent earl of *Pembroke*, and the late duke and marquiſs of *Powis*, were deſcended from ſir *William Herbert*, knight of the garter, one of the executors to K. *Hen.* VIII. created baron *Herbert* of *Cardiff*, *Octob.* 10, 1550, 5 *Edw.* VI. and next day earl of *Pembroke*. He was alſo maſter of the horſe to the ſaid king, Q. *Mary*, and Q. *Elizabeth*.

He married *Anne*, daughter to lord *Parr* of *Kendal*, and ſiſter to queen *Catharine Parr*, by whom he had two ſons: 1. ſir *Henry Herbert*, earl of *Pembroke*, lord preſident of *Wales*, and knight of the garter. 2. ſir *Edw. Herbert* of *Red-Caſtle* county of *Montgomery*, from whom the late duke, and marquiſſes of *Powis* were deſcended.

(b) The father of *Thomas Herbert* of *Kilcow* in this county, was *Matthew*, ſon of ſir *John Herbert*, one of the ſecretaries who was ſent to the earl of *Eſſex*, to require his attendance at the treaſurer's houſe in 1601, to anſwer the charge againſt him. His father was *William*, the eldeſt ſon of ſir *Matthew Herbert* of *Colebrook*, lineally deſcended from the ſaid ſir *Richard*

ward L. *Herbert* of *Cherbury* and *Caſtle-Iſland*, april 18th 1656. His deſcent and poſterity will be found in the annexed notes.

The

Richard Herbert, brother to *William Herbert* earl of *Pembroke* as aforeſaid *.

The ſaid *Thomas Herbert* ſtood out to the laſt extremity, in defence of *Montgomery* caſtle, when it was beſieged by *Oliver Cromwell*'s forces; and his father loſt his life during the civil wars, in defence of the royal cauſe; on which account, his eſtate in *Brecknockſhire* was ſeized and ſequeſtered. He remained with lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, until *Edw.* lord *Herbert* had made him a grant of lands in *Ireland*, and committed the management of his eſtate there, to his care: and ſo great was that lord's regard and affection for him, that his lordſhip paſſed over into *Ireland*, and remained with him at *Kilcow* in *Kerry*, until he died, and then took over his ſon with him into *England*, where he was educated with *Francis Herbert*, Eſq; father to the preſent earl of *Powis*, until the ſaid *Edward* lord *Herbert* died. He married *Mary*, daughter of *Edward Kenny* of *Cullen* in the county of *Cork*, Eſq; by whom he had 3 ſons: 1. *Edward*, before mentioned, who being haraſſed in the troubles of 1689 in *Ireland*, repaired to *William* duke of *Powis*, then in *Dublin* with king *James* II. being lord chamberlain to that King; for whom, his grace not only obtained a protection, but wrote a letter in the following words to the governor of the county of *Kerry* in his favour.

"*SIR*, 22 *July* 1689.

"THO' I am a ſtranger to your perſon, I am in "no kind to your reputation; and therefore, with a "confidence in your generoſity, I addreſs you in the earneſt "requeſt, that in whatever ſtands with the king's intereſt, "you will ſhew all lawful favour and kindneſs to my couſin "*Herbert*, in protecting his concerns from all unjuſt oppreſ- "ſions. This obligation, which I ſhall take as done to my- "ſelf, will for ever intitle me on all occaſions, to give you "all the demonſtrations of return that lie in the power, Sir, "of your affectionate friend and ſervant

POWIS."

His 2d ſon was *John*, who died without iſſue; the 3d. *Arthur Herbert* of *Currens* in this county, Eſq;. The ſaid *Edward*, married

* *Vincent*'s Wales, in the Herald's office *London*.

Family of Browne.

The next perſon, above mentioned, to whom Q. *Elizabeth* granted an eſtate out of *Deſmond*'s forfeiture, was Sir *Valentine Browne*, knt. anceſtor to the preſent L. Viſcount *Kenmare*, whoſe peerage being not commonly allowed of, on account of the creation being ſubſequent to the abdication of K. *James* II. the hiſtory of his lordſhip's family, is therefore not inſerted in the peerage of *Ireland* lately publiſhed: but the following account of it being drawn up, and communicated to me by the author of that work, I have given it a place here; and that the rather, as the only hiſtory of this family hitherto printed, is that inſerted in the *Iriſh* compendium, which work is extremely erroneous and defective.

The

married *Agnes*, daughter of *Patrick Croſbie* of *Tubrid*, Eſq; by whom he had *Edw. Herbert* of *Kilcow* and *Mucruſs*, Eſq; repreſentative in the preſent parliament of *Great Britain* for *Ludlow* in *Salop*. And 2. *Arthur*, who died without iſſue; beſides 3 daughters: 1. *Elizabeth*, married to *William*, eldeſt ſon of ſir *Rich. Hull* of *Lemcon*, C. *Cork*, Eſq; 2. *Arabella*, mar. to *Francis Brewſter*, eldeſt ſon of ſir *Francis*. 3. *Margaret*, 1ſt mar. to *John Leader* of *Mount-Leader* in the C. *Cork*, Eſq; and 2. to the Rev. Mr. *Craven*. The ſaid *Arthur Herbert* of *Currens*, Eſq; married *Mary*, daughter of *George Baſtable*, Eſq; of *Caſtle-Iſland*, by whom he had *George Herbert* of *Currens*, Eſq; as alſo *John*, *Thomas*, *Edward*, *Arthur*, *Baſtable*, *Francis*, and *Charles*. The ſaid *George*, by *Jane*, daughter of *Maurice Fitz-Gerald* of *Dingle*, Eſq; commonly called knt. of *Kerry*, had 7 ſons, *Arthur*, *Maurice*, *John*, *George*, *Edward*, *Thomas*, and *John*.

The preſent *Edw. Herbert* of *Mucruſs*, Eſq; married *Frances*, daughter of ſir *Nich. Browne*, L. Viſc. *Kenmare*, by whom he had 3 ſons: 1. *Thomas*, 2. *Edward*, now member of parliament for *Enniſteoge*, in the C. of *Kilkenny*. 3. *Nicholas*, now rector of *Ludlow*, C. of *Salop* in *England*; and 7 daughters, 1. *Agnes*, mar. to the late *Florence Mac-Carty-More*, 2. *Helena*, mar. to *Rich. Hedges Eyre*, Eſq; of *Macroom* caſtle, C. *Cork*. 3. *Frances*, mar. to *John Blenerhaſſet* the younger, Knt. of the ſhire for this county. 4. *Arabella*, 5. *Elizabeth*, 6. *Thomaſin*, and the 7th *Catharine*.

(c) The

The firſt perſon of this family that came into *Ireland*, was ſir *Valentine Browne* of *Croſis*, C. of *Lincoln*, and of *Hogeſdon*, C. of *Middleſex*, knt. He was conſtituted auditor general of *Ireland*, or auditor of the exchequer in *England*; and on the 15 of Sept 1555, 2d. and 3d. of *Philip* and *Mary*, when in that ſtation, he received their majeſties orders to repair into *Ireland*, and died on the 8th of Feb. 1567. He was alſo treaſurer of the town of *Berwick*; and in the reign of K. *Edw.* VI. and Q *Mary* I. was a commiſſioner in divers ſundry and weighty cauſes, as well in *Ireland*, as in the N. parts of *England*, towards *Scotland*.

His heir ſir *Valentine Browne*, an. 1583 received inſtructions jointly with ſir *Henry Wallop*, for the ſurveying ſeveral eſcheated lands in *Ireland*; and in 1587, further inſtructions were given him, concerning the eſcheated lands in *Munſter*, which after he had executed, the queen diſpoſed of them to the undertakers as abovementioned, to plant and inhabit them; and he wrote a diſcourſe relative to the plantation and improvement of the ſaid province. On the 22d of June 1584, the queen by privy ſeal dated at *Richmond*, directed him to be ſworn one of the privy council; and in the parliament which met in 1585, he ſat for the C. of *Sligoe*. After this, he returned into *England*; but in 1588 (the year of the *Spaniſh* invaſion) he repaired again into *Ireland*, when he delivered a letter *(c)* by the queen's orders from ſir

(c) The contents of which letter, were as follows.

"*SIR*,

"WHereas, you know by my means, ſir *Valentine Browne* "was contented that you ſhould have the entertainment "of 5 of thoſe horſemen, which he had by virtue of her ma- "jeſty's warrant, granted to him and ſir *William Herbert*, "for 25 horſemen between them: ſo it is, that ſir *Valentine*

"*Browne*

ſir *Francis Walſingham* to ſir *Edward Denny:* ſoon after which, he made a large purchaſe of land in this county from *Donald* earl of *Clancare*, commonly called *Mac Carty-More* (*d*). He married *Thomaſin*, ſiſter to Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, knt. ſometime keeper of the great ſeal of *England*; and had iſſue Sir *Thomas Browne* (*e*) of *Hoſpital*. Co. *Limerick*;

" *Browne* repairing now into *Ireland*, with his ſon *Nicholas* " *Browne*, to abide upon the portion allotted to him among " other adventurers; and being like to have ſome neceſſary " uſe of ſome ſtrength of horſemen, as is made known to her " majeſty. I am to let you to underſtand, that her pleaſure " is, you do from henceforth leave the entertainment of the " ſaid 5 horſemen, and ſuffer ſir *Valentine*, or his ſaid ſon, to " enjoy the ſame: and therefore I pray you accordingly ſo " to do, as I have no doubt but you will, conſidering how " chearfully ſir *Valentine*, upon my motion, was content to " yield you thoſe 5 horſemen; and ſo I commend you to " God. Your loving couſin

" From the court, the " and friend
" 26th of *June* 1588."

" *FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.*"

(*d*) June 28, 1588. An indenture was made between ſir *Valentine Browne*, and the earl of *Clancare*, who, as well for the ſum of 421*l.* 1*s.* 2*d. Engliſh*, already received; and for other good cauſes expreſſed in one pair of indentures, made between them and *Nicholas* his ſon, 18 April laſt; granted and ſold to them and their heirs, all the lands, caſtles, manors, &c. &c. in *Coſhmange*, and *O-Naught-O-Donoghoe*, in the counties of *Deſmond*, *Kerry*, and *Cork*, late in the poſſeſſion of *Teige Mac-Dermot Mac-Cormac*; and *Rorie Donohoe*, alias *O-Donohoe More*. Alſo all the caſtles, towns, and lands of *Naſſoyry*, *Roſindievan*, and *Cliſhmoelan*, and all other hereditaments, late in the occupation of *Owen Mac-Fyneen*, or any other perſon; with a condition of redemption on the repayment in Chriſt Church *Dublin*, of as well the ſaid ſum of 421*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* as the ſum of 141*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* received further by him; and, to ſatisfy all further ſums they ſhould diſburſe for his uſe, with his conſent.

(*e*) Anno, 1604. Sir *Thomas Browne* paſſed patent to him

rick; and Sir *Nicholas Browne* of *Molahaff*, and *Roſs*, Co *Kerry* Knt. immediate anceſtor to the preſent L. *Kenmare*, of whom hereafter.

Sir *Thomas Browne* of *Hoſpital*, married *Mary*, elder daughter and coheir to *William Apſley* of *Pulborough* C. *Suſſex*, and of *Limerick*, Eſq; (appointed 20th *June* 1586 one of the council to the preſident of *Munſter*) by his wife *Annabella Browne*; (*f*) and deceaſing at *Hoſpital*, *April* 13, 1640, was buried in the pariſh church there; having had iſſue 3 ſons, and 5 daughters. (*g*) 1. *Valentine*, who died before his father, unmarried. 2. Sir *John*, his ſucceſſor. And 3. *Thomas*, accidentally ſhot in a ſmith's forge.

His ſucceſſor ſir *John Browne*, married *Barbara*, daughter to doctor *John Boyle*, biſhop of *Cork*,

him and his heirs for the preceptory or hoſpital of *Awny*, &c. Co. *Limerick*, at the rent of 47 *l.* 7*s.* 6*d. Iriſh*; having alſo a licence for a fair, and ſaturday's market, at the rent of 6*s.* and 8*d*

(*f*) She was the eldeſt of 10 ſiſters, daughters to *John Browne*, commonly called maſter of *Awney*, and *Catharine O-Ryan*, whoſe father *Dermod*, was maſter of the rolls in the Co. palatine of *Tipperary*. She had a ſon *Edward* (by her firſt huſband *Apſley*) who drowned himſelf in the river *Nore*, and being found felo de ſe, his eſtate became forfeited, and was granted to *Francis Mitchel*, who conveyed it to his two ſiſters viz. the above *Mary*, who married ſir *Tho. Browne* of the *Hoſpital*, and *Joan*, married to *Rich. Boyle*, gent. who became the firſt E. of *Cork*. Their mother *Annabella*, was again married, to captain *Thomas Spring*, whoſe poſterity are ſettled at *Ballycriſpin* in this county.

(*g*) 1. *Thomaſin* mar. to *Edm.* L. *Caſtleconnell*. 2. *Annabella*, firſt mar. to *Alex. Fitton* of *Knockany* C. *Limerick*, Eſq; and 2. to *James Gold* of *Corbally*, in the ſame county, Eſq; who by him had *Mary*, mar. to Sir *George Ingoldſby*, whoſe 2d ſon *Richard*, was lieut. general and L. Juſtice of *Ireland*, who, by *Frances*, daughter to Coll. *James Napper*, had a ſon *Henry*, mar. to *Catharine*, daughter of ſir *Conſtantine Phipps*, L. Chancellor of *Ireland*. 3. *Anne*, mar. to capt. *Rich. Pope*, of *Derryknockane*, who left 2 daughters coheirs, 1ſt *Mary*, mar. to Mr. Juſtice *Arthur Blennerhaſſet*, and *Frances*, to *David Bindon*, Co. *Clare*, Eſq; 4. *Mary*, mar. to *Mark Mac-Grath* of *Blean*, Co. *Tipperary* gent. 5. *Alice*.

and was ſlain by ſir ——— *Barnewell* in a duel at *London*; having iſſue by her, (*h*) who remarried with ſir *William King* of *Kilpecan*, Co. *Limerick*, Knt. one ſon *Thomas*, who died unmarried, and a daughter *Elizabeth*, the only ſurvivor of the family of *Hoſpital*; who was married to capt. *Thomas Browne* (*i*) ſon to Sir *Valentine Browne*, of *Molahaff* in *Kerry* (by his 2d wife, *Juliana*, daughter to *Cormac*, *Mac-Carty* L. *Muſkerry*) and had iſſue 4 daughters, of whom *Barbara*, the 2d, dying unmarried, the ſurvivors became coheirs, to the eſtate of *Hoſpital*, viz. *Elen*, married to *Nicholas*, the ſecond Viſc. *Kenmare*, 2. *Elizabeth*, to *Melchior Levalles* of *Waterſtown*, C. *Cork*, Eſq; 3. *Celena*, to *John White*, of *Rathgowran*, C. *Limerick*.

(*h*) In her depoſition taken in behalf of her huſband ſir *John Browne*, Knt, ſhe depoſed, that in and ſince the 1ſt of *Jan.* 1641, 2, they had loſt in goods, &c. 3800*l.* and her huſband by means of rebellion was diſpoſſeſſed of his lands, worth 1300*l.* a year; and ſhe flying to *Caſtle-Town* belonging to Sir *Hardreſs Waller*, it was beſieged 26th of *March* 1642, by general *Purcel* and his army; which being yielded upon quarter, 13 *May* 1642, for want of water, ſhe was ſent to *Cork* under a convoy; in which journey, *Purcell* told her, that he had been twice excommunicated before he would take up arms; and that he would rather ſuffer for his religion, if he thought there was not the king's authority for it: when ſhe was brought near *Macroomp* L. *Caſtleconnel*, her nephew, mightily tempted her to go to maſs, promiſing her thereupon, a reſtitution of what ſhe had loſt; which ſhe refuſing, he deſired her to leave her children with him, that they might be bred up catholics under him; profeſſing withal, that none but catholics, ſhould poſſeſs a foot of land in *Ireland*.

(*i*) On the 2 *Nov.* 1675, they levied a fine in Mich. term, of divers lands in the Co. of *Cork* and *Kerry*; and an indenture was then made, witneſſing, that in conſideration of their marriage, of a conſiderable marriage portion ſecured to him thereupon, in performance of the agreement then made with his ſaid wife; and for that ſhe had ſecured all her eſtate, being very conſiderable, upon them and their iſſue, the ſaid indenture confirmed the premiſſes upon him for life.

I now

I now return to ſir *Nicholas Browne* of *Molahaff*, in this county, before mentioned, anceſtor to the L. *Kenmare*, and brother to ſir *Thomas Browne* of the *Hoſpital*. He was alſo called ſir *Nich. Browne* of *Tattaridge*, co. of *Hertford*, Knt. He married *Julia*, daughter to *O-Sullivan Bear*, and died in 1616, having iſſue 5 ſons, and 4 daughters (*k*).

Valentine, his eldeſt ſon, preferred a (*l*) petition to King *James* I, to have an order for an abatement

(*k*) 1. *Valentine*, his ſucceſſor. 2. *Thomas*, who died unmarried. 3. *Nicholas*, who left an only daughter. 4. *John*, of *Kilcommon* in *Kerry*, who died without iſſue. And 5. *James*.

His daughters, *Thomaſin* and *Margaret*, were married to *Philip*, and *Daniel*, two ſons of *O-Sullivan More*. *Anne*, to *Edward Spring*, Eſq; and *Mabel*, to ſir *Walter Croſbie* of *Maryborough* in the *Queen's* county, Knt. and Bart.

(*l*) This petition ſet forth, "That he held his eſtate as an undertaker from the crown under the letters patent of Q. *Elizabeth*, granted to his father, at the rent of 113*l.* 6*s.* 8*d. Engliſh*, that in regard of the ſmall profit he made of it, as it was ſet out in the moſt remote and barren parts of the county of *Kerry*; and having ſo hard a rate impoſed upon him, that unleſs he was relieved by his majeſty's favour, he ſhould not be able to inhabit there, and perform the articles of plantation, to which he was bound."

The king hereupon, ordered the L. deputy *Chiceſter*, *March* 7, 1611-12, to draw down the rent to that proportion, which the undertakers in the county of *Cork* paid. Accordingly, letters patent paſſed the ſeal 12 *May*, 1612, confirming to him and his heirs for ever, the intire country, territory, or circuit of land, called *Coſhmange* in *Deſmond*, the manor, caſtle, and lands of *Molahaff*, the town of *Naffoyry*; the intire country of *Onaught*, alias *Onaught O-Donohoe-More*, in the county of *Deſmond*, in which was contained the manor and ſcite of the caſtle of *Roſſe*, with divers iſlands in *Lough-Lean*, with all other his eſtate, containing 82 quarters of land, amounting to 6560 acres, beſides, the fiſhings belonging to the manor of *Roſs I-Donohoe*; all which premiſes, came to the family by immediate bargain and grant from the E. of *Glencare*, by the indenture beforementioned, p. 40.

By this patent the rent was reduced to 53*l.* 18*s.* 6¾*d. Iriſh*, with a licence to hold a fair on St. *Brandon*'s day (16 *May*) and for two days after, at *Molahaff*, with a *Thurſday*'s market;

ment of his crown rent, which was complied with; and as an eſpecial mark of his favour, he created him a baronet of *Ireland*, by privy ſeal, dated at *Weſtminſter*, 21 *Dec.* 1621.

He married to his firſt wife, the Lady *Elizabeth*, by the *Iriſh* called *Elice Fitzgerald*, the 5th and youngeſt daughter to *Gerald*, the 16th E. of *Deſmond*, who was ſlain 1583, and by her had 4 ſons, and 3 daughters. 1. *Thomas*, whoſe wardſhip was granted 26 *June*, 1635, to *Henry Kenny*, of *Dublin*, gent. and who died ſoon after. 2. Sir *Valentine* who ſucceeded. 3. Capt. *James Browne*, a valiant officer, who was ſlain fighting againſt L. *Caſtlehaven*'s forces near *Mallow*, in 1641, leaving no iſſue. *(m)* Sir *Valentine*'s ſecond lady was *Julia*, eldeſt daughter of *Cormac Mac-Carty*, L. *Muſkerry*, (by his wife *Margaret*, daughter to *Donogh*, the 4th E. of *Thomond*) and by her he had one ſon, capt. *Thomas Browne*, an attendant on K. *Charles* II. in his exile, in whoſe ſervice, he forfeited his

alſo a fair on the feaſt of *All Saints*, at *Knockree*, at the rent of 1*l. per annum.*

But ſome queſtion being made of the validity of this grant from the crown, the king by privy ſeal dated at *Greenwich*, 28 *May*, 1618, directed Sir *Oliver St. John*, L. deputy, to accept of a ſurrender thereof from him; and to regrant the ſame to him in fee by a new patent, for clearing all doubts, and the better ſettlement of his eſtate; and this was done, as the king expreſſeth himſelf, "as well in conſideration of the many good and acceptable ſervices, heretofore performed to us, and to our crown, by the ſaid *Valentine*'s father, and grandfather; as alſo the better to enable and encourage him to do us ſervice."

(m) His daughters by his firſt lady were, 1. *Elinor*, married firſt to *Oliver Stephenſon* of *Dunmoylin*, C. *Limerick*, Eſq; and ſecondly to *Donald O-Sullivan More*, living in 1689. 2. *Catharine*, married to Sir *Turlogh Mac-Crath*, of *Allevolin*, C. *Tipperary*, Bart. 3. *Mary*, married to *James Aylmer* of *Croghbrien*, C. *Clare*, Eſq;

By his ſecond lady, his daughters were, 1. *Margaret*, married to *Tobias Matthews* of *Thurles*, Eſq; 2. *Mabel*, to *Thomas Fitz-Gerald* of *Ballyhane*, C. *Limerick*, Eſq;

eſtate;

eſtate; he enjoyed a particular ſhare of his eſteem, and at the reſtoration recovered his lands; and was alſo much in favour with K. *James* II. He married *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir to Sir *John Browne* of *Hoſpital*, as is before mentioned.

Sir *Valentine Browne* the 2d Bart. in virtue of the commiſſion for remedy of defective titles, dated *Sept.* 7, 1636, and for the fine of 58*l.* 13*s.* 2*d. Engliſh*, received a confirmation of all his eſtate by patent dated 21, *July*, 1637, at the rent of 60*l. Engliſh.* (*n*) He married *Mary*, daughter to the ſaid L. *Muſkerry*, and ſiſter to his father's ſecond wife; and had 2 ſons and 2 daughters. 1. *Valentine*, created viſcount *Kenmare*, 2. capt. *John Browne* of *Ardagh*, who married *Joan*, ſiſter to *Pierce*, the 6th, L. *Cahir*, and died the 15th of *Auguſt*, 1706, without iſſue (*o*).

Sir *Valentine Brown*, the elder ſon, and third Bart. ſucceeded his father the 25th of *April*, 1640, being then only two years old. He received a grant of lands under the act of ſettlement, and the 16th of *December*, 1670, had a remittal of the quit rents. He was of the privy council to K. *James* IId. and col. of a regiment of foot in his army; being alſo created by him (after his abdication) baron of *Caſtle Roſs*, and viſcount of *Kenmare* in this county, to his iſſue male, with the creation fee of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, by patent dated at

(*n*) All the premiſſes were erected into the manors of *Molahaff* and *Roſſe*; with liberty to impark 2000 Acres, &c. and alſo the manor of *Donnemark*, at the rent of 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. Engliſh*; which laſt place was created into a new manor at this time, with liberty to impark 1000 acres; and likewiſe, the lands of *Ballycarbery*, were then created alſo into a manor.

(*o*) His daughters were 1. *Elizabeth*, married to *John Tobin* of *Crumpſhinagh*, C. *Tipperary*, Eſq; 2. *Ellinor*, to *Power* of *Kilmaydon*, C. *Waterford*, Eſq;

Dublin, by the king, 20th *May* 1689. (*p*) For his ſervices to that king, he and his ſon were outlawed, and attainted; but though he was then ſo unhappy as to forfeit his eſtate, yet he was ſo remarkable for his kindneſs to the *Engliſh*, and to the proteſtants of *Ireland*, that the ſaid monarch, when he retired into *France*, recommended them to his care.

He married *Jane*, only daughter to ſir *Nicholas Plunket*, of *Dublin*, Knt. brother to *Lucas*, the 1ſt E. of *Fingal*, by whom he had 5 ſons, and 4 daughters (*q*).

Nicholas,

(*p*) The preamble to which patent runs, "eximia merita "& virtutes prædilecti & fidelis ſubditi noſtri VALENTINE "BROWNE baronetti, nobis abunde innotuerint; commemo- "rantes etiam immaculatam ejus erga nos fidelitatem, ac quam "plurima egregia & acceptabilia ſervitia, quæ nobis huc uſque "præſtitit; hinc eſt, quod nos præfatim VALENTINE BROWNE, "perpetuo regi favoris noſtri monumento, poſteris ſuis tranſ- "mittendo, ornare & decorare, decrevimus, ſciatis igitur, "&c."

(*q*) 1. *Nicholas*, his ſucceſſor. 2. *Oſſory*. 3. *Patrick*. 4. *James*, all buried in St. *Michan*'s, *Dublin*. 5. *Valentine*, who died unmarried. By his will dated *June* 7, 1690, he ordered his body to be buried, if he died in *Dublin*, with his father-in-law Sir *Nicholas Plunket*, his lady, and with the moſt reverend *Patrick Plunket*, late L. Biſhop of *Meath*, in the monument he himſelf built ſome years paſt in the church of *Killeen*. Or if he died in the C. *Kerry*, or near it, with his ever dear wife, *Jane*, Lady *Kenmare*, in the pariſh church of *Kilarney*, with his parents and other relations. Where, ſays he, if God pleaſes, I live and have quietneſs, I intend to erect a tomb, repair the church, or build a ſmall chapel, for interment of my family; and that, with ſuch decency, and ſolemnity, as behoveth, or as my ſon Col. *Nicholas Browne*, or ſuch friends as will be near me at the time of my death, will think fitting; or if I happen to die or be killed in any remote part of *Ireland*, or elſewhere abroad, to be buried by ſuch of my officers, friends, and regiment, as will be then near me, in ſome decent catholic church, monaſtery, abbey, or church-yard, unpoliſhed, or newly reconciled, as will be convenient at the time of my death.

By his lady's death her jointure of 600*l*. a year, in the counties of *Cork* and *Kerry* fell to him, and ſhe had an eſtate of houſes

Nicholas, the 2d viſcount *Kenmair*, was colonel of a foot regiment in K. *James*'s army, and repreſented this county in his parliament which met at *Dublin*, 7 *May* 1689; and next year was high ſheriff of the C. of *Cork*. Purſuant to articles, (*r*) he married *Elen*, or *Helen*, eldeſt daughter of *Thomas Browne* of the *Hoſpital*, Eſq; His lordſhip being, in right of his lady, ſeized of her father's eſtate, was, together with his father, attainted of treaſon, for their adherence and loyalty to K. *James* II; whereby, both their own eſtates were veſted

houſes and lands, deſcended to her and her children, as being coheir to alderman *William Turner* of *Dublin*, of 100*l.* yearly, in the counties of *Wicklow*, *Wexford*, &c. and therefore, he left to his daughter *Elis*, 3000*l.* to his daughters *Thomaſin* and *Catharine*, 2000*l.* each; and divers legacies to prieſts and convents in the counties of *Cork* and *Kerry*, to ſay maſſes for his ſoul.

His eldeſt daughter *Mary*, married *George Aylmer* of *Lyons*, C. *Kildare*, Eſq; 2. *Elis*, married *Nicholas Purcel*, titular baron of *Loughmoe*, ſo the compendium of *Ireland* ſets forth; but ſir *Valentine* in his will, calls *Purcel* his brother-in-law (her fortune being 3921*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* was charged upon her father's eſtate) and by him, who left her a widow, 4 *March* 1722-3, had 2 daughters, 1. *Helen*, married to *Thomas Cooke* of *Painſtown*, C. *Carlow*, Eſq; and *Catharine*, to *Daniel O-Callaghan* of *Mount-Allen*, C. *Clare*, Eſq; whoſe widow ſhe died, 3 *March* 1731. His 3d daughter *Thomaſin*, married *Nicholas Bourke* of *Cabirmoil*, C. of *Limerick*, Eſq; whoſe fortune of 2000*l.* was ſecured by deed, dated 23 *March* 1684, and by her father's will. 4. *Catharine*, married to Don *Lewis D'Acunha*, embaſſador at the court of *Great Britain*, from his *Portugal* majeſty.

(*r*) Dated 23 *March* 1684. The deed ſets forth, that in conſideration the ſaid *Elen* was to inherit a conſiderable eſtate, his father ſettled the whole eſtate on them, and their iſſue male; remainder to *Valentine Plunket*, alias *Browne*, his 2d ſon, and his heirs male; and on failure thereof, and of the iſſue which his ſaid father might chance to have, to the uſe of *John Browne* of *Ardagh*, county of *Kerry*, his father's brother, and his heirs male, remainder to *Thomas Browne* of *Hoſpital*, and his heirs male, remainder to the right heirs of Sir *Valentine* for ever, with a power to charge the premiſſes with a ſum not exceeding 8000*l.* for the preferment of his 4 daughters above mentioned.

in the crown: and his wife's eſtate was alſo ſeized during his life; but his children by the marriage ſettlement being inheritable, he was thereby intituled to become tenant by courteſy; and the eſtate being veſted by act of parliament in truſtees, *An.* 11*th.* K. *William*, they ſold it, 28 *April*, 1703, to *John Aſgil*, Eſq; of *Dublin*, during the life of the ſaid *Nicholas*; and Q. *Mary* by privy ſeal, dated *Auguſt* 18, 1693, whilſt the eſtate continued in the crown, granted an annuity or rent charge of 400*l.* a year thereout, to the ſaid *Helen*, during the life of her huſband, for the maintenance of herſelf and children, to commence from the 29th of *September*, 1692; which was continued by the privy ſeal of K. *William*, 8 *March*, 1698; and ſaved in the aforeſaid act for veſting the forfeited eſtates in truſtees for the uſe of the public. In the 1ſt of Q. *Anne*, another act was made in *England*, intituled an act for the relief of *William Spencer*, Eſq; and the wife and children of the late L. *Kenmare*, in the kingdom of *Ireland*, whereby, the ſaid truſtees, who were appointed, by the firſt mentioned act, to ſell the *Iriſh* forfeitures, were to allow and ſecure all the arrears then due of the ſaid annuity to the ſaid *Helen*, who ſoon after died, leaving (*s*) ſix children under the care and management of *Anthony Hammond*, of *Somerſham*, Co. *Huntingdon*, Eſq. The truſtees ſold the eſtates of the ſaid *Valentine* and *Nicholas*, ſubject to the ſaid 400*l.* rent charge, and

(*s*) 1. *Valentine*, the third viſcount. 2. *Thomas*, who died young. 3. *Jane*, married to the famous *John Aſgil*, Eſq; and died before 1710, without iſſue: her huſband's life is publiſhed in the firſt vol. of the *Biographia Britannica*. 4. *Elizabeth*, married to *William Weldon* of *Knocks*, alias *Gravel-Mount*, C. *Meath*, Eſq; and by him, who died in his chaiſe on a return from a viſit, hath one ſon, *Nicholas*, who married *Lucy*, L. dowager *Hoath*, and one daughter *Helen*. 5. *Margaret*, a nun in *Ghent*. 6. *Frances*, married to *Edward Herbert* of *Kilcow* and *Mucruſs*, C. *Kerry*, Eſq;

the

the allowed arrears thereof, to *John Aſgil*, Eſq; as abovementioned: but *Valentine*, the elder ſon, claiming an eſtate in tail, in remainder, after the death of his father, who held it by courteſy, in all and ſingular the eſtates, by virtue of deeds and recoveries made and ſuffered in 1675, his claim was allowed; and he was decreed to the ſame by the ſaid truſtees.

The ſaid L. *Nicholas* died at *Ghent*, in *Flanders*, in *April*, 1720.

Valentine his eldeſt ſon, the third Viſcount, was born in 1685, and continued outlawed by the attainder of his father and grandfather. He married in *Nov.* 1720, *Honora*, daughter to *Thomas Butler* of *Kilcaſh*, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue *Thomas*, the preſent viſcount, and *Valentine*, who died young. Beſides two daughters, *Helen*, married in 1738-9 to *John*, ſon and heir to *Nicholas Wogan* of *Rathcoffy*, C. *Kildare*, Eſq; who left her a widow in 1743; and *Catharine*, who died *June* the 30th, 1753, at *Paris*. He again married in *October*, 1735, *Mary*, counteſs dowager of *Fingal*, at *Garryricken*, Co. *Kilkenny*; and deceaſing 30th *June*, 1736, left her with-child of a daughter, who was named *Mary-Frances*; and ſhe afterwards married *John*, L. *Bellew*.

Thomas, his only ſon, the fourth and preſent viſcount *Kenmair* was born in 1726, married in *December* 1750, *Anne*, only daughter to *Thomas Cooke*, of *Painſtown*, Eſq; by whom his lordſhip hath iſſue.

I ſhall next give ſome account of the family of *Denny*, who alſo ſettled in *Kerry*, in the reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, ſir *Edward Denny*, Knt. having a whole ſeignory of 6000 acres granted him, together with the caſtle of *Tralee*, the chief ſeat of the E. of *Deſmond*. The firſt of this antient family came into *England* with the conqueror from *Normandy*, in which Kingdom they flouriſhed until the reign

The Denny family.

reign of Q. *Elizabeth*; and of whom were ſeveral perſons of great note: but I ſhall confine myſelf to give an account only of that branch of the family who ſettled in *Ireland*.

The abovementioned ſir *Edward Denny*, Knt. was the 2d ſon of ſir *Anthony Denny* of *Waltham Abbey* in *Herefordſhire*, Knt. to whom K. *Henry* VIII. bequeathed a legacy of 300*l.* in his will: (*t*) he was keeper of the royal palace at *Weſtminſter*; and was ſucceeded at his death, in that office, *October* 28, 1550, (*u*) by Sir *Anthony Dudley*, brother to the D. of *Northumberland*: beſide the above mentioned legacy, K. *Henry* nominated him one of his executors, and one of the guardians to his ſon K. *Edward* VI. and left the ſum of 200*l.* to his brother ſir *Thomas Denny*, Knt: all which ſhews, that he and his family were in great favour with that prince. Sir *Anthony*'s eldeſt ſon *Henry*, had iſſue ſir *Edward Denny*, Knt. who was created baron of *Waltham*, and called up by writ to the houſe of peers in *England* by K. *James* I. and who died without iſſue.

Sir *Edward Denny*, Knt. his uncle, died *May* 12, 1599, as appears by the following epitaph in *Waltham Abbey*, *Herefordſhire*.

Learn, curious reader, 'ere you paſs,
What once Sir EDWARD DENNY was,
A courtier of the chamber,
A ſoldier of the field;
Whoſe tongue could never flatter,
Whoſe heart could never yield.
May 12, MDXCIX.

(*t*) Ex Regiſt. Vocat. *Alleyn* qu. 32. in Curia Prerog. Cauntaur.

(*u*) Rymer's Fœd. Tom. 15. p. 233, 234.

Arthur

Arthur Denny, Eſq; ſon of the ſaid ſir *Edward*, going very young into *Ireland*, and fixing his reſidence in this country, where his poſterity have remained ever ſince, the above mentioned title and barony, were loſt to the family. He married *Elizabeth*, daughter to ſir *Anthony Foreſt*, by whom he had iſſue, ſir *Edward Denny*, Knt. father of ſir *Arthur Denny*, Knt. who had iſſue ſir *Edw. Denny*, father to col. *Edw. Denny*, who, by the lady *Letitia Coningſby*, had three ſons, 1. *Arthur*, married to the hon. lady *Arabella Fitzmaurice*, who died without iſſue. 2. Sir *Thomas Denny*, Knt. the preſent repreſentative of this family, who now enjoys the eſtate abovementioned. (*x*) 3. The rev. *Barry Denny*, deceaſed.

The

(*x*) Extract of Q. *Elizabeth*'s grant to ſir *Edw. Denny.*

The Queen in conſideration of the charge and expence the ſaid ſir *Edward* had been at, in tranſplanting and planting ſeveral *Engliſh* freeholders, &c. into thoſe parts, by the advice of the commiſſioners for the plantation of *Munſter*, grants to him the lands and caſtle of *Taulaught*, *Knockenagh*, *Liſtrym*, *Kermore*, *Kerbeg*, *Ballymakegoge*, *Kaherard*, &c. &c. parcel of the inheritance of *Gerald*, late E. of *Deſmond*, attainted; and the caſtles town and lands of *Liſkahane*, *Browduſe*, with the friery of *Tralee*, the caſtle and lands of *Ballycaſlane*, *Newmanor*, and *Caſtlemore*, the lands of *Glanagalty*, and *Kilbelilahive*, *Derrymore*, *Killelty*, and the caſtle and lands of *Carignefely*, *Ballycanakeartyn*, &c. amounting in the whole to 6000 acres by eſtimation, beſides, bogs and commons, and free paſturage on the mountains of *Slieve-miſh*, and *Slieve-logher*, with all rents, ſuits and ſervices in the ſame; and in particular, 160 *l.* half-faced money, amounting to 213 *l.* ſterl. and 120 cows, due yearly in the barony of *Clanmaurice*, to the ſaid Earl; 140 marks half-faced money, amounting to 142 *l.* ſterl. and 80 cows out of the hundred of *Trughkead*; the chiefries of the half hundred of *Offerabony*, &c. making 8 *l.* 9 *s.* 11 *d.* half-faced money, or 11 *l.* ſterl. with the chief rents of *Tralee*, &c. To hold the ſame, by the name of the SEIGNORY of DENNYVALE, in fee farm of the caſtle of *Limerick*, at the rent of 100 *l.* with licence to export corn, &c. duty free; to impark

300

The family of Conway.

The lands granted to capt. *Jenkin Conway*, by Q. *Elizabeth* in this county, conſiſted of the ſeignory of *Killorglin*; and ſeveral other denominations to the amount of 5260 acres, as before mentioned. He brought over three brothers into *Ireland*, who were deſcended from ſir *Hugh*, and ſir *Henry Conway* in *Wales*, *viz.* *Hugh*, *Edward*, and *William*, who were undertakers under him. He married *Mary*, the daughter of ſir *William Herbert*, by whom he had an only ſon *Jenkin*, and two daughters, *Alice* and *Elizabeth*. The ſaid *Jenkin* the younger was the father of *Edward*, who left two daughters coheirs, *viz.* *Alice* and *Avis Conway*: the elder married *Patrick Dowdal*, of *Kippagh*, C. *Limerick*, Eſq; by whom ſhe had iſſue *John Dowdal* counſellor at law, who died without iſſue, and four daughters, to whom and their heirs the ſaid *John*'s eſtate demiſed. The younger daughter *Avis*, married *Robert Blennerhaſſet*, Eſq; grandſon of the *Robert* hereafter mentioned, who came firſt into *Ireland*, (*y*) in which family the ſeignory

300 acres, provided that the ſaid ſir *Edward Denny* do build houſes for 46 *Engliſh* families.

Dated at *Dublin*, *Sept.* 7, 29 *Eliz.*

ALFORD.

By an Inquiſition taken at *Tralee*, *April* 28, 1622, before *Rowland Davenport*, Eſq; feodary of the king and others, it appears, that ſir *Edw. Denny*, deceaſed, and *Arthur Denny*, Eſq; were poſſeſſed of the above recited lands, beſides ſeveral others mentioned in the ſaid inquiſition, together with the advowſons of ſeveral churches, &c.

By letters patent, dated the 22*d* *March*, 14 *Charles* I. the lands of *Tawlaught*, &c. were erected into a manor in favour of Sir *Edw. Denny*, Knt.

(*y*) They had iſſue three ſons, *John*, *Thomas*, and *Henry*, and five daughters. *John*, the eldeſt ſon married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Benjamin Croſs*, of *Black-hall* in *Oxfordſhire*, rector of *Chriſt Church*, *Cork*; by whom he had ſix ſons, *Conway*, *John*, *Benjamin*, *Thomas*, *Edward*, and *Arthur*, and four daughters. *Conway* the eldeſt ſon of the ſaid *John*, married *Elizabeth*, daughter

ſeignory of *Killorglin* ſtill remains; which ſeignory has alſo been called the manor of caſtle *Conway*. (z)

The *Blennerhaſſets* are alſo a very numerous and flouriſhing family in this county. The firſt of the name who ſettled here was *Robert Blennerhaſſet*, who, with his aged father *Thomas*, came into *Ireland* from *Flinby* in *Cumberland*, as an undertaker, in the reign of Q. *Elizabeth*. The ſaid *Robert*, married *Elizabeth*, daughter to the above mentioned captain *Jenkin Conway* (a) from whom all the families of the name of *Blennerhaſſet*, in this county are deſcended. Family of Blennerhaſſet.

Towards

daughter to col. *Wentworth Harman* of the county of *Longford*, by whom he had one ſon named *Conway*, who died in 1724, being an able lawyer, and member of parliament for the borough of *Tralee* in this county, and two daughters, *Avis*, and *Margaret*.

(z) There came into this county, ſoon after the reſtoration, capt. *James Conway*, ſon to *Chriſtopher Conway*, nephew to L. *Conway* of *Killultagh* in *Ulſter*. He married a daughter of ſir *James Ware*; and by her had the ſaid capt. *James Conway*, who had iſſue, *James* of *Cloghane* in *Kerry*; who left a daughter *Alice*, married to col. *John Colthurſt*, of *Ballybaly*, C. *Cork*; and the ſaid eſtate of *Cloghane* is now poſſeſſed by her heir ſir *John Conway Colthurſt*, Bart.

(a) Their iſſue were three ſons, *John*, *Edward* and *Arthur*, and one daughter *Elizabeth*; the elder branch of which family is as follows.

John Blennerhaſſet the eldeſt ſon, left iſſue by *Martha*, daughter of *William Lyn*, Eſq; three ſons, *viz. John*, *Robert*, and *Thomas*, beſides three daughters. *John* the eldeſt ſon of *John Blennerhaſſet*, married *Elizabeth*, daughter to ſir *Edw. Denny*, Knt. by whom he had two ſons, *Arthur*, who died without iſſue, and *John* who ſucceeded to the eſtate; and one daughter. This laſt mentioned *John*, by *Margaret* daughter of *Patrick Croſbie* of *Tubrid*, Eſq; had five ſons, *viz. John*, *Arthur*, *Thomas*, *Pierce*, and *William*. The ſaid *Margaret*, was afterwards married to the hon. *David Barry*, brother to the earl of *Barrymore*. *John Blennerhaſſet*, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon, was lately one of the governors of this county, and is repreſentative in parliament for the borough of *Tralee*, together with his ſecond ſon *Arthur*: his eldeſt ſon *John*, is married to *Frances*, daughter

The Croſbie family.

Towards the latter end of Q. *Elizabeth*'s reign, the family of the *Croſbies*, deſcended from a family of the ſame name in *Great Croſbie* in *Lancaſhire*, ſettled in *Kerry*.

In the reign of K. *Henry* VIII. one of this name, was prior of *Trim*, in the C. of *Meath*; and who at the diſſolution of religious houſes, had ſeveral church lands granted to him.

There were two brothers of this name in *Ireland* towards the end of Q. *Elizabeth*'s reign, *viz.* *Patrick*, (*b*) and *John Croſbie*, who was anceſtor to the

daughter of *Edw. Herbert* of *Mucruſs*, Eſq; and is one of the knights of the ſhire for this county. He hath alſo four daughters, *viz.* *Agnes*, *Arabella*, *Letitia* and *Mary*.

(*b*) He was born in the *Queen*'s county, and had ſeveral lands granted to him there, for his ſervice againſt the *O-Moors* and other ſepts. He was father to ſir *Pierce Crosbie*, Bart. who was col. of an *Iriſh* regiment at the ſiege of *Rochelle*, under the duke of *Buckingham:* and he alſo ſerved under the great GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS king of *Sweden*, in his *German* wars; and landed with that monarch at *Stralſund* in *Pomerania*. Upon his return from *Rochelle*, in *July* 1629, king *Charles* I. directed the lords of the council in *England*, to write in his behalf to the lord viſcount *Falkland*, then lord deputy of *Ireland*; that ſir *Pierce*'s regiment which he brought over with him from *Rochelle*, ſhould be put upon this eſtabliſhment. Which letter the reader will find at large in *Ruſhworth*'s collections. *

This ſir *Pierce Crosbie*, had the misfortune, among other loyal ſubjects, to incur the reſentment of the earl of *Strafford*, for oppoſing in parliament the violent meaſures of that nobleman: to avoid which, he was obliged to quit the kingdom. An account of the earl's charge againſt him, may be ſeen in lord *Strafford*'s letters, † and of a ſecond proſecution which the earl carried on againſt him, in the court of ſtar-chamber in *England*, with ſir *Pierce*'s defence and condemnation, may be found at large in *Ruſhworth*'s collections ‡. After which trial, he was confined in the *Fleet* priſon: from whence he eſcaped and went beyond ſeas, where he continued until the time of the earl of *Strafford*'s trial in 1640, when he became in his turn, an evidence againſt him. It then appeared, "That

* Vol. II. p. 26.
† Vol. I. p. 250, 252, and Vol. II. p. 4, &c.
‡ Vol. III. p. 895.

the *Croſbies* in *Kerry*. The ſaid *John*, was prebendary of *Diſert*; and was advanced to the epiſcopal ſees of *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe*, in this county, by the privy ſeal of Q. *Elizabeth*, *Oct.* 2. 42*d.* of her reign, *an.* 1600. and was conſecrated the ſame year; he alſo held the ſaid prebendary *in commendam*. This biſhop died in 1621, and was buried in the cathedral church of *Ardfert*. By his wife who was a daughter of *O-Lalor*, in the *Queen*'s county, he had iſſue Sir *Walter Croſbie*, Bart. member of parliament for *Kerry* in 1634. (*c*) and 2. *David Croſbie*, Eſq; who was governor of this county in 1641; and held out a long ſiege againſt the *Iriſh* in his fortreſs of *Ballingary*, ſituated near the mouth of the river *Shannon*. He was afterwards governor of the old fort of *Kinſale*, for K. *Charles* I. but was obliged to ſurrender it to L. *Broghil*, who took poſſeſſion of it for the parlia-

" That ſir *Pierce Crosbie* had been ſequeſtered from the coun-
" cil-table in *Ireland*, for his voting againſt a bill in the houſe
" of commons, which had been ſent in by the lord deputy."
The journals of the houſe of commons in *Ireland* confirm this fact, * and take notice, that he was impriſoned in the caſtle of *Dublin* for the ſpace of eighteen days, and this on the bare ſuſpicion of a libel; but nothing then appearing againſt him, he was diſcharged upon bail. Sir *Pierce* charged the earl of *Strafford*, with ſaying, in the hearing of both houſes of parliament, " That *Ireland* was a conquered kingdom, and that the
" conqueror ſhould give the law," *&c.*

Sir *Pierce* dying without iſſue, left the whole of his eſtate to his couſin-germans, ſir *Walter*, and col. *David Crosbie*, ſons to *John* the biſhop.

(*c*) He had an order of leave from the *Iriſh* houſe of commons, to go into *England* about his occaſions, together with ſir *Pierce Crosbie*, *an.* 1634 †. This ſir *Walter Crosbie*, Bart. was father of ſir *John Crosbie*, Bart. who after the troubles of 1641, forfeited a large eſtate in *Kerry*: the ſaid ſir *John*, was father of *Maurice Crosbie*, Eſq;, father of the preſent ſir *Warham Crosbie*, of the *Queen*'s county.

* Vol. I. p. 466.
† Journals Vol. I. p. 118.

ment

ment of *England*. (*d*) His poſterity in the male line will be found in the annexed notes.

The

(*d*) He married a daughter of *William Steer*, biſhop of *Ardfert*, by whom he had two ſons *Thomas*, and *Patrick*. *Thomas*, was knighted by the duke of *Ormond:* he ſettled at *Ardfert* in this county, and intended to rebuild that cathedral, which had been ruined in the wars of 1641; having procured timber for that purpoſe; which laudable deſign was obſtructed by the enſuing troubles in King *James*'s time. He was thrice married; firſt to *Bridget*, daughter of ——— *Tynte*, Eſq; C. *Cork*, by whom he had four ſons, 1. *David Crosbie* of *Ardfert*, Eſq; 2. *William*, a major in the army, 3. *Walter*, and 4. *Patrick*; all of whom, except *David*, died without iſſue, beſides two daughters, 1. *Sarah*, married to *Hen. Stoughton* of *Ratoe*, Eſq; and 2. *Bridget*, married to *Thomas Morgel*, Eſq;. Sir *Thomas*'s ſecond wife was the lady *Wilſon*, by whom he had no iſſue. His third lady, was Mrs *Elizabeth Hamilton* an heireſs, in whoſe right, his deſcendants bear the arms of *Hamilton*, together with their own coat: his iſſue by her were four ſons, *Thomas*, *John*, *Pierce* and *Charles*, and a daughter *Anne*.

His eldeſt ſon *David*, by the firſt wife, married Mrs. *Jane Hamilton*, ſiſter to his father's third wife, and had by her four daughters, and one ſon, the preſent ſir *Maurice Crosbie* of *Ardfert*, made a Knt. 16*th Feb.* 1711, and knight of the ſhire for this county: who by the lady *Elizabeth Anne Fitzmaurice*, eldeſt daughter to *Thomas* earl of *Kerry*, had three ſons, 1. *William*, married to the lady *Theodoſia Bligh*, ſiſter to the preſent earl of *Darnley*, by whom he hath iſſue, 2. *John*, who is dead, and 3. *Maurice*; and four daughters, *Jane*, *Anne*, *Elizabeth*, and *Dorah*.

Sir *Thomas Crosbie*'s eldeſt ſon *Thomas* by his third wife, ſettled at *Ballyheige* in this county: he married the lady *Margaret Barry*, ſiſter to *James* earl of *Barrymore*, by whom he had *James Crosbie*, now of *Ballyheige*, Eſq; and a daughter *Anne*.

John, the ſecond ſon of ſir *Thomas Crosbie* by his third wife, ſerved as a major in the army in *Spain*, under the earl of *Galway*, where he met with the ſame fate of that nobleman, the misfortune to loſe his arm. He was alſo at the battle of *Dettingen*; and was, during the late rebellion, appointed governor of the fort of *Aberdeen*. He lives in the county of *Wicklow*, and hath ſeveral children.

Pierce Crosbie of *Ruſheen*, Eſq; in this county, is the third ſon of ſir *Thomas* by his laſt wife. By *Margaret*, daughter of captain *Lancelot Sandes* of *Carrigfoil*. He has a ſon *Francis*, and a daughter *Elizabeth*.

Sir

The family of *Spring*, ſettled in this county in Q. *Elizabeth*'s reign. They came originally from *Lavenham* in *Suffolk*, of which name, an account may be ſeen in *Weaver*'s Funeral Monuments; and among the baronets of *England*. The firſt of this family who came into *Kerry*, was captain *Thomas Spring*, who by his wife *Annabella Browne*, mentioned in a note p. 41. had two ſons, *Walter* and *Thomas*, (*e*) and five daughters, whoſe poſterity are here ſubjoined. The family of Spring.

The

Sir *Thomas*'s fourth ſon *Charles*, is now a lieutenant colonel in his majeſty's ſervice: He married Mrs. *Warburton*, ſiſter to the dutcheſs of *Argyle*, and by her hath iſſue.

The poſterity of *Patrick*, the ſecond ſon of colonel *David Crosbie*, were as follow,

The ſaid *Patrick*, by Mrs. *Agnes Freke*, had ſeven ſons, *viz.* 1. *Pierce*, who died without iſſue, 2. colonel *William Crosbie*, who left one daughter *Anne*, 3. colonel *Thomas Crosbie*, 4. *John*, and 5. *Raymond*, who all died without iſſue, 6. *Maurice Crosbie* of *Ballykealy*, Eſq; who ſerved as an officer in *Spain*, under the earl of *Peterborough*; by his wife *Catharine*, daughter of captain *Lancelot Sandes* abovementioned, he has iſſue *Lancelot Crosbie*, now of *Tubrid*, Eſq; married to *Elizabeth*, daughter of ſir *Maurice Crosbie* of *Ardfert*; and *Thomas Freke Crosbie*, Eſq; deceaſed, who by *Catharine*, daughter of *John Fitzgerald*, Eſq; knight of the *Glin*, left a ſon *Guſtaphus Adolphus*, and a daughter *Catharine*, 7. *Arthur Crosbie* of *Dublin*, Eſq; who by *Elizabeth*, youngeſt daughter of the ſaid captain *Sandes*, has a ſon *William*, married to the hon. *Frances Weſley*, youngeſt daughter to the Rt. Hon. the lord *Mornington*; and four daughters, *Lucy*, *Elizabeth*, *Margaret* and *Agnes*.

(*e*) *Walter*, the eldeſt ſon married *Mary*, daughter of *Patrick Crosbie*, Eſq; elder brother to *John*, biſhop of *Ardfert*, by whom he had a ſon, *Edward*, and two daughters. This *Edward* married *Anne*, daughter of ſir *Nicholas Browne* of *Roſs*, by whom he had iſſue *Walter*, and one daughter. The ſaid *Walter*, by *Julian*, daughter to the knight of *Kerry*, left iſſue a ſon named *Thomas*, and a daughter *Mary*. From his having forfeited a very large eſtate after the troubles of 1641, he was commonly called the unfortunate.

Thomas, the ſecond ſon of captain *Thomas Spring*, received a commiſſion from Sir *Warham St. Leger*, lord preſident of *Munſter*, to be governor of the fortreſs of *Caſtlemain* in this county; and alſo to command a foot company in the wars of 1641.

The *Rice*'s. The *Rice*'s of *Kerry*, &c. are deſcended from *Stephen Rice* of *Dingle*, Eſq; who arrived in it as an undertaker under Q. *Elizabeth*. He repreſented this county in the parliaments of king *James* I. and died *March* 31, 1622. His poſterity are alſo to be ſeen in the annexed note. *(f)*

The family of Morrice. This family is deſcended from *John Morrice* of *Northal* in *Eſſex*, a place within thirty miles of *London*, who married *Joan Waite*, an inheritrix; his eſtate with his wives, making together 1000*l.* a year, old rent. *Francis Morrice*, the eldeſt ſon, together with his father, having ſpent the ſaid fortune, came into *Ireland* during queen *Elizabeth*'s wars, bringing over with him his 3 brothers, *John*, *Matthew*, and *Luke*, who took a leaſe of the lands of *Urly*, in the barony of *Iraghticonnor* in *Kerry*, and paid 200*l.* fine for it: and 20*s.* per annum chiefry. The ſaid *Francis*, by his wife *Jane Talbot*, had iſſue 1. *Jaſper*, who left no children,

He had iſſue 3 ſons, *Thomas*, *Walter*, and *Edward*, which *Thomas*, was father to *Thomas Spring*, Eſq; councellor at law, now of *Ballycriſpin* in *Kerry*, who by *Hannah*, daughter of *Francis Anneſley* of *Ballyſhannon*, C. of *Kildare*, Eſq; hath iſſue a ſon named *Thomas*.

(f) James Rice of *Ballynruddel*, his ſon and heir, married 1. *Elinor*, daughter to *Robert White* of *Limerick*, Eſq; 2. *Phillis*, daughter to *Edward Fanning* of that city; and deceaſing the 24 *Feb.* 1636, had iſſue by the latter, 8 ſons, and 3 daughters, of whom, ſir *Stephen Rice* the 5th. ſon, being bred to the law, was appointed the 1ſt. of *June* 1686, one of the barons of the exchequer, and *Ap.* 11. 1687, chief baron of that court; being alſo in that year, and in 1689, conſtituted a commiſſioner of the treaſury. He married *Mary*, daughter to *Thomas Fitz-Gerald* of *Ballyhane*, C. of *Limerick*, Eſq; by whom he had 3 ſons, *Edward*, *James*, and *Thomas*, who died unmarried; and 2 daughters. *Edward*, the eldeſt ſon, married *Elizabeth*, daughter to *Thomas*, L. *Howth*, by whom he had a ſon who died an infant, and a daughter *Mary*, firſt mar. to lieut. col. *Degg*; and 2. to judge *Blennerhaſſet*. *James* the ſecond ſon of ſir *Stephen*, married *Suſan*, daughter to *Hen. O-Brien*,

dren, and 2. *Samuel*, who by his wife *Mary Raymond*, had *Joſeph*, *Samuel*, *Jaſper*, and *Theophilus Morrice*. *Joſeph* had no iſſue; and *Samuel* by his wife *Elizabeth Southwell*, had the late *Samuel Morrice*, Eſq; of *Ballybeggan*, councellor at law, who married Mrs. *Rachel Dyn*; and *Richard Morris* of *Finuge*, Eſq; married to *Elizabeth* daughter of *George Gun*, Eſq;.

The family of *Gun*, was ſettled in this county at leaſt as early as the reign of king *Charles* I. *William Gun* of *Liſcahane* caſtle living there in 1641, had iſſue *William Gun* of *Ratoo*, Eſq; and *George*, whoſe poſterity is here added. (*g*) The family of *Gun*.

The family of *Huſſey*, were alſo of an *Engliſh* extraction, and ſettled at *Dingle* in very early times; as were thoſe alſo of *Trant*, *Ferriter*, &c. in the barony of *Corckaguiny*, where they had formerly ſeveral lands and caſtles, as the reader will find in the deſcription of that part of this county.

I now proceed to give ſome account of ſuch officers, adventurers and other perſons, as had lands granted them in this county by virtue of the act of ſettlement, whoſe poſterity ſtill continue

Brien, C. *Clare*, Eſq; and died *Auguſt* 3, 1733, leaving iſſue his heir *Stephen*, and *James*, born after his father's death.

(*g*) *William Gun* the elder ſon, married *Catharine*, daughter to *Richard Townſhend*, of *Caſtle-Town* C. *Cork*, Eſq;. He was was one of the gentlemen who were made priſoners at *Galway*, in K. *James*'s wars, for attempting to join the *Engliſh* at *Sligo*: his ſpouſe, who is ſtill alive, accompanied him, diſguiſed in man's apparel, in that expedition, when, tho' very young, ſhe behaved with an undaunted courage, ſuperior to her ſex; of which expedition, and the infidelity of the *Iriſh* to thoſe gentlemen, I have given an account in another work.* He had iſſue 2 ſons. 1. *Townſend*, his heir, now of *Ratoo*, Eſq; 2. *Franciſ*; and 3 daughters, *Rebecca*, *Sarah*, and *Catharine*.

George Gun the younger ſon, married *Sarah*, daughter to the rev. *Thomas Conor* archdeacon of *Ardfert*, and hath ſeveral children, viz. *William Gun*, Eſq; councellor at law, married to a daughter of *William Dobſon*, Eſq; a ſix clerk in chancery; *Richard*, *John*, *George*, *Henry*, and *Elizabeth*.

* Hiſt. C. *Cork*.

therein. There were ſeveral other perſons who had alſo eſtates granted them in *Kerry*, after the reſtoration, who either reſided elſewhere, ſold their grants, or exchanged them for others.

The Ponſonby family.

The firſt of theſe families that I ſhall mention is that of *Ponſonby*, who derive their original from *Picardy*; and their prime anceſtor in theſe kingdoms, accompanying *William*, duke of *Normandy*, in his expedition into *England*, his poſterity eſtabliſhed their reſidence at *Haugh-heal*, near *Whitehaven* in *Cumberland*, where they poſſeſſed a good eſtate, and took their name from the lordſhip of *Ponſonby*, of which they were owners; and had conferred on them the office of barber to the king's of *England*, much about the time, that the anceſtors of the late duke of *Ormond*, were appointed to the office of butler, to which the coat armour of the family alludes.

John Ponſonby of *Haugh-heal*, Eſq; was the father of *Simon*, his ſucceſſor there; whoſe ſon *Henry*, by *Dorothy*, daughter to Mr. *Sandys* of *Rottendon* in *Cumberland*, had iſſue 2 ſons, ſir *John*, and *Henry*, who both ſettled in *Ireland*. For in the year 1649, when *O. Cromwell* was appointed by the *Engliſh* parliament to reduce this kingdom, theſe gentlemen attended him with other officers. Sir *John*, the elder brother, was anceſtor to the earl of *Beſborough*; and *Henry*, the younger, having lands aſſigned to him in this county, had the ſame confirmed by patent under the act of ſettlement, the 16th of *June* 1666, and became ſeated at *Stacks-Town*, and *Crotto* in *Kerry*; whoſe poſterity may be ſeen in the ſubſequent note (*b*).

A branch

(*b*) By his wife *Roſe*, daughter of *Thomas Weldon* of St. *John's Bower* near *Athy*, Eſq; he had iſſue ſeven ſons and 11 daughters,

A branch of the family of *Wren*, alſo ſettled in this county, after the wars of 1641; captain *Thomas Wren*, being an adventurer under *O. Cromwell*. He was deſcended from the *Wrens* of *Sherborne Houſe*, *Billey-hall* and *Bincheſter*, in the biſhoprick of *Durham*, who were originally of *Daniſh* extraction. The family of *Wren*.

A large account of this family, may be ſeen in a work intitled *Parentalia*, or memoirs of the family of the *Wrens*; particularly, of *Matthew Wren*, L. Biſhop of *Ely*, *Chriſtopher*, dean of *Windſor*, and ſir *Chriſtopher Wren*, ſurveyor-general of the royal buildings, preſident of the R. S. &c. compiled by his grandſon *Stephen Wren* Eſq. What relates to the branch of this family ſettled in this county, is to be found in the following note (*i*).

The

daughters, whereof, 3 ſons, and 7 daughters lived to maturity. He died in 1681, in the 61 year of his age. His ſons were, 1. *John Ponſonby* of *Kilmallock*, Eſq; who left no iſſue. 2. *Thomas*, who ſucceeded at *Crotto*. 3. *Henry*, who died unmarried. His daughters were *Dorothy*, *Mary*, *Jane*, *Honora*, *Anne*, *Eleanor*, nd *Sarah*.

Thomas Ponſonby of *Crotto*, Eſq; married *Suſanna*, daughter to Mr. *Samuel Grice* of *Ballyganale*, C. of *Limerick*, and had iſſue, 2 ſurviving ſons and 4 daughters. 1. *Richard Ponſonby*, now of *Crotto*, Eſq; member of Parliament for *Kinſale*, who married *Helen*, eldeſt daughter to ſir *John Meade*, but by her, who died *March* 28, 1743, hath no iſſue, nor by his 2d lady, daughter to *John Blennerhaſſet* of *Ballyſeedy* in this county. 2. *Samuel*, who was unfortunately killed in *Cork* by a watchman in 1729. His 1. daughter *Roſe*, mar. in *Nov.* 1705 *John Carrique* of *Glandine* in this county, Eſq; and had ſeveral children. 2. *Alice*, mar. in *Sept.* 1718 to *Edmond*, ſon and heir to *James Peacock* of *Graige*, C. of *Limerick*, gent. 3. *Honora*, to *John Wren* of *Littur* in this county, Eſq; and had 2 ſons and 6 daughters. 4. *Anne*, to Mr. *Henry Hilliard*, of *Liſtrim* in this county, her firſt couſin, and hath no iſſue.

(*i*) The above mentioned capt. *Thomas Wren*, by his wife *Mary*, daughter of *John Blennerhaſſet*, Eſq; had iſſue *Charles*, and a daughter *Martha*. The ſaid *Charles*, married *Elen*, daughter to *Thomas Blennerhaſſet* of *Littur*, Eſq; and *Elen*,

Family of *Godfrey.* The firſt of the name of *Godfrey*, who ſettled here, was major *John Godfrey*; who alſo had an eſtate granted to him by the let. pat. of K. *Charles* II. dated 30 *June* 19th. of his reign, for his ſervice againſt the *Iriſh* in the wars of 1641. (*k*) but by no means a full equivalent for the ſaid major's merits, as may be ſeen in a work of ſir *William Petty*, intitled, letters, containing reflections upon ſome perſons and things in *Ireland*, *p.* 20. who ſays "that the major "had great reaſon to be diſſatisfied with his "lot, part of which was uſurped by his col. ſir "*Hierome Sankey*; who took *Liſmalin* park for "being agent to the major, and others, although "he left them in the lurch, and did nothing for "them but for himſelf." From him is deſcended the preſent *John Godfrey*, of *Buſhfield*, Eſq; in this county, and ſeveral others of the name.

Family of *Mullens.* Col. *Frederick Mullens*, who ſettled at *Burnham*, near *Dingle* in this county, which he ſo called from the place of his nativity in *England*, had his lot in the north of *Ireland*, which he exchanged for lands in *Kerry*: from him the family of *Burnham*, are deſcended. (*l*)

Anno,

daughter of Anthony *Stoughton* of *Ratoo*, Eſq; by *Honora*, daughter of *Dermot*, L. *Inchiquin*, by whom he had *John Wren*, now of *Littur*, Eſq; who married *Honora*, daughter to *Thomas Ponſonby* of *Crotto*, Eſq; and hath iſſue.

(*k*) The ſaid eſtate conſiſted of the lands of *Ballygamboon*, *Ballynamore*, *Annaghruddery*, the abbey of *Killagh*, *Gortnaſkie*, *Callinaferſy*, *Kildurry*, &c. &c. making in the whole, 3980 acres, 3 roods, *Iriſh* meaſure, or 6331 A. 2 R. 5 P. *Engliſh*, at the yearly ſum of 89*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* crown rent.

(*l*) The above col. *Frederick Mullens* married *Jane*, daughter of dean *John Eveliegh*, by whom ſhe had 3 ſons, *Frederick*, *Richard*, and *Edward*: and 4 daughters *Anne*, *Martha*, *Mildred*, and *Frances*; *Edward* and *Frances*, died without iſſue.

Frederick, the eldeſt ſon, married *Martha*, eldeſt daughter of *Thomas Blennerhaſſet* of *Littur*, Eſq; and by her had 2 ſons, *William*,

Anno, 1666, 18 *Car.* II. The following Gentlemen whoſe poſterity are ſettled in this county, had eſtates granted them, under the act of ſettlement.

Captain *Henry Ponſonby.*
Sir *Arthur Denny*, knt.
John Carrique, Eſq; (*m*)
John Blennerhaſſet, Eſq;

And in the following year 1667.

Lancelot Sandes, Eſq; (*n*)
John Fitz-Gerald of *Inniſhmore*, Eſq; (*o*)
Anthony Raymond, Eſq;
Major *John Godfrey.*
Edward Rice ſon of *James Rice Fitz-James.*

The

William, and *Frederick*; and 1 daughter *Jane*. *William*, by *Mary*, daughter of —— *Rowan* of *Mahara*, C. *Londonderry*, Eſq; had iſſue, 3 ſons, *George*, *Frederick*, and *Richard*; and 5 daughters.

The ſaid *William* is the preſent poſſeſſor of *Burnham*, formerly called *Ballingolin*, which was forfeited by one of the name of *Rice*; and who found means to preſerve part of his eſtate, by laying his caſe before the court of claims; which part is now poſſeſſed by his deſcendant Mr. *Thomas Rice* of *Ballymacadoyle* near *Dingle.*

(*m*) The lands granted to the ſaid *John Carrique*, Eſq; were *Glandine*, the *Magharies*, &c. 2370 plantation acres.

(*n*) *Lancelot Sandes*, Eſq; had part of *Ballymalus* and part of *Kilbonane* in the Bar. of *Magunihy.*

(*o*) *John Fitz-Gerald* of *Inniſhmore*, Eſq; commonly called the *Knight* of *Kerry*, petitioned the houſe of commons, in 1665, concerning his eſtate in this county: which, by the act of explanation, was veſted in the king, although it was never ſequeſtered upon account of the rebellion of 1641.

In his petition he ſet forth, his principles of allegiance and loyalty, which he retained during ſo great a defection; his tenderneſs to the diſtreſſed *Engliſh*; and that his anceſtors for many hundred years were uncorrupted, &c. His council alſo ſet forth, his ſufferings from the rebels, having had his houſes burnt, his ſubſtance taken, and his lands given away, by order of the *Iriſh* council, and himſelf excommunicated by the biſhop of his dioceſe, for oppoſing the rebels; all which, was proved by divers papers and other evidences. Whereupon,

The largeſt grant of lands in this county under the ſaid act, was that made to the provoſt and fellows of *Trinity College Dublin*, who, by the letters pat. of K. *Charles* II. dated *Nov.* 10th 1666, had a very large eſtate ſettled on the ſaid univerſity for ever, with courts leet, and courts baron, at *Noghavel*, and *Carigfoil*, together with fairs markets, &c. and the king was pleaſed to reduce the crown rents of the ſaid eſtate in this county, to the ſum of 100 *l. per annum.*

The eſtates forfeited in king *James*'s time, in this county, were thoſe of *Donogh* earl of *Clancarty*, and ſir *Patrick Trant*'s, both purchaſed by the *Hollow Blade* company of *London.* Beſides another large eſtate of the ſaid ſir *Patrick Trant*, which was purchaſed by the E. of *Inchiquin.*

The ſaid *Hollow Blade* company alſo purchaſed the following forfeited eſtates in this county, viz. thoſe of *Nicholas Skiddy*, and *Thomas Skiddy*, and that of *Daniel Mac-Fineen Carthy*, with the lands of *James Fitzmaurice* for 97000*l.*

Other forfeiting perſons in this county were, *Edward Rice*, whoſe lands were purchaſed by *Edward Coſgrave* of *Dublin*, Eſq; and *John Lyne*, whoſe lands were ſold to *Thomas Connor* of *Dublin* gent. All which forfeitures were diſpoſed of, by the commiſſioners at *Chicheſter* houſe *Dublin*, in the year 1702, for the uſe of the public.

the houſe in a petition to the L. Lieutenant, repreſented, that it appeared to them, that the ſaid *John Fitz-Gerald*, Eſq; was not guilty of any crimes to deſerve the forfeiture of his eſtate, having ſatisfied them of his innocency, and real merits, and ſufferings, in his majeſty's ſervice, during the ſaid rebellion. *Journals of the H. of C. Vol.* II. *p.* 356, 357, 359, 378. Whereupon, letters patent were granted to the ſaid *John Fitz-Gerald*, Eſq; of *Inniſhmore*, *May* 14th 1667 An. 19. *Car.* II, for ſeveral lands near *Dingle*, and in the baronies of *Clanmaurice*, *Iraghticonnor*, *Truckanackny*, *Corckaguiny* and *Maguniby*, with ſeveral chiefries, &c. the ſame being before veſted in the crown by the act of explanation.

I ſhall beg leave to paſs by the merits of many particular gentlemen now living in this county, in ſilence, as a matter of no import either to the public, or the preſent undertaking; and ſhall only ſay of them in general, that they ſeem to have the good of their country as much at heart, as moſt others that I have been acquainted with, which will fully appear from the following inſtances.

Within a few years paſt, they have been at great pains and expence to carry on ſeveral very excellent roads through the country, without any public tax or other aſſiſtance, but by a voluntary ſubſcription among themſelves; except, where theſe roads lead to the chief cities of this kingdom, which are much ſmaller works, than thoſe private high-ways they have cauſed to be made through other parts of the county; many places whereof, being but a few years ago, ſcarce to be entered or travelled into, except in particular ſeaſons, and very favourable weather: thus many inacceſſible tracts have been, in ſome meaſure, reſtored to the kingdom, which were ſeparated from it by unpaſſable bogs and mountains. They have, at a great charge, ſhortened many of the old roads, and carried them in ſtrait lines over rocks and moraſſes, and heretofore impaſſable mountains, and deep *glins*, (ſo they term the narrow vallies between the mountains, both in *Ireland* and *Scotland*;) as, the new road from the lake of *Killarney* to the river of *Kenmair*, and others carrying on, along the ſide of that great arm of the ſea, into the barony of *Dunkerron* and *Iveragh*: whereby, they have rendered tedious and toilſome journeys for travellers, not only cheap and eaſy, but alſo extremely pleaſant and entertaining (*p*).

Several

(*p*) Sir *William Petty*, in a very ſcarce and curious tract of his, publiſhed in 1662, 4to. " called a treatiſe of taxes and contributions, ſhewing the nature and meaſures of crown-lands, aſſeſſments, cuſtoms, poll-moneys, lotteries, benevolence, penalties,

Several of the gentlemen of *Kerry*, ſince the ſpirit of improvement hath appeared in *Ireland*, have laid themſelves out in building, planting, incloſing, improving, and reclaiming waſte and unprofitable

penalties, monopolies, offices, tithes, raiſing of coins, hearth-money, exciſe, &c. with ſeveral interſperſed diſcourſes, concerning wars, the church, univerſities, rents and purchaſes, uſury and exchange, banks and lombards, regiſters for conveyances, beggars, inſurance, exportation of money and wool, free ports, coins, houſeing, liberty of conſcience, &c. the whole being frequently applied to the ſtate of affairs in *Ireland*." Mentions, " that the principal employment of the poor ought to be the making and reparation of roads, the ſcouring and cutting of rivers, ſo as to render them navigable, the making of bridges, working of mines, quarries and collieries, manufactures of iron, &c. which works, he ſays, were much wanting in *Ireland*, of much labour and little art, and introductive of new trades.

" In anſwer to the queſtion who ſhall pay them? ſir *William* ſays, every body. For if, ſays he, there are 1000 perſons in a territory, and if 100 of theſe can raiſe food and cloathing for the whole 1000, if 200 more make as much commodities, as other nations give goods or money for; and if 400 more be employed in the ornaments, pleaſure, and magnificence of the whole; if there be 200 governors, divines, phyſicians, lawyers, &c. making in all 900; the queſtion is, ſince there is food for the remaining 100 alſo, how they ſhould come by it? whether by begging or by ſtealing? or whether they ſhould ſuffer themſelves to ſtarve, finding no fruit of their begging? or being taken in their theft be put to death or tranſported? but he thinks, that they neither ought to be ſuffered to ſtarve, nor be hanged, nor ſent away. If, ſays he, they beg, they may be gorged and glutted to-day, and ſtarve to-morrow, which will occaſion diſeaſes, and evil habits: the ſame may be ſaid of ſtealing; and if by begging or theft they get more than will ſuffice them, this will for ever after indiſpoſe them for work, even upon the greateſt occaſion which may unexpectedly happen. For all which reaſons, it would be much better to afford them the ſuperfluity, which would otherwiſe be loſt, or waſted, or wantonly ſpent, and this ſhould be given them as payment for the above mentioned public works: or in caſe there ſhould be no overplus; then it is fit, ſays ſir *William*, to retrench from the delicacy of others feeding in quantity or quality: few men, ſays he, ſpending leſs than double what might barely ſuffice them, as to the bare neceſſities of nature."

ground,

ground, to the enriching themſelves, and adorning their country. The gentlemen and inhabitants of this county are, all of them, remarkable for their hoſpitality to ſtrangers, generoſity, and courteous carriage; which characters, ſhould I refuſe them, it might juſtly be attributed to the higheſt ingratitude: and laſtly, there are few among them, but whoſe breeding and parts, and I might ſay learning alſo, are eminently more conſpicuous, than in many other places in this kingdom; notwithſtanding *Ireland* may juſtly vie in this reſpect with moſt of the civilized countries in *Europe*. It is well known, that claſſical reading extends itſelf, even to a fault, among the lower and poorer kind in this county; many of whom, to the taking them off more uſeful works, have greater knowledge in this way, than ſome of the better ſort, in other places.

CHAP. III.

Of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate of this county.

IN this county there are two epiſcopal ſees, which have been annexed to the biſhoprick of *Limerick*, ſince the year 1660, and theſe are *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe*. The ſee of *Ardfert*, was antiently called the dioceſs of *Kerry*, and its biſhops were named biſhops of *Kerry*. By an old taxation in the king's books, (the time when it was made being uncertain,) this ſee was charged 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *ſterl.* for firſt fruits; the deanery and archdeaconry 3*l.* each; the chantor, chancellor, and treaſurer 2*l.*; and the archdeaconry of *Aghadoe* 1*l.* 10*s.* *ſterling*. There is no valuation of the pariſhes in the king's books, nor any diſtinction made in the regiſter's books between the pariſhes belonging to the reſpective ſees of *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe*; the former comprehending the northern part of this county called

called *Kerry*; and the latter the antient county of *Deſmond*.

The cathedral of *Ardfert*, dedicated to St. *Brandon*, was intirely deſtroyed, except the walls, in the wars of 1641; but a ſmall part of it is fitted up for divine ſervice, for the pariſhioners, and is kept in decent repair.

DIGNITARIES.

THE *deanery* conſiſts of the 5th part of the tithes of the pariſh of *Ardfert*, the intire rect. of *Rataſs*, the rect. of *Killaneer*, being half rectorial, with half the tithes of the 3 plow-lands of *Nohavel Daly* in the C. of *Cork* and dioceſs of *Aghadoe*; and 37 A. 1 R. 8 P. of glebe in *Ardfert* pariſh. The king preſents to the deanery.

The *chantorſhip* conſiſts of a 5th part of the tithes of *Ardfert*, half the tithes of *Kilfeighnagh* par. and 71 A. 12 P. of glebe in the pariſh of *Ardfert*.

The *chancellorſhip* conſiſts of the 5th part of the tithes of *Ardfert*, the intire rect. of *Feinit*, and half the tithes of the pariſh of *Kilmelchedor*. Its glebe is loſt for want of being regiſtered.

The *treaſurerſhip* conſiſts of a 5th part of the tithes of *Ardfert*, the rectory of *Kilcoonly*, and 2 parts of the par. of *Killemly*, on which is a glebe, the remaining part to the biſhop for his table; and 45 A. of glebe in *Ardfert* pariſh.

The *archdeaconry* hath the 5th of the tithes of *Ardfert*, the intire rectory of *Ballinvohir*, and 15 A. of glebe in *Ardfert* pariſh.

The cathedral church of *Aghadoe* has been in ruins time out of mind; the only dignatory belonging to it, is the archdeaconry, which hath the intire rect. of *Aghadoe*, beſides ſome ſmall tithes, intereſt, and glebe, of which there is no regiſtry. The lord biſhop of *Limerick* preſents to all theſe dignatories, except the deanery, and they each pay 10*s*. proxy fees.

There were lands in the pariſh of *Ardfert*, which belonged to the petty canons of that church, but the value or quantity is not regiſtered; by the tenants leaſes they are ſaid to be 112 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches.

The

The preſent STATE of all the PARISHES in theſe DIOCESES, in alphabetical order.

Annagh, rect. the church is in ruins. Patron, ſir *Thomas Denny*, Knt. Proxy 10*s*.

Aghavallin, half vicarial, the church is in repair. Patron, *Anthony Stoughton*, Eſq; Proxy 5*s*.

Aghadoe, ſee the *archdeaconry*.

Ballinahagliſh vic. church in repair. Patron, ſir *Thomas Denny*, Knt. Proxy 5*s*.

Ballinvogher, ſee the *archdeaconry*.

Ballincuſhlane rect. the church is in ruins. Patron, the earl of *Powis*, alias L. *Herbert* of *Cherburry*, &c. Proxy 10*s*.

Ballinacourty rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the earl of *Orrery*. Proxy 10*s*.

Ballymac-Elligot rect. with near 6 acres of glebe, and 2 thirds of the great tithes of that part of the pariſh of *Currens* on the N. of the river *Mang*. The church in repair. Patron, ſir *Maurice Croſbie*, Knt. Proxy 10*s*.

Ballyheigh rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the biſhop. Proxy 10*s*.

Ballyſeedy vic. church in ruins. Patron, *John Blennerhaſſet*, Eſq; Proxy 5*s*.

Broſnagh rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the biſhop. Proxy 10*s*.

Clahane rect. church in ruins. Patron, the biſhop.

Clogherbrian rect. church in ruins. Patron, ſir *Thomas Denny*, Knt. Proxy 10*s*.

Cahir rect. the church in repair. Patron, the king. Proxy 10*s*.

Currens rect. church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10*s*.

Cullen vic. church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10*s*. This pariſh is in the C. of *Cork*, but in the dioceſe of *Ardfert*.

Caſtle-Iſland rect. church in repair. Patron, the earl of *Powis*. Proxy 10*s*.

Dingle pariſh, church in repair. Patron, *William Mullens*, Eſq;

Diſert rect. church in ruins. Patron, the earl of *Powis*. Proxy 10*s*.

—— The vicarage of the ſame. Patron, *Anthony Stoughton*, Eſq; Proxy 5*s*.

Dunqueen vic. church in ruins. Patron, *William Mullens*, Eſq; Proxy 5*s*.

Duagh vic. church in ruins. Patron, the earl of *Kerry*, or, ſir *Maurice Croſbie*, Knt. Proxy 5*s*.

Dunurlin rect. church in ruins. Patron, the biſhop. Proxy 10*s*.

Dromod

Dromod rect. church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10*s*.

Driſhane vic. (in the C. of *Cork*) the church in repair. Patron, the biſhop. Proxy 5*s*.

Drumtariff vic. (in the ſame county) the church in ruins. Patron, the biſhop. Proxy 5*s*.

Fenuge, only one half of the pariſh vicarial. Patron, *Anthony Stoughton*, Eſq; Proxy 5*s*.

Feinet, ſee the *chancellorſhip*.

Galy, half the pariſh vicarial, the church in ruins. Patron, *Anthony Stoughton*, Eſq;

Glanbeby rect. church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10*s*.

Garfinagh, one third vicarial, the church in ruins. Patron, the biſhop. Proxy 3*s*. 4*d*.

Kilfeaghnagh, ſee the *chantorſhip*.

Kilmelchedor, ſee the *chancellorſhip*.

Kilgobbin, an intire rect. the church in repair. Patron, the biſhop. Proxy 10*s*.

Killiny, an intire rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the biſhop. Proxy 10*s*.

Kilcoonly rect. ſee the *treaſurerſhip*.

Kilemly, the ſame.

Kilcarragh rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the earl of *Kerry*. Proxy 10*s*.

Kilmore rect. church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10*s*.

Killenane rectory, church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10*s*.

Killarney vic. church in repair. Patron, the king, during L. *Kenmaire*'s incapacity. Proxy 5*s*.

Kilcommin vic. church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 5*s*.

Killagha vic. church in ruins. Patron, the biſhop. Proxy 5*s*.

Kenmair rect. church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10*s*.

Kilcroghan rect. church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 5*s*.

Kilgarvan vic. church in ruins. Patron, the biſhop. Proxy 5*s*.

Kiltallagh rect. church in repair. Patron, the king. Proxy 5*s*.

Kilgarrylander rect. church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10*s*.

Kilorglin rect. church in ruins, Patron, the king. Proxy 5*s*.

Kilnaghtin, is one third vicarial, the church in repair. Patron, *Anthony Stoughton*, Eſq; Proxy 5*s*.

Kilaghiny is three parts vicarial, the church in ruins. Patron, the ſame. Proxy 5*s*.

Knockanure is one third vicarial, the church in ruins. The ſame patron. Proxy 3*s*. 4*d*.

Kilmeen vic. the church in ruins. Patron, the biſhop. Proxy 5*s*.

Kille-

Killentierna rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the earl of *Powis*. Proxy 10*s*.

Kilbonane vic. the church in ruins. Patron, ſir *Maurice Croſbie*. Proxy 5*s*.

Kilcredan, alias *Kilkneedan*, vic. the ſame.

Kiltoomy vic. the church in ruins. Patron, the earl of *Orrery*. Proxy 5*s*.

Killagheen vic. the ſame.

Kinard rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the biſhop. Proxy 10*s*.

Kilquan rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the biſhop. Proxy 10*s*.

Kildrum, three parts vicarial, the church in ruins. Patron, the biſhop. Proxy 5*s*.

Kilflin vic. the church in repair. Patron, the earl of *Orrery*. Proxy 5*s*.

Kilſlonane vic. the church in ruins. The ſame patron and proxy.

Kilanear vic. the church in ruins. Patron, the biſhop. Proxy 5*s*.

Kilmoyly, one half vicarial, the church in ruins. Patron, the biſhop.

Liſtowel, one half vicarial, the church in repair. Patron, *A. Stoughton*, Eſq; Proxy 5*s*.

Liſeltin, the ſame.

Murhur is one third vicarial. Patron, the ſame. Proxy 3*s*. 4*d*.

Mulahaff vic. the church in ruins. Patron, ſir *Maurice Croſbie*, Knt. Proxy 5*s*.

Minard vic. the church in ruins. Patron, the earl of *Orrery*. Proxy 5*s*.

Marhen vic. Patron, *William Mullens*, Eſq; Proxy 5*s*.

Nohavel Daly (in the C. *Cork*) ſee the *deanery*, the church in ruins. The biſhop preſents to the vic. Proxy 5*s*.

Noghavale rect. the church in ruins. Patron, ſir *Maurice Croſbie*, Knt. Proxy 10*s*.

O-Brenane, an intire rectory, the church in ruins. Patron, the biſhop. Proxy 10*s*.

Prior, alias *Ballinſkeligs*, rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10*s*.

Stradbally rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the earl of *Orrery*. Proxy 10*s*.

Tralee rect. the church in repair. Patron, ſir *Thomas Denny*, Knt. Proxy 10*s*.

Tuoſiſta rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10*s*.

Templenoe rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10*s*.

Ventry rect. the church in ruins. Patron, ſir *Maurice Croſbie*, Knt. Proxy 10*s*.

IMPRO-

IMPROPRIATIONS.

TO the earl of *Orrery*, belong the rectories of *Kilmoyly*, *Drumtariff*, *Kilſhenane*, *Kilflin*, *Kilfeighnagh*, *Agliſh*, *Kiltoomy*, *Minard*, *Killaghen*, and the intire rectory of *Ballyduff*.

To *Anthony Stoughton*, Eſq; belong the rectories of *Knockanure*, and *Murhur*, *Galy*, *Fenuge*, *Diſert*, *Liſtowel*, and *Ratoo*, one fourth of the rectory of *Aghavallin*, *Kilaghiny*, which is one third rectorial, and the rectory of *Liſeltin*.

To the executors of the rev. dean *Daniel*, belong the rectories of *Killarney*, *Killagha*, *Kilcummin*, *Kilgarvan*, *Driſhane*, *Cullen*, *Noghavel-Daly*, and *Kilmeen*.

To ſir *Maurice Croſbie*, Knt. belong the rectories of *Mulahaff*, *O-Dorney*, *Duagh*, *Kilbonane*, *Kilcredan*, and *Kilcolman*.

To *William Mullens*, Eſq; belong the rectories of *Dingle*, *Marhin*, *Dunqueen*, *Garſinagh*, *Kildrum*, and *Minard*.

The remaining parts of the rectories of *Kilaghiny* and *Aghavallin* belong to the king, formerly to the lady *Lucy*.

To *John Blennerhaſſet*, Eſq; *Ballyſeedy* rectory.

To ſir *Thomas Denny*, Knt. *Ballynabagliſh* rectory.

To *Samuel Raymond*, Eſq; *Kilnaghtin* rectory.

All the above impropriations formerly belonged to the diſſolved religious houſes in this county.

CHAP. IV.

Of the bounds, extent, latitude, and longitude of this county, number of inhabitants, its products and civil diviſion.

THE county of *Kerry* is bounded on the N. by the mouth of the river *Shannon*, which divides it from the county of *Clare* or *Thomond*, on the S. and W. by the *Atlantic* ocean; and on the E. by the counties of *Cork* and *Limerick*.

It is from N. to S. near 60 Engliſh, or above 47 Iriſh miles in length; its greateſt breadth from E. to W. from the bounds of the C. *Cork* to the weſtern extremity of the barony of *Corckaguiny* is about 54 Engliſh, or 43 Iriſh miles; that barony being

being no other than a long neck of land running weſterly near 30 Engliſh miles into the *Atlantic* ocean; but the county is in no other part ſo broad (*a*).

The northern extremity lies in the latitude of 52 d. 24 m. and the ſouthern, in 51 d. 30 m. It is ſituate under the ſame parallel of latitude as the *Engliſh* counties of *Worceſter*, *Glouceſter*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, *Eſſex*, and *Suffolk*.

The longitude of the mouth of *Kenmare* river is 10 d. 35 m. weſt from *London*, or 42 m. 20 s. difference of time.

Kerry is the 4th county, as to extent, in *Ireland*, and the 2d in this province, *Cork*, *Galway*, and *Mayo* being larger; but in reſpect of inhabitants and culture, it doth not equal many ſmaller counties in *Ireland*, particularly in the *North*.

Dingle is the only walled town, but is at preſent a very inconſiderable place: *Tralee* is the county or aſſizes town; theſe places, with *Ardfert*, an antient biſhoprick and decayed borough, ſend each 2 members to parliament. Beſides theſe 6 members, there are 2 others to re-

(*a*) "The county of *Kerry*, ſays *Cambden*, ſhoots forth like a little tongue into the ſea, roaring on both ſides of it:" by which part, he means the above mentioned barony, and thoſe of *Iveragh* and *Dunkerron*, each of which are on three ſides waſhed by the ocean. This author deſcribes it, "to ſtand high; the ſouthern parts are rude and mountainous, but the northern low, marſhy, and rich: he adds, "that there are many wild and woody hills in it, between which are many vallies, whereof ſome produce corn, and others wood;" of the laſt commodity, this county is now ſufficiently ſtripp'd: he informs us, "that in his time, the harbours and ſea-coaſts of the country were yearly viſited by a conſiderable fleet of *Portugueſe* and *Spaniards*, in the very middle of winter, to fiſh for cod, &c;" for which aſſertion, the *Spaniſh* manner of building houſes, which remain in the weſtern parts of this county to this day, is a ſufficient proof; as is alſo the *Spaniſh* names given to ſome parts of the ſea coaſt, as *Valentia Iſland*, *Fort del Ore*, &c.

preſent the county. The other towns are thoſe of *Killarney*, and *Caſtle-Iſland (b)*.

The happy ſituation of this county might afford its inhabitants a great advantage and profit by fiſhing, which might employ a great number of people. But they are leſs induſtrious in this county, than in thoſe of *Waterford* and *Cork:* nor have they near an equal number of fiſhing veſſels as the people of thoſe two counties; *Dungarvan*, *Kinſale*, and other ſingle towns, having a greater number of ſeamen than are to be found in all *Kerry*. The pilchard fiſhery was ſome years ago carried on, in the river of *Kenmair*, with good ſucceſs, in which river are ſeveral fiſhing boats, as there are alſo in *Dingle* bay: but the pilchards having quited this coaſt, theſe boats are employed in the herring, cod, hake, and other fiſheries.

As the ſea is rougher and more turbulent on this coaſt, which lies expoſed to the vaſt weſtern ocean, than on the ſhores of *Cork* and *Waterford*

(b) The want of large and populous towns, where a conſiderable quantity of food can be conſumed, is a great loſs to this large county; and to all places where there is not a concourſe of inhabitants. A large demand for any commodity muſt neceſſarily raiſe its price, and conſequently the rent of the lands that produce it, as corn, fleſh, butter, &c. and the land in itſelf becomes much more valuable. For if the corn which feeds a large city, or an army, be brought 40 miles thither, then the corn growing within a mile of ſuch city or camp, ſhall have added to its natural price, ſo much as the charge of bringing it 39 miles amounts to; and for periſhable goods as fruit, fleſh, &c. the enſurance upon the hazard of corrupting, &c. ſhall alſo be added; and laſtly, to a perſon who eats thoſe things there, (ſuppoſe in a tavern) ſhall be added the charge of all the circumſtantial appurtenances of houſe-rent, furniture, attendance, the cook's ſkill, &c. Hence it is that lands intrinſically alike near populous places, ſuch as when the perimeter of the area that feeds them is great, will not only yield more rent for theſe reaſons, but alſo more years purchaſe, than in remote places, by reaſon alſo of the pleaſure and honour extraordinary of having lands there. Sir *William Petty* in the before cited tract.

counties

counties, ſtronger and larger veſſels are more required here than there: but the timber which this county once abounded with, being all conſumed chiefly in ſmelting iron ore, the building of large boats is now impracticable (*c*).

The principal products of this county are butter, beef, hides and tallow. The northern parts of the country produce chiefly fat cattle for the markets of *Cork*; and the ſouthern parts ſupport vaſt quantities of ſmall cattle, and young ſtock. The linen manufacture has made no great progreſs as yet in this part of *Ireland*, it being here only in its infancy; and it is but of late years that the women and girls of the lower ſort, have begun to ſpin bay woollen yarn, which is ſent them from *Cork*, where the wool combers chiefly reſide. There is very little corn in this county, beſide what is conſumed by its inhabitants, who, ſome years, are put to great ſtraits for want of bread;

(*c*) *Don Geronymo de Uztariz* in his theory and practice of commerce publiſhed in *Spain*, ſays, "That there is conſumed in that kingdom 3750 quintals, or hundred weight of dried fiſh in a day; and in a year 487,400 quintals, which at the rate of 5 dollars, the current price, amount to 2,437,500 dollars, beſides a great quantity of cured ſalmon, herrings, pilchards, and other fiſh from abroad;" and adds, "that the money yearly drained from *Spain* by this article of fiſh, is above THREE MILLIONS of DOLLARS." And this great conſumption is by no means to be wondered at, when we reflect, that, as the ſame excellent writer aſſures us, in the province of *Caſtile*, the faſt days amount to 120 in the year, and that in other provinces they exceed 160 faſt days. What a prodigious profit might the people of the ſouthern parts of this kingdom make of this commerce, were it properly proſecuted? The *Spaniards* call moſt dry fiſh by the name of *Bacaloa*: the people of *Bilboa* are peculiarly fond of our dry hake, as it is generally well cured, and looks white and fair. But inſtead of taking the advantage of our near ſituation to that port, which is but three or four days ſail from the ſouthern parts of *Ireland*, we neglect this fiſhery, and ſuffer it to be occupied by the *French*, almoſt in our very ſight; making little or no eſtimation of ſo bountiful a gift of providence.

notwithſtanding, the ſoil is in many places abundantly fertile, and proper for tillage; and might produce ſufficient even for a large exportation, beſides enough to ſupport its inhabitants. It is well known, that there are prodigious quantities of corn exported to *Spain* and *Portugal*, yearly from *Great-Britain*, and even from *Dantzick* (*d*). Does not the mouth of our river *Shannon*, lie fairer and vaſtly nearer for exporting grain to *Spain* and *Portugal*, than *Dantzick?* and is it not amazing that the moſt fertile part of *Ireland*, waſhed by ſo noble a river as the *Shannon*, cannot ſupport its people with bread?

Although this county is not ſo well planted with apple trees, as others in *Munſter*, yet it produces excellent fruit and cyder, in conſiderable quantities; for theſe plantations of fruit trees are greatly increaſed of late years. But I cannot ſay as much for timber trees, there being but very few plantations of them in this county either for uſe or ornament.

Few places in *Ireland* are better furniſhed than ſome parts of this county, with all ſorts of game, for hunting, fiſhing and fowling, and in many places there are airies of excellent hawks; but the art of ſhooting flying, taught us by the *French* refugees, hath almoſt cauſed hawking to be quite neglected.

(*d*) Moſt of the prodigious magazines of corn which are collected by the *Hollanders*, are brought from *Dantzick*, as well for their own conſumption, as that of *Spain*, *Portugal*, and other parts of *Europe* in years of ſcarcity: and it is affirmed on ſeveral hands, that foreigners export yearly from that city, above 800,000 tuns of grain. This place is ſituated a league from the ſea, at the mouth of the river *Viſtula*, or *Weyſel*; which river is navigable for above 100 leagues, and traverſes the beſt provinces of *Poland* and *Lithuania*, the greateſt corn countries in *Europe*, which greatly facilitates the exportation of that commodity.

The

The whole country is well watered with a great number of rivers, though few of them are navigable; beſides many rivulets, brooks, ſprings, and fountains, and with ſeveral medicinal waters, of which I ſhall give a particular account in the courſe of this work.

This county is eſtimated to contain 636905 *Iriſh* plantation acres, or 1030193 *Engliſh* ſtatute acres. By a return made *an.* 1733, by the collectors of the hearth-money tax, the proteſtant families were in proportion to the *Roman* catholics nearly as one to twelve (*e*). At that time there were 14346 families in this county, who paid the ſaid tax. In the year 1744, the number of houſes returned were only 9372, in which ſpace of time, the inhabitants decreaſed nearly one third part: which was occaſioned by the dreadful calamity of the great froſt in 1739-40; and the great ſcarcity of the ſucceeding years of 1741, 1742, which were years of drought, death and ſickneſs all over *Ireland*, and would have been probably ſo in a great meaſure, though the before-mentioned froſt had not happened: for in the preceding years of 1738 and 1739, there was an uncommon plenty of all ſorts of proviſions for man and beaſt, which if, well managed, would, have been ſufficient to ſupply the wants of the four ſucceeding years; and by theſe luxurious crops, the earth was in a manner impoveriſhed and exhauſted by vegetation (*f*).

If

(*e*) The number of *Roman* catholics are here under rated, for the hearth-money collectors, in the wild uncultivated mountains, are obliged to compound for this tax, and take a certain ſum for many cabbins, otherwiſe they could collect nothing; beſides many poor families, who are *Roman* catholics, are excuſed on account of their poverty, by certificates from the magiſtrates; and are not numbered in the above eſtimate.

(*f*) This ſhews the abſolute neceſſity of laying up corn in granaries in times of the greateſt plenty, they being ge-

If we allow four and a half, or five perſons to each houſe in this county, which by the very *(g)* accurate Dr. *Short* in his obſervations on the *Engliſh* bills of mortality, ſeems to be neareſt the truth: we ſhall find that as in this preſent year 1754, there are by the ſaid returns but 10228

nerally ſucceeded by years of dearth; and of this the hiſtory of *Joſeph*'s preſcience is a notable and moſt curious inſtance. It is true that by the loſs of our potatoes by the froſt, the calamity was much more ſeverely felt, and more ſuddenly in *Ireland*, than elſewhere. But the ſterility of the ſucceeding years, was equally felt in *England*, and other parts of *Europe*. For as ſeaſonable weather, and rains, tend to make the earth fruitful, ſo, barren years are neceſſary for the ground to recover itſelf, after it has ſpent its vegetative principles by overbearing. Hence, the ſabbatical year appointed to be kept by the *Jews*, was greatly to the advantage of their land, by enriching it for the conſequent years.

(g) The above cited author, ſays, that large towns, ſeaports, and great road-towns, have not above 4½ ſouls to each family, one with another; and country villages not quite ſo many. To which he ſubjoins the following moſt curious calculations, that in towns each 13 families, one with another, have 2 children, or 6½ families have one child yearly among them. But in country villages, every 27 families have about 4 children yearly born among them. He alſo obſerves, that towns propagate a number equal to their preſent inhabitants, from 24½ to 29½ years; the country, from 27½ to 29½. That one perſon in about 57½ is married yearly; or, in towns about 2 perſons in 115; in the country, 1 in 56, or 2 in 110 yearly. Country towns, he adds, bury a number equal to their preſent inhabitants, from 26 to 32, or 36 years. Villages, from 24 to 52 years. In country towns, where there is no conſiderable reſort of ſtrangers for trade, or travellers, there is from 1 in 27 or 29 born yearly. And 1 perſon out of 6½ or at a medium out of 7½ families die yearly; and in villages 1 out of 8 families dies yearly. Theſe with a great number of very uſeful obſervations, drawn from certain and juſt calculations in political arithmetic, from the regiſters of births, deaths and marriages, of many pariſhes, may be found in the ſame work. And as our ſoil and climate differ very little from the places where he made his obſervations, the above abſtract cannot be impertinent in a work of this nature; as the book from whence it is taken, is but in few hands, and as it it may be of uſe to the curious, to make the like calculations in this kingdom.

houſes

houſes in this county, there can be but 51140 people in it; a number conſiderably leſs than the city of *Cork* contains, and very few for an extent of 1030193 *Engliſh* acres of land, *viz.* upwards of 20 acres to each perſon.

In laying a tax to ſupport the neceſſary charges of the country, the applotment is made in each barony, by what is here called, *reduced plowlands*, each being divided into 60 parts, which are called, *reduced acres*. But theſe plowlands are determined rather by their proportionable quality, and value to each other, than by their quantity, area, or extent, ſome being ſeveral times larger than others; for the larger they are, they are the coarſer and leſs fertile in proportion, and the ſmalleſt on the contrary, are the moſt fruitful.

By this eſtimation, the county is divided into 8 baronies, anſwerable to the hundreds in *England*, *viz.*

1. *Iraghticonnor*, 2. *Truchanackny*, 3. *Magunihy*, 4. *Clanmaurice*, 5. *Dunkerron*, 6. *Iveragh*, 7. *Glanerought*, and 8. *Corkaguiny*. A particular account of each of which will be met with in the following chapters.

CHAP. V.

A topographical deſcription of the ſouthern baronies of Kerry, viz. Glanerought, Dunkerron *and* Iveragh.

IN deſcribing this county, I ſhall begin with the ſouthern baronies of *Glanerought*, *Iveragh* and *Dunkerron*, being the rudeſt and moſt uncultivated tracts of the whole country.

The firſt of theſe baronies hath its name from a ſmall river running through it, called the *Roughty*, and ſignifies the glin, or the vale of the *Roughty*.

this river diſcharges itſelf at the head of the great bay, called the river of *Kenmare*, which gives title of viſcount, to the right hon. *Thomas Browne*, as is before-mentioned, p. 45. This part of the country (*a*) is moſtly incumbered with mountains, and coarſe paſture grounds, particularly the pariſh of *Tuoſiſta*, which lies on the S. ſide of the river of *Kenmare*, and is ten miles in length; the greateſt part of which tract, except ſome arable land near *Ardea* caſtle, occupied by Mr. *Coote*; and ſome parts about *Kilmakaloge*, poſſeſſed by the *O-Sullivans*, is almoſt one continued rock, terminated with bog, affording very indifferent food for cattle; and it is juſtly eſteemed the leaſt profitable, and moſt irreclaimable land in the whole county.

This pariſh is divided from the half barony of *Bearhaven* in the C. of *Cork*, by a range of lofty and unpaſſable mountains; the greateſt part of it was formerly the eſtate of the *O-Sullivans*, whoſe reſidence in thoſe parts, was at the ſaid caſtle of *Ardea*, pleaſantly and boldly ſituated in a romantic manner on an high cliff, inacceſſible from the ſea, commanding an extenſive proſpect of the river of *Kenmare*; a bay thirty miles long, and of a great breadth, environed with craggy but ſtupendous mountains. Towards the bottom of the harbour of *Kilmakaloge*, which is an inlet of *Kenmare* river, is alſo the reſidence of a branch of the *O-Sullivans*, called, *Mc Fineen-Duff*; near whom, lives Mr. *Silveſter O-Sullivan*, whoſe houſe is pleaſantly ſituated between two rivulets, which joining ſoon after, form a conſiderable ſtream, that diſcharges itſelf into the above mentioned harbour.

(*a*) This barony is bounded on the E. and S. by the county of *Cork*, on the N. by the mountain of *Mangerton*, which divides it from *Magunihy*, and on the W. by the barony of *Dunkerron*. It contains the pariſhes of *Kenmare*, *Tuoſiſta*, and *Kilgarvan*, and pays a tax of 8*s*. 10*d*. ½, when the whole county pays 10 *l*.

Near

Near this place is a conſiderable freſh water lake, called, *Lough-Quinlan*, in which are ſome ſmall floating iſlands, (*b*) much admired by the country people. Theſe iſlands ſwim from ſide to ſide of the lake; and are uſually compoſed at firſt, of a

(*b*) Dr. *Edmond Halley* has given an account in the philoſophical tranſactions, of the ſame kind of floating iſlands in ſome lakes of *Carnarvonſhire* in *Wales*; and ſays, that he was on one of them, *phil. tranſ.* 229. p. 566. I have alſo met with the ſame kind in the barony of *Carbery* in the county of *Cork*, as may be ſeen in that work, Vol. I. p. 283.

Father *Acoſta* who reſided a conſiderable time in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, and wrote the natural and moral hiſtory of that country, informs us, that the *Mexicans* had floating iſlands, or floating gardens in the water of the lake round the city of *Mexico*, with fruits and flowers upon them, which they rowed to what part of the lake they pleaſed; a curioſity not in any other part of the world, and more worthy of admiration than the hanging gardens of old *Babylon*. Doctor *Behrens* in his natural hiſtory of *Hartz-Foreſt* in *Germany*, gives us an account of a moving iſland in a pool near *Hochſtad*, 224 feet long, and 64 broad, graſs and other herbage grows upon it, and the wind drives it about. Alſo of a pool near *Gruningen*, in the principality of *Halberſtad*, in which is another floating iſland grown over with reed, and is a ſhelter for wild ducks. *Herodotus* mentions an iſland floating upon the *Egyptian* ſea *Chemnis*, upon which there were foreſts, and a famous temple, dedicated to *Apollo*. *Mela*, lib. v. chap. 5. writes, that near the head of the *Nile*, was a floating iſland with ſeveral foreſts and buildings. *Pliny*, lib. 2. relates of the ſea *Vademonis*, called by the *Italians*, *Lago di Baſſanello*, that there is a floating iſland, with a thick and dark wood, always in motion. *Kircher* in his deſcription of lakes, mentions that the lake near *Tivoli*, called *Salvatera*, carries 16 floating iſlands, ſome being round, and ſome oval, with all ſorts of herbs upon them. *Valvaſor* in his deſcription of *Crain*, tom. I. l. 4. ſays, that between St. *Marain* and the town of *Weichſelburg*, is a large pool, upon which is a piece of ground of a conſiderable bigneſs, with ſome trees, and graſs growing upon it, continually ſailing about, which affords yearly ſeveral loads of hay. I could mention many other floating iſlands, but this may ſuffice to convince the reader that there are ſuch.

The opinions of the learned concerning the bottoms of them are various. *Eraſmus Franciſci* in his annotations upon the deſcription of *Crain*, has treated at large upon this ſubject.

long

long kind of graſs, which being blown off the adjacent grounds about the month of *September*, and floating about, collect ſlime and other ſtuff, and ſo yearly increaſe till they come to have graſs, and other vegetables grow upon them. This lake is the head of one of the above mentioned rivulets, which afford fine trout, and ſalmon of a moſt excellent flavour.

The pariſh of *Kilgarvan*, tho' very coarſe and full of mountains, is ſomewhat better land than the former; it is of a conſiderable extent, being about 8 *Iriſh* miles ſquare, but has little remarkable in it. The river *Roughty* hath its riſe in this pariſh, and runs into that of *Kenmare*, which is the beſt land in the barony, one ſide of the vale, through which this river glides, being a fine lime ſtone ſoil, and is prettily improved and planted; a very agreeable and rare ſight in theſe parts.

Not far from *Ardtully*, which is occupied by Mr. *Orpin*, are the veſtigia of an antient building, which was by tradition a religious houſe, called, *Monaſter ni Oriel*, *i. e.* the abbey of *Oriel*; which ſir *James Ware* hath no mention of. And not far hence is the place called *Callan*, celebrated by the fight between the *Mac-Carties* and *Fitzgeralds* in 1261, already mentioned, p. 29.

The moſt conſiderable natural curioſities in this part of the country are two rocks, on either ſide of the above mentioned river, which ſeem to have exchanged their ſituation: one of them the country folks name *Clough-Bearradh*, *i. e.* the ſtone ſlice. This river divides a lime-ſtone ſoil, from one of common grit, a thing very frequent in *Ireland*, tho' but little noticed, becauſe of its being very common: yet it hath puzzled many curious naturaliſts, to account for the cauſe of different ſtrata of ſtone and other ſoils, ranging themſelves along the oppoſite banks of a river; and ſeeming to follow its various meanders. Except the above mentioned

mentioned rocks, all the ſtone on one ſide of this river is lime-ſtone, and that on the other, is a coarſe grit, or common mountain ſtone: but oppoſite to each other on different ſides of the river, a large rock too heavy for human force to remove, of lime-ſtone, hath ſeated itſelf on the grit-ſtone ſide of the ſtream; and a large rock of grit, hath occupied the place from whence the other ſeemed to be detached, and is ſeated among the rocks of lime-ſtone; which is a ſpecies of *Lusus Naturæ*, or ſporting of nature, not very incurious; and which muſt have been effected by ſome prodigious flood, or ſhock of the earth; but earthquakes have been hitherto, till of late, quite unknown to this kingdom (*c*).

Another curioſity which they ſhew in this pariſh is a rock, called in *Iriſh* by a term which ſignifies *the fairy rock*, ſituated about 5 miles from the head of the river of *Kenmare*, near a ſmall brook, amidſt the mountains. On this rock are the impreſſions of ſeveral human feet, ſome naked, and others with brogues on, and theſe are of all ſizes, from infancy to manhood. The country people imagine the work to be intirely ſupernatural, and to have been performed by fairies; whoſe exiſt-

(*c*) Although I am an enemy to all hypotheſes, which are generally only ſyſtems of the imagination; yet I conceive that the reaſon why different ſtrata of ſtone range themſelves along oppoſite ſides of a river, may be thus readily accounted for. All ſtones were certainly once in a ſtate of fluidity; and wherever different beds of ſtone, ſuch as grit, and lime-ſtone happened to meet, the junction between them was not perfectly cloſe, but there was always a crack and ſinking in between the two ſtrata; partly cauſed by the draining away of the water when theſe ſtones were in a ſoft ſtate, and partly by reaſon of the diſſimilitude of the different particles, that compoſed each kind of ſtone; which hollow, or ſinking in of the ſoil, nature had prepared to be the bed or future channel of a river. So that it is no wonder that we find the courſe of a river, to take its direction from the arrangement of theſe ſtrata, and to run between them for many miles together.

ence,

ence. the common people of theſe parts, as well as of moſt rude countries, firmly believe: but as there is nothing more common, than for ſeveral kinds of clay to become petrified in time; if it be allowed that this rock might have been once in a ſoft ſtate, the wonder will intirely ceaſe (*d*).

About half a mile from the head of the river or bay of *Kenmare*, lives the rev. Mr. *Orpin*, rector of the pariſh, with a colony of proteſtant families, conſiſting of ſhip-carpenters, rope-makers, ſmiths, &c. who are very neceſſary in ſupplying the fiſhing veſſels that frequent the trade of this river; for it abounds with cod, hake, mackarel, ling, herring, and divers other kind of fiſh; which are taken by a conſiderable number of boats, ſometimes to the amount of an hundred, which aſſemble here from *Kinſale*, and the weſtern coaſts of *Ireland*; who fiſh about the iſland of the *Durſeys*, and up *Kenmare* river, from *April* to *September*; and take and cure ſometimes conſiderable quantities for foreign markets. It abounds alſo with lobſters, crabs, eſcollops, oyſters, muſcles, cockles and moſt kinds of ſhell fiſh; beſides ſalmon fiſheries in five or ſix places: but theſe laſt are in no very conſiderable quantity, they being much deſtroyed by ſeals and ſea-dogs, which are ſo very numerous in this river, that in ſummer, all the rocks on the ſhores, are in a manner covered with them.

I have ſeen numbers of theſe animals lying baſking and aſleep in the ſun-ſhine, for the moſt

(*d*) In the ſame manner may be accounted for, ſuch a print of an human foot, given us by D. *Behrens*, in his natural hiſtory of *Hartz-Foreſt*, near the river *Selke*; and that of an horſe ſhoe in a ſolid rock near the village of *Thal*, both which he takes to be a *luſus naturæ*; although, ſays he, the inhabitants tell a ſtrange ſtory about the former, of a ſhepherd and a country wench, pretending this footſtep was made by a leap the young woman took, to eſcape from the hands of her troubleſome gallant.

part

part very quiet and undiſturbed; a conſiderable profit might be made of their oil and ſkins, many of which are beautifully motled and finely ſpotted, and of a conſiderable value.

The country people have no other way of killing them when in the water, but by ſhooting at them with ball, which muſt hit them on the head in order to diſpatch them; and as they are extremely ſhy, it is very difficult to kill them in this manner. Some people have propoſed a method of taking them in ſtrong nets made of thick cordage on purpoſe, which ſcheme has not been tried becauſe of it's expence. They are ſometimes taken in caverns among the rocks, particularly the young ſeals, and this is done in moonlight nights: the old ones fight, and bite furiouſly in defence of their young; and it has been affirmed that they never let go their hold until they hear whatever they faſten on craſh between their teeth; for which reaſon, the ſeal catchers have fixed bags with charcoal quilted in them, on their arms, as ſome very intelligent perſons in thoſe parts have aſſured me.

Towards the head of *Kenmair* river, there are ſeveral iſlands, abounding with lime-ſtone and beautiful kinds of variegated marble, of a red and white colour, mixed with yellow, green and purple ſpots; and in ſome of them grow arbutus and juniper ſhrubs. (*e*) The names and ſituation of theſe iſlands may be ſeen in the map. The ingenious ſir *William Petty*, was the firſt perſon who thought of raiſing and manufacturing theſe marbles, an hint of which deſign he mentions in his

(*e*) They abound alſo with ladies mantle, tormentil, butter-wort, ulmaria, primula veris, oſmond royal, navel wort, mouſe ear, pimpernel with a yellow flower, and ſeveral ſea plants, as the plantago marina, eryngo, ſea rocket, ſea coleworts, &c.

will,

will, where he ſays, " that for the future he intended to improve his lands in *Ireland*; and to promote the trade of lead, iron, marble, fiſh, and timber whereof his eſtate was capable." Theſe lands were aſſigned to him for his debentures given him for his ſurvey and confirmed by letters of privy ſeal of K. *Charles* II. dated *Jan.* 2, 1660-1, " that all forfeited lands that had been ſet out to him; and of which he had been poſſeſſed on the 7th. of *May* 1659, ſhould be confirmed to him for ever;" which was accordingly done by the act of ſettlement, and in virtue thereof, he had ſeven, and his lady two grants of lands, in divers places, by letters patent. *(f)*

As

(f) On the 14th. of *Sept.* 1696, *Henry*, E. of *Shelburn*, ſucceeded his brother *Charles*, who was ſir *William Petty*'s eldeſt ſon. He had a regrant and confirmation by letters patent, of 32,309, acres, 3 roods, and 10 perches, plantation meaſure in this barony of *Glanerought*; and 21,101 acres of the ſame meaſure in the barony of *Dunkerron* in this county, with an abatement of the quit-rents thereof, all which lands, in the laſt mentioned barony, were, by patent, 20 *July* 1721, erected into the manor of *Dunkerron*, purſuant to his lordſhip's petition to the king for that purpoſe. Wherein he ſets forth, " That the premiſſes were ſituated in the extreme parts of the kingdom towards the weſtern ſeas, and in a coarſe and mountainous country, and for the moſt part inhabited by roman catholics, who living very remote from courts of law, and juſtice, had hitherto acted without any regard to either; and although he had uſed his utmoſt endeavours to reclaim them, yet the ſame had hitherto proved unſucceſsful, for want of having a legal form of juſtice, eſtabliſhed in that part of the country. That there were conſiderable woods on the ſaid tract of ground, which if preſerved would have been of public uſe and ſervice to the country; but the ſituation, the people, and their circumſtances being very remote from, and not fearing the law, nor the adminiſtration thereof, the ſaid woods were almoſt deſtroyed by them: and foraſmuch as he had nothing more at heart than the planting the ſaid country with proteſtants, and making the ſaid papiſts in ſome meaſure amenable to the law, which he was in great hopes of encompaſſing, if his majeſty would erect the ſaid lands into a manor by patent, and grant to him, and his heirs the franchiſes of all

As moſt of the moraſſes round this great bay, are ſituate on the ſides of hills, and other declivities; I was not a little ſurprized at ſeeing them in places where I imagined it impoſſible for water to remain for any time; but upon reflection, I found the cauſe to be owing to great numbers of hollows, or ciſterns formed by the rocks, of which the ſides of the mountains are compoſed. In which cavities, vegetables of various kinds grew, and rotted away for many ages, without being eaten down by cattle, that could not well get at them, or otherways be deſtroyed. Many of theſe hills, had alſo very large foreſts formerly growing on their ſides, which, decaying in proceſs of time, tumbled down, and interrupted the currents of water that ſettled in theſe hollows. Thus, theſe moraſſes, and bogs were originally formed between the rocks, which are every year increaſing, and riſing higher, by the additional rotting and decay of the coarſe ſedgy graſs, and other vegetables that grow on their ſurface. If theſe tracts had been formerly grazed by a ſufficient number of cattle, to have deſtroyed all the paſture, there could not have been any bogs formed on the ſides of theſe rocky mountains, which

all waiſs, ſtrays, courts baron, &c. with ſpecial power to take cognizance and hold pleas, and all manner of actions, for debt, detinue, and treſpaſs, not exceeding 20 *l.* on each action, &c.

The ſaid *Henry* E. of *Shelburne* departing this life at *London* on the 17th of *April* 1752, was buried in his vault at high *Wicomb*, whereby the titles became extinct; and he bequeathed his great eſtate to his nephew the honourable *John Fitzmaurice*, Eſq; on condition that he ſhould uſe the name and bear the arms of *Petty*; which he having complied with, his majeſty hath been pleaſed to advance him to the dignities of baron of *Dunkerron*, in this county, and viſcount *Fitz-Maurice* by privy ſeal dated at *Kenſington* 27 *Auguſt*, and by patent 7 *October*, 1751. And his lordſhip hath been created earl of *Shelburne*, by privy ſeal, dated at *Kenſington* 30 *May*, and by patent 26 *June*, 1753.

which the poverty of the ſoil prevented, as it could not afford corn enough to ſupport the herdſmen: but ſince the culture of potatoes hath been known in *Ireland*, which was not before the beginning of the laſt century, ſir *Walter Raleigh* being the perſon who introduced them here, the herdſmen find out ſmall dry ſpots to plant a ſufficient quantity of thoſe roots in for their ſuſtenance, whereby conſiderable tracts of theſe mountains are grazed and inhabited, which could not be done, if the herdſmen had only corn to ſubſiſt upon.

This will probably render theſe mountains every year drier and more wholeſome, and by conſuming the graſs, prevent the increaſe of bogs, and alſo make them more profitable to their owners. (*g*)

The barony of *Dunkerron* (*b*) hath it's name from an antient caſtle, which was the chief ſeat of

(*g*) In the mountains of *Sleivelogher*, and in other parts of this county, towards the end of *June*, or beginning of *July*, the country people cut the coarſe mountain graſs, called by them *Fenane*; and ſave it as they do hay, which proves an excellent winter fodder for cows. Towards *Auguſt* this graſs grows white, hard and firm, and then loſes all its ſap; it alſo then grows looſe at the roots; and is blown about by the wind, and then no cattle will touch it. But in *June* it is full of ſap and makes no bad hay. This method might be followed in other mountainous places to great advantage, where inſtead of the common method of expoſing cattle a whole winter to the inclemency of the ſeaſon, that either kills them, or produces incurable diſeaſes, they might be ſupported with this kind of hay, and be thereby preſerved ſound and wholeſome ſo as to be fattened much earlier the ſucceeding ſummer for market: and this kind of huſbandry hath alſo another great advantage, the increaſing of dung for manuring corn, and potatoe ground, which in ſome meaſure contributes to the ſupport of the dairyman alſo.

(*b*) This barony contains three pariſhes and 25 plowlands, they ſubdivide the plowlands here into 12 parts called *Gneeves*. The pariſhes are *Templenoe*, *Knockane* and *Kilcroban*. When the

of *O-Sullivan More*, ſtanding near the bottom of the river of *Kenmare*. According to *Cambden*, the caſtle was antiently built by the *Carews* of *England*; but this ſeems to be a miſtake, as is likewiſe his ſaying that it was poſſeſſed by *Donald Mac-Carty More*, for it was always accounted the principal reſidence of the *O-Sullivans*, and probably erected by an anceſtor of that houſe. (*i*)

This barony extends from the head of the river of *Kenmare*, to the bay of *Ballinaſkeligs* above 20 *Iriſh* miles, being waſhed on one ſide by that arm of the ſea, which in ſome places forms ſeveral convenient creeks, and harbours, and is near 16 *Iriſh* miles broad.

In all this tract there is neither fair, or market, church in repair, or reſident parſon of the eſtabliſhed church. Beſides the ruins of the caſtle of *Dunkerron*, there is in the pariſh of *Templenoe*, the ruins of another caſtle called *Cappanacuſhy*, which belonged to a younger branch of *O-Sullivan More*'s family; and is ſaid to have been built by *Mac-Crath*, brother to *O-Sullivan More*, from whom the

the whole county is taxed 10*l.* this barony pays *in proportion*, 14*s.* 3*d.* ½.

(*i*) This place from it's name, and other circumſtances, ſeems to be of great antiquity; for in the antient *Britiſh* language *Dun*, or *Tun* (for in compound words it was wrote both ways) as alſo in the *Phœnician* and *Iriſh*, ſignifies an hill. The *Gauls* according to a learned antiquary alſo called an hill by the ſame name. The word *Korn*, or *Kern* in the antient *Britiſh* ſignifies an horn: which etymologiſts derive from the *Phœnician Cheren*, ſignifying the ſame: and they named any corner or angle of land, by that name, as *Cypruſs* was called *Ceraſtis*; and *Cornwall* in *England*, according to *Cambden*; and ſeveral other places too tedious to mention. There are ſtill to be ſeen between the remains of the caſtle, and the ſea, the foundation walls of ſeveral old buildings, which, together with the antiquity of the name, and it's being mentioned in ſome copies of *Ptolemy*'s maps, beſides the tradition of the country, all ſeem to point out it's having been antiently a place of ſome note.

Mac-Craths of this place had their names. The family of the *Mac-Crehans* of *Iveragh* are alſo deſcended from the *O-Sullivans*. This family of *Cappanacuſhy* in defect of heirs in *O-Sullivan More*'s houſe, always ſucceeded to his lands, a branch of which family ſtill reſides near this caſtle. There are a few ſpots of tillage, and potatoe culture to be ſeen, ſcattered about here and there among the rocks, but moſt miſerably ſecured from the depredations of cattle; ſo that, for want of hedges, or other fences, they are obliged to keep people in them, when the corn is near ripe, to drive them out.

There is limeſtone found in ſome places towards the ſea; and in the iſlands of *Cappanacuſhy* is a tolerable kind of grey marble; a conſiderable quantity of which, was formerly manufactured at the charge of ſir *William Petty*, whoſe eſtate it was. (*k*)

The

(*k*) Sir *William Petty* by his employment in ſurveying the forfeited lands in *Ireland* after the rebellion of 1641, acquired an eſtate of 6000 *l.* a year; and could from *Mangerton* mountain in this barony, behold 50,000 acres of his own lands: which large acquiſition, brought ſuch an odium upon him, that he publiſhed a book to ſhew the unreaſonableneſs thereof, intituled, "reflections, upon ſome perſons and things in *Ireland*," wherein, he demonſtrates, "that he might have acquired as large a fortune, without ever meddling with ſurveys." "In the year 1649, (ſays he) I proceeded M. D. after the charge whereof and my admiſſion into the college of *London*, I had left about 60*l.* From that time, till about *Auguſt* 1652, by my practice, fellowſhip at *Greſham*, and at *Brazen Noſe* college, and by my anatomy lecture at *Oxford*, I had made that 60*l.* to be near 500*l.* from *Auguſt* 1652, when I went into *Ireland*, to *December* 1654, when I began to ſurvey, and other public entanglements, with 100*l.* advance money, and with 365*l.* a year of well paid ſalary, as phyſician general to the army, as alſo by my practice, among the chief, in the chief city of a nation, I made my ſaid 500*l.* above 1600*l.* Now the intereſt of this 1600*l.* for a year in *Ireland*, could not be

The pariſh church of *Templenoe*, now in ruins, is ſaid to have been built by the *O-Sullivans*, who have a tradition of their coming into theſe parts ſeveral centuries ago from a place called *Knockgraffin* in the C. of *Tipperary*. This pariſh is about 6 miles in length, extending along the river of *Kenmare*, and runs a great way in breadth up the mountains.

The pariſh of *Kilcroghan* is alſo very large, reaching from a river called *Blackwater* in this country, to the bay of *Ballynaſkeligs* abovementioned, being about 14 *Iriſh* miles in length, and 5 or 6 miles up the country towards the mountains.

be leſs than 200*l.* which with 550*l.* for another year's ſalary and practice, *viz.* until the lands were ſet out in *October* 1655, would have increaſed my ſaid ſtock to 2350*l.* with 2000*l.* whereof, I could have bought 8000*l.* in debentures, which would have then purchaſed me about 15,000 acres of land, *viz.* as much as I am now accuſed to have; theſe 15,000 could not yield me leſs, than at 2*s.* per acre 15,00*l. per annum*, eſpecially receiving the rents of *May*-day preceding. This year's rent with 550*l.* for my ſalary and practice, &c. till *December* 1656, would have bought me, even then, (debentures growing dearer) 6000*l.* in debentures, whereof the 5, 7ths then paid, would have been about 4000*l.* neat, for which I muſt have had about 8000 acres more, being as much almoſt as I conceive is due to me. The rent for 15,000 acres, and 8000 acres, for three years, could not have been leſs than 7000*l.* which, with the ſame three years ſalary, *viz.* 1650*l.* would have been near 9000*l.* eſtate in money, above the beforementioned 2500*l. per ann.* in lands. The which, whether it be more or leſs than what I now have, I leave to all the world to examine and judge. This eſtate I might have got without ever meddling with ſurveys, much leſs, with the more fatal diſtribution of lands after they were ſurveyed: and without meddling with the clerkſhip of the council, or being ſecretary to the L. L. all which had I been ſo happy as to have declined, then I had preſerved an univerſal favour and intereſt with all men, inſtead of the odium and perſecution I now endure."

If it's extent was to be eſtimated by the number of hours it would take a perſon to travel through it on horſeback, it would be then thought prodigious large; for in many places it is almoſt impaſſable, becauſe of the infinite number of rocky hills, and deep bogs, diſperſed through it, particularly a large tract of it called *Ballybog*, in which doctor *Nathaniel Bland* hath a ſmall lodge, and a great number of unprofitable acres of land. The lands of *Aghamore* in the weſtern part of the pariſh, with the iſland called *Scariff* are the property of the Rt. Hon. the E. of *Orrery*, adjoining to which L. *Carberry*, has alſo a conſiderable tract.

The little hobbies of the country are the propereſt horſes to travel through it; and a man muſt abandon himſelf intirely to their guidance, which will anſwer much better than if one ſhould ſtrive to manage and direct their footſteps: for theſe creatures are a kind of automata or machines, as M. *Tournfort* (*l*) has long ſince obſerved, which naturally follow the laws of mechanics, and will conduct themſelves much better on thoſe occaſions, than the moſt knowing perſons can poſſibly direct them.

In the upper part of the harbour of *Sneem*, which is about the middle of the ſea-coaſt ſide of this pariſh, and which will be deſcribed in another place, two ſmall mountain rivers diſcharge themſelves; in one of which, are great quantities of trout and ſalmon. Between theſe rivers, doctor *N. Bland* has built a ſummer lodge, with a deſign of reclaiming a vaſt adjoining bog, through which he has cauſed ſeveral large drains to be cut, and manured it with ſea ſand. Beſides cutting drains, theſe deep ſtubborn moraſſes require to be covered with a conſiderable quantity of coarſe

(*l*) Voyage to the *Levant*.

gravel,

gravel, in order to deſtroy the rank ſedgy graſs, and render them ſufficiently firm for cattle to graze upon: by this method a better and finer ſort of graſs is often produced.

When theſe bogs are 8 or 10 feet deep, as they are in many places, after the drains have been cut and when they ſubſide, and acquire ſome ſolidity, paring down the ſurface with a breaſt plow, and burning the ſods, ſo as to deſtroy the roots of the graſs, ſedge, moſs, and other noxious weeds, is recommended as a proper method to render them profitable for tillage. But in ſome parts of this country it may be a queſtion, whether the labour and expence, will not be more than the value of the land after it has thus been reclaimed? (*m*)

About a mile's diſtance from the church which ſtands in the weſt part of this pariſh, is a curious hermitage or cell, hewn out of the ſolid rock, ſituate on the top of an hill: this cell is named St. *Croban*'s, who is the patron ſaint of the pariſh. The intelligent, among the antiquaries here, ſay, that in this place the celebrated St. *Kieran*, who was the firſt biſhop of *Saigar*, now a part of *Oſſory*, and who, according to arch-biſhop *Uſher*, was born in the iſland of *Cape Clear*, compoſed his rule for monks; although others ſay it was in an adjacent grotto. Be this as it may, the ſtalactical exudations of the above mentioned cell are held in great eſtimation by the country people, who carefully preſerve them, as imagining them to have many virtues in them, from the ſuppoſed ſanctity of the place they grow in.

(*m*) The moſt common plants in theſe boggy grounds, are *Androſemum* uſed frequently by the country people as a balſamic and vulnerary, as alſo *Nummularia*, uſed for the ſame purpoſes, *Oſmond Royal*, *Buckbean*, *Dutch Myrtle* or *Gale*, *Pentaphyllum paluſtre*, *rubrum*, *Equiſetum paluſtre*, *Ledum paluſtre noſtras*, *Erica cantabrica flore maximo*, &c.

At *Cahirdonel*, in this pariſh, is a circular fortification built of large ſtones ſeven feet high, and ſaid to be the work of the *Danes*. At *Aghamore*, towards the weſtern extremity of the pariſh, are the remains of a ſmall abbey of canons regular of St. *Auſtin*, founded by the monks of St. *Finbar*, near *Cork* in the 7th. century. It ſtands in a ſmall iſland near the mouth of the river of *Kenmare*, having its walls ſo beaten by the ſea, that they will ſoon be entirely demoliſhed. About a league to the S. W. of this iſland, which is at low water joined to the ſhore, there are two iſlands called *Scariff* and *Diniſh*; the former is an high mountain in the ſea, and hath one family on it, who take care of ſome cows, and make a conſiderable quantity of butter; on the top of the higheſt ground in the iſland, is a ruined hermitage. Theſe iſlands with the continent, are farmed from the earl of *Cork* and *Orrery*, by Mr. *Daniel Connel*, who has on a part of the ſaid land, named *Derrynane*, built a good houſe, and made other improvements. the only plantation hereabouts.

The third pariſh of this barony, is named *Knockane*, being a large tract of 10, or 12 miles ſquare, and more than 40 in circumference. Except ſome low grounds near the river *Laune*, it is encumbered with prodigious high mountains, called *Mac-Gillycuddy*'s reeks, which family have for ſome centuries reſided in thoſe parts, and do ſtill retain a conſiderable eſtate here.

Glencare, which gave title of earl to *Donald Mac-Carty More*, already mentioned, P. 29. forms the weſtern part of this great pariſh. All, or the greater part of the hills, and mountains hereabouts, were formerly covered with trees, which have been deſtroyed by the Iron-works erected near the river *Carra* at a place called *Black-ſtones*, by ſir *William Petty*; and carried on till a few years ago,

ago, when the workmen were obliged to ſtop ſmelting for want of charcoal. (*n*)

Blackſtones is a ſmall village ſurrounded with rocky hills, and high mountains. Among the naked rocks, there is plenty of ever-greens, as yew, holly and arbutus, with numberleſs caſcades in winter, which form a very pleaſing landſcape. It is hardly poſſible, to meet with more romantic proſpects any where, than in theſe parts; the rocks are extremely high and irregular, appearing in many points of view, like the prodigious ruin of a great city. Every half mile ſhifts the ſcenary, affording a pleaſing novelty, that ſtrikes the traveller with aſtoniſhment, at the rude kind of magnificence, which appears in theſe ſtupendous works of nature.

On climbing up ſome of the high mountains, the clouds in many places ſeem to be manifeſtly beneath us; not unlike that beautiful paſſage in the roman poet, who thus deſcribes a perſon exalted above a ſtorm on an high mountain.

(*n*) It ſeems a little ſurprizing, that ſir *William Petty*, ſhould not have had more care in his life time taken to preſerve his woods, by copſeing them up as they were cut down; as is the practice in *Spain*, *Sweden*, and other great bloomeries: by which means, a continual ſucceſſion of underwood is obtained, that would laſt for many ages. But as theſe woods grew upon the beſt and drieſt ſoils, the perſons who firſt cut them down, found the grounds thus cleared of trees, to be the propereſt places for paſture, and therefore neglected to keep them up.

I have already mentioned in my hiſtory of the C. *Waterford* p. 213 the advantage of making uſe of charr'd turf in theſe works, which hint was publiſhed anno 1746, and a perſon in the north of *Ireland*, has ſince obtained two conſiderable parliamentary premiums for this pretended diſcovery. Tho' I confeſs to have originally taken it, from Mr. *Boyle*'s excellent work intitled the uſefulneſs of natural philoſophy. Eſſay 5. chap. 7.

——— *Auditque ruentes*
Sub pedibus ventos, & rauca tonitrua calcat.

Few mountains in *Ireland* can vie with ſeveral in this county for height: during the greater part of the year their ſides are obſcured with fogs, and it muſt be a very ſerene day when their tops appear. Countries thus diverſified with mountains and hills, are infinitely more ſatisfactory and pleaſing to the eye of a traveller, than flat plains whoſe horizons are bounded by right lines; ſuch as the *Low countries*, whoſe ſurface being generally a dead flat, there is a ſameneſs of objects every where, that leaves the field of deſcription very barren. The great regularity of *Holland* is at firſt extremely pretty; but the continual ſucceſſion of the ſame ſort of objects, makes it but a ſhort lived pleaſure, and in a few days quite wearies the eye of a traveller, eſpecially if he has been uſed to other kinds of proſpects, where there is an agreeable variety of objects; and where nature is ſeen in her higheſt degree of perfection, and beauty.

A *Dutch* man who is born and bred in a kind of regular garden, will naturally prefer canals, rows of trees, and the flat views he has been always accuſtomed to, before the noble proſpects of rocks, foreſts, and waterfalls; and it is probably from this prejudice of education, that even the beſt of their landſcape painters cannot wholly depart from this beloved uniformity, by which, they have acquired that poorneſs of manner, ſo viſible in all their productions, how valuable ſoever they are in point of colouring and other particulars: and this may be the reaſon why *Paul Brill*, *Brughell* and others, though they have, in their manner, performed wonders, are leſs eſteemed by true

true judges, than *Dominichini*, *Salvator Roſa*, the *Pouſins* and others, who have taken their beſt hints in the wild *Campagnia* of *Rome*, or among the uncultivated vales of the *Alps*, or *Appenines*. But to return to the deſcription of this county, there are to the N. of the above mentioned village of *Black-ſtones*, two very conſiderable lakes formed by the river *Cara*, ſurrounded by very high mountains. From the ſecond lake, the river empties it ſelf into the bay of *Caſtlemain*. In moſt of theſe mountains there are numbers of eagles, and other rapacious birds. I have been aſſured, that ſome years ago, a certain poor man in this part of the country diſcovered one of their neſts, who by clipping the wings of the eaglets, and fixing collars of leather about their throats, which prevented them from ſwallowing, he daily found ſtore of good proviſions in the neſt, ſuch as various kinds of excellent fiſh, wild-fowl, rabbits, and hares, which the old ones conſtantly brought to their young. And thus, the man and his children were well ſupported during an hard ſummer, by only giving the garbiſh to the eagles to keep them alive.

The village called *Black-ſtones*, will probably run to ruin on the ceſſation of the iron works; tho' the houſes might make habitations for linen manufacturers, and that branch of induſtry might be introduced into thoſe uncultivated parts of the country, which produce little elſe, beſides a few firkins of butter for *Cork* market, and graſs to ſome hundreds of dry cattle, attended by a few miſerable mountaineers, who both feed and cloath themſelves and conſume little or nothing of the produce of other places. The ſoil affords them milk, butter, potatoes, with a few oats; and their ſheep and cattle, which die by the

the rigour of the winter, ſupply wooll and leather, which they work up into frize-coats, and brogues. Linen is very little uſed among them, and what they want is purchaſed at the next fair: and thus, what little money remains after paying their rack rents, to ſome perſon who generally farms the land at ſecond hand, under the head-landlord, is either hoarded up, or laid out for cattle.

Some of theſe dairy-men, as they are called, have hoarded up conſiderable ſums of money, by having taken leaſes, before the late riſe of lands; yet, ſeveral of them have not the ſecond ſhirt of coarſe linen to wear, which appears to be rather the effect of choice, than neceſſity. Their houſes in theſe mountains, are low, poor, ſmoaky huts, nor are there more than ſix houſes covered with ſlate, in the three baronies, which make up a circuit of above eighty *Iriſh* miles. This whole country being in a manner ſurrounded by the ſea, lies very convenient to water carriage, the whole abounding with good building ſtone, excellent ſlate quarries, and limeſtone very near it; and there is an immenſe quantity of bog fir, to be found in the moraſſes; which inexhauſtible magazine of under-ground timber, might be ſufficient to repair the loſs of the noble foreſts that formerly covered the mountains, and ſupply wood enough for many houſes.

I have been induced to give the above exact account, of the manner of living of the common people of theſe parts, in hopes of ſpiriting up the proprietors whom it moſt concerns, to encourage manufactures, incloſure, planting and a better kind of building therein which works can never be performed by the inconſiderable number of poor people who now inhabit the mountains, and whoſe preſent miſerable way of living can neither promote trade, or enrich a country.

try. Diligence and induſtry generally ariſe from neceſſity, when theſe are once ſet on foot, by acquiring wealth, they create luxury, to ſupport which, they are eagerly purſued. If a few perſons be rendered happy by ſetting them upon ſome profitable employment, others will envy them, and ſtrive to emulate their methods of thriving: thus induſtry will advance, becauſe willing labours are more readily performed than thoſe to which perſons are compelled (*o*).

The barony of *Iveragh* contains 7 pariſhes: (*p*) I ſhall begin with a deſcription of that called *Dromod*, which is about 10 miles in length from N. to S. and about 5 miles in breadth; the river *Inny* waters this tract, and diſcharges itſelf into the bay of *Ballinaſkeligs*.

There is a large lake towards the weſtern extremity called lough *Lee*, and by ſome *Currane*, from a ſmall river of that name, by which this lake is diſcharged into the above mentioned bay: it is of an oval form, 3 miles in length, and about half as broad, and abounds with very excellent white trouts and ſalmon. On the ſouth, it is environed with ranges of lofty mountains,

(*o*) This may be demonſtrated from the example of the *Dutch*: They were originally as indolent as any other people, their hands unuſed to labour, their coaſts lay deſolate to the ſea without banks or towns, or ſhips, or harbours: and when the Roman emperor gathered cockle ſhells there, perhaps there was little elſe worth gathering. But when by the increaſe of their people they were forced to look abroad, to trade, to fiſh, and to labour in mechanics, they ſoon diſcovered the ſweets as well as the toils of their diligence. Their ſucceſſes and virtues ſtill added new vigour to their deſigns; and thus they have continued improving a ſmall marſhy tract of bog, in a manner ready to be overwhelmed with the ſea, till they have not only diſgraced, but appeared formidable to their neighbours by their induſtry.

(*p*) *Viz.* 1. *Cahir*, 2. *Glanbehy*, 3. *Killenane*, 4. *Valentia*, 5. *Prior*, 6. *Killemly*, 7. *Drummod.* When the whole county pays 10*l.* this barony is taxed 15*s.* 7½*d.*

which

which are partly covered with woods. There are three ſmall iſlands in it, in one of which are the remains of a church and cell, dedicated to St. *Finian*, whoſe feſtival they celebrate on the 16th of *March*: here are alſo ſome veſtigia of other ruins. Towards the edges of the lake, and, as the neighbouring inhabitants affirm, much further under the water, are diſcovered ſeveral walls and other incloſures when the water is clear, and the weather bright; which ſhews that it hath been either greatly increaſed of late years by ſprings, or that the mouth of the river by which it diſchages it ſelf, (its whole courſe being under half a mile) hath been obſtructed and filled up with ſand, caſt in by the ſea. Towards the northern part of the pariſh are two other ſmaller loughs, but of leſs conſequence than this.

Near the eaſt end of the river *Inny*, ſtand the ruins of the pariſh church, about half a mile from whence are the piers of a foot bridge, which ſtood over that river, the arch of which hath lately fallen down. It was 24 feet wide, and but a yard thick, being only a foot path which was aſcended and deſcended by ſteps: it was of a conſiderable height over the river, and built almoſt ſemicircular, which gave it the name of the *Rainbow Bridge*. What ſeems very ſingular is, that it did not ſtand on any high way: from its narrowneſs it had more the reſemblance of a triumphal arch than a bridge, and was erected over a very deep part of the river; but at what time, or on what occaſion, there is no the leaſt tradition in the country. It is ſaid, that ſome people have been ſo intoxicated with liquor as to be mad enough to ride over, which was a dangerous experiment, it being very narrow, and having no battlements.



Inny Bridge.

In the year 1732, the Hon. *John Fitzmaurice*, Eſq; (now the Rt. Hon. the E. of *Shelburne*) (*q*)

(*q*) When his lordſhip was high ſheriff of this county in 1732, he received the judges of aſſize, at the bounds of the county, in a moſt magnificent and ſplendid manner, the particulars of which are as follow: two running footmen led the way, being cloathed in white, with their black caps dreſſed with red ribbons, and red ſaſhes with deep fringes. Four grooms leading 4 ſtately horſes with their capariſons, their manes and tails dreſſed with roſes of red ribbons. A page in ſcarlet laced with ſilver, bearing the ſheriff's white rod. The high ſheriff in ſcarlet, his ſword hanging in a broad ſhoulder belt of crimſon velvet, covered with ſilver lace, mounted on a very beautiful ſtone-horſe, having a Turkiſh bridle with reins of green ſilk intermixed with gold, the caps and houſings of green velvet, that was almoſt covered with gold lace, and bordered with a deep gold fringe. Two trumpets in green, profuſely laced with ſilver. Twelve livery-men in the colours of the family, mounted on black horſes from 20 to 40*l.* price, with long tails, which, as well as their manes, were decked with roſes of red ribbons; the caps and houſings having a centaur in braſs, which is the creſt of the *Fitz-Maurices*. They had ſhort horſeman's wigs of one cut, with gold-laced hats; their back-ſwords hung in broad buff belts; their cravats or ſtocks were black, faſten'd with two large gilt buttons behind: each had a brace of piſtols and a bright carabine hanging in a baſket on his right ſide, with a ſtopper in the muzzle, of red mixed with white, that looked not unlike a tulip: his riding coat with a ſcarlet cape and gilt buttons was rolled up behind him. The E. of *Kerry*'s gentleman of the horſe ſingle, mounted on a very fine black horſe. The ſteward, waiting gentleman, and other domeſtics of L. *Kerry*. The cavalcade were all of the earl's own family, and mounted out of his own ſtable to the number of 35. After theſe followed the gentlemen of the county, who were very numerous, with about 20 led horſes, with field cloaths attending them. But the day proved very unfavourable, and all this pomp and gallantry of equipage was forced to march under a continued rain to *Liſtowell*, where the high ſheriff had prepared a ſplendid entertainment of 120 diſhes, to regale the judges and gentlemen after their fatigues: which it ſeems they greatly wanted, for the roads were ſo heavy and deep by reaſon of the exceſſive rain, that the judges were forced to leave their coaches, and betake themſelves to their ſaddle-horſes. But this repaſt was ſhort, for tidings being brought that the river *Feal* was ſwelling apace, they ſoon removed in order to paſs over it, while it was fordable.

who

who was at that time high ſheriff of the county, held his ſheriff's court on this bridge, the arch of which was then ſtanding, as it was alſo for ſome years after. But it being ſituate on no public road, the grand jury did not think proper to raiſe money for its ſupport, ſo that it is ſince fallen to ruin. However, it is ſtrange that ſome lover of antiquity did not collect a ſmall ſum to keep this Iriſh *Rialto*, as it might be juſtly termed, in repair.

Although the ſoil hereabouts is much better than in many of the neighbouring pariſhes, yet it is worſe cultivated, and much thinner of inhabitants. The ſea towards the bottom of *Ballinaſkeligs* bay is making great devaſtations, and incroaching on the land every winter: the cliffs are very high, but are unable to reſiſt the fury of the ocean, as they are only formed of different ſtrata of clay. One layer of this earth ſeems to be an aſh-coloured marle, very fine to the touch, and no way gritty in the mouth, readily diſſolving in water, and cauſing a ſlight fermentation with acids. There is a ſmall brook that falls into the river *Inny*, near its mouth, that by an infuſion of galls changes into a dark purple colour, and is ſo ſtrongly impregnated with a martial vitriol, as to blacken tanned leather. The country folks hereabouts are not unacquainted with the uſe of tormentil roots in the tannage of leather, with which they tan tolerably well for their own conſumption. Oak bark is not to be had, the woods, as I have already noticed, being all deſtroyed for ſmelting iron ore. Moſt of the bogs, and many of the mountains, abound with this ore; and ſome traces of it, with no ill coloured brown ocher, may be ſeen in the cliffs above mentioned.

Near the mouth of the river *Inny*, there is a fine extenſive ſtrand, which I mention, becauſe it is almoſt the only ſmooth place that a perſon might venture

venture to put an horſe to the gallop on, for many miles round it. It is eſteemed here alſo a rarity, all the cliffs of the coaſt being exceeding high, and waſhed by the ocean at low water.

At *Ballinaſkeligs* are to be ſeen the ruins of an antient abbey or friery, of the order of *Auguſtine* canons: it was formerly removed hither from the iſland called the *Great Skelig*, where there was a monaſtery, conſiſting of ſeveral cells, dedicated to St. *Michael* the arch-angel, and is mentioned by *Giraldus Cambrenſis* (*r*); the time of its foundation is not known, but it muſt have been of great antiquity, probably as early as the ſixth century. The annals of the abbey of *Inisfallen*, in *Lough Lane* in this county, ſay, that *Flan Mac Callach*, abbot of *Skelig*, died in the year 885. At what time the monks quitted the iſland is uncertain, but by the large traces of ruined buildings, which the ſea is continually demoliſhing, it appears, that this abbey had been formerly a very large edifice; it was granted, upon the diſſolution of religious houſes, with its poſſeſſions to one *Richard Harding*. There are ſome traces of a town ſtill remaining, beſides a ſmall caſtle, built formerly on an iſthmus, to defend the harbour againſt pirates, who had done conſiderable miſchief hereabouts. St. *Michael*'s well, near this place, is viſited every 29th of *September* by a great concourſe of people, ſome of of whom bring their ſick, blind, and lame friends, in order, as they imagine, to be healed by this miraculous water: Theſe holy wells are frequented by the common people not only out of devotion, but likewiſe for pleaſure; for when their penance is performed, the day is ended with drinking and revelling, which is the common practice at theſe meetings called *Patrons*, from their being held on the day of the patron ſaint of

(*r*) Topograph. Hibern. Diſt. 2. Cap. 30.

the

the pariſh to whom the church was dedicated, in the ſame manner as the *Wakes* in *England*.

Near this place is a ſpot called by the *Iriſh*, the *Engliſhman's Garden*, where about 20 *Engliſh* were interred, who were ſlain here by the *Iriſh*. Theſe *Engliſh* belonged to ſir *Edward Denny*, who put into this bay, and made a demand of ſome beeves, from the principal inhabitants, for victualling his ſhip, he being then bound for *England*: the requeſt was ſeemingly complied with, by the people of theſe parts, who promiſed to have them in readineſs by a certain day, and left one *Segerſon*, a roman catholic of an *Engliſh* family, as an hoſtage with ſir *Edward*. The time for delivering the beeves being come, a party of *Engliſh* went on ſhore to receive them, but the inhabitants inſtead of performing their promiſe, laid an ambuſcade for the *Engliſh*, which they fell into, and imprudently diſcharged all their pieces at once, contrary to the advice of their officer; whereupon, the *Iriſh* broke in upon them, and put them all, except their commander, whoſe name was *Vauclier*, to the ſword, who ſwam to the ſhip with a pike ſticking in his back. Sir *Edward Denny*, being much provoked at their treachery, ordered the hoſtage to be executed; but he proteſting his innocence of the plot, and aſſuring ſir *Edward*, that as he was of an *Engliſh* extraction, the *Iriſh* certainly intended to ſacrifice him, he was thereupon ſet on ſhore. The ringleader of the *Iriſh* was named *O-Sullivan*, who was the only *Iriſhman* that was wounded in this fray. The *Engliſh* were all buried in one grave on the field of battle.

The pariſh of *Killemly* hath ſome very good land near the church, which is in ruins, and was dedicated to St. *Finian*. It ſtands at the bottom of a long bay formed by *Puffin Iſland* to the N. and by *Bolus Head* to the S. in which there is generally a prodi-

a prodigious rolling ſea, from the great weſtern ocean, it hath only one ſmall creek towards the north part where a boat can poſſibly land. From this bay, the iſlands of the *Skeligs* range in a direct line W. S. W. *Puffin Iſland* is but a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore, being the moſt weſtern head-land in theſe parts: it is much frequented by the fowl called *puffins*, and is alſo well ſtocked with rabbits. It is ſteep, and craggy, and hath a remarkable open, or gap, in its higheſt part. Between this bay, and the harbour of *Valentia*, I travelled over a pretty high mountain, on the N. ſide of which, an odd accident happened about two years before: the earth from the ſummit of the hill, for the ſpace of 400 yards downwards, was plowed up into a prodigious deep furrow, and the ſoil, which was a ſoft turf, torn up, and caſt about in huge pieces, at a great diſtance, on both ſides of the trench: ſome perſons imagined it to be effected by a ſtream of water that ſuddenly guſhed out of the mountain, but as no water appeared afterwards near the place, and conſiderable claps of thunder being heard the night it happened, it was certainly effected by a thunder ſtorm.

The iſland of *Valentia* is about 5 miles long, and forms one ſide of a fine harbour, the ſea running between it and the main, like a river, which is in moſt places about half a mile broad, and of a ſufficient depth for veſſels to ſail through at any time of the tide. *O. Cromwell* had forts erected upon both ends of this iſland, which have been neglected ſince his time. Veſſels may enter into the harbour at either end, and ſail quite round the iſland: it was in *Q. Anne*'s wars much frequented by *French* privateers, who, by keeping a watch on the iſland, lay very ſecure; for if any ſhip of war came to this place, the centinel gave

notice to what end of the harbour ſhe directed her courſe, and then the privateer ſailed directly out at the other, and thereby eſcaped; for which reaſon, a ſmall fort or block-houſe ſeems to be as neceſſary here at preſent, as in the protector's days.

This iſland is a fertile tract, and eſteemed the granary of the country. It belonged moſtly to the family of *Anneſley*, but was lately purchaſed by the preſent earl of *Shelburne*, and gives title of viſcount to the Rt. Hon. *Richard*, E. of *Angleſea*, whoſe anceſtor, ſir *Francis Anneſley*, was created viſcount *Valentia*, *March* 11, 1621-2, the 19th of *James* I. in reverſion after the deceaſe of ſir *Henry Power* of *Berſham* in *Denbighſhire*, conſtable of the caſtle of *Maryborough*, Kt. marſhal of *Ireland*, governor of *Leix*, and privy councellor, who was created viſcount *Valentia*, *March* 1, 1620, the 18th of *James* I. of whom, ſome account may be ſeen in *Moryſon*'s hiſtory of *Ireland*. It alſo gave title of viſcount to *Donald Mac-Carty-More* already mentioned.

The pariſh of *Cahir* lies to the E. of *Valentia*, and its church is the only one in repair in the whole barony; near which are the ruins of ſeveral ſmall houſes, built formerly by the neighbouring inhabitants, as places of ſanctuary in time of war, which the privateers never plundered. During the laſt *French* war, no privateer landed on theſe weſtern coaſts, ſaid, to be owing to an order of the *French* king for that purpoſe, occaſioned by a remonſtrance laid before him, by a certain titular biſhop ſince dead, ſetting forth, that the value of all former depredations of this kind was levied on the *Roman Catholics* by the *Engliſh*, and that they would be the only ſufferers thereby.

Oppoſite to *Cahir* ſtands the ruins of the caſtle of *Ballycarbery*, by whom erected is not known: there is a large *Fleur de Lis* carved on a ſtone on the inſide.

Near

Near *Dowlas-head*, on this coaſt, are ſeveral large caves, one of which hath its entrance ſo low, as hardly to admit of a boat with a man ſtanding up in it, but farther in, the roof is as high as that of a Gothic cathedral: in this cave, there is a very ſmall but confuſed echo, but when a perſon ſpeaks, the voice is ſo reverberated from ſide to ſide, as to ſeem louder than a ſpeaking trumpet. In this pariſh is a ſecond caſtle called *Littur*, erected formerly by the *O-Sullivans*, and in later times poſſeſſed by a branch of that family called *Maccrehan*. The univerſity of *Dublin* hath a large eſtate here, a great part of which is bog, but very reclaimable, and might be converted into fine meadow and paſture land; but the expence is too great for any private perſon, nor can it be attempted on the terms of a ſhort college leaſe: and the ſame may be ſaid of other large tracts, belonging to that univerſity in this county.

Killenane pariſh lies to the E. of *Cahir*; it has many mountains towards the ſea, which are profitable only during the ſummer months; one of them, called the *Hag's-tooth*, is of a remarkable height, on the N. ſide of which, are ſome romantic lakes. Theſe mountains are frequented by herds of fallow deer that range about in perfect ſecurity, no body diſturbing them in theſe wild places. The N. ſides are waſhed by the ſea, which forms one or two creeks; that, called *Kells* is capable of ſecuring a ſmall veſſel, as is another, more to the weſt, called *Lough-Key*. The vallies between the hills are coarſe and rocky, but not ſo full of bog as thoſe in the barony of *Dunkerron*. The river *Fartin* riſes towards the S. end of the pariſh, and is navigable a conſiderable way up, from the harbour of *Valentia*, for boats, by which means, ſea-ſand might be conveyed for manure; but the inhabitants concern themſelves very little with til-

lage, their chief ſupport being potatoes; neither, if they had corn, have they a market near enough to ſend it.

The laſt pariſh, and the moſt eaſtern in this barony is called *Glanbehy*, ſo named from the river *Behy* which waters it; the greater part of it is extremely rough. The road from the other parts of *Kerry*, into this barony, runs over very high and ſteep hills, that ſtand in this pariſh, called *Drung*, and *Cahircanawy*; which road hangs, in a tremendous manner, over that part of the ſea that forms the bay of *Caſtlemain*, and is not unlike the mountain of *Penmenmaure* in *North Wales*, except, that the road here is more ſtony and leſs ſecure for the traveller. There is a cuſtom among the country people, to enjoin every one that paſſes this mountain, to make ſome verſes to its honour, otherwiſe they affirm, that whoever attempts to paſs it without verſifying, muſt meet with ſome miſchance: the original of which notion ſeems to be, that it will require a perſon's whole circumſpection to preſerve himſelf from falling off his horſe. They repeated to me ſeveral performances both in *Iriſh* and *Engliſh*, made on this occaſion; but this mountain is not, like that of *Helicon*, conſecrated to the Muſes, for all the verſes, that I heard, were almoſt as rugged and uncouth, as the road on which they were made, for which reaſon I ſhall not trouble the reader with them; although I had ſeveral copies given me for that purpoſe.

The common people are extremely hoſpitable and courteous to ſtrangers, many of them ſpeak latin fluently; and I accidentally arrived at a little hut, in a very obſcure part of this country, where I ſaw ſome poor lads reading *Homer*, their maſter having been a mendicant ſcholar at an engliſh grammar ſchool at *Tralee*. The common people are ſtrong and robuſt, able to endure fatigue, and in general very honeſt, theft being a vice ſeldom

dom heard of. The air is eſteemed very wholeſome, notwithſtanding the number of bogs, the vapours being bruſhed conſtantly by the ſea winds, which render it pure and ſalubrious (*s*).

The cattle which are fed in theſe open dry mountainous places, afford more nouriſhment than others, for the vegetables they feed upon are produced with leſs art, and more ſimplicity, and they are fed in a more ſparing and laborious manner; which adds to the health of the inhabitants who uſe them for food.

Notwithſtanding the fatal cuſtom of drinking ſpirituous liquors, hath too much prevailed for many years, yet I do not find, but that many of the inhabitants here live to a great age, probably owing to their conſtant exerciſe in travelling over the mountains: an inſtance of which longevity we had ſome time ago given us in the public papers (*t*).

I have

(*s*) Theſe parts, like moſt other high and mountainous countries, are liable to great quantities of rain, eſpecially as the ſea lies to the S. and S. W. of them. For, according to the ingenious calculation of the late Dr. *Halley*, the ſea alone affords more vapours, than almoſt triple the quantity of water emptied into it by all the rivers. Thus a wind from the ſea is moiſter than from the land, and hence it is, that during the continuation of our S. W. winds, ſo great a number of days are wet; for thoſe winds coming ſweeping along the vaſt *Atlantic* ocean, muſt lick up prodigious quantities of vapours from that immenſe expanſe of waters.

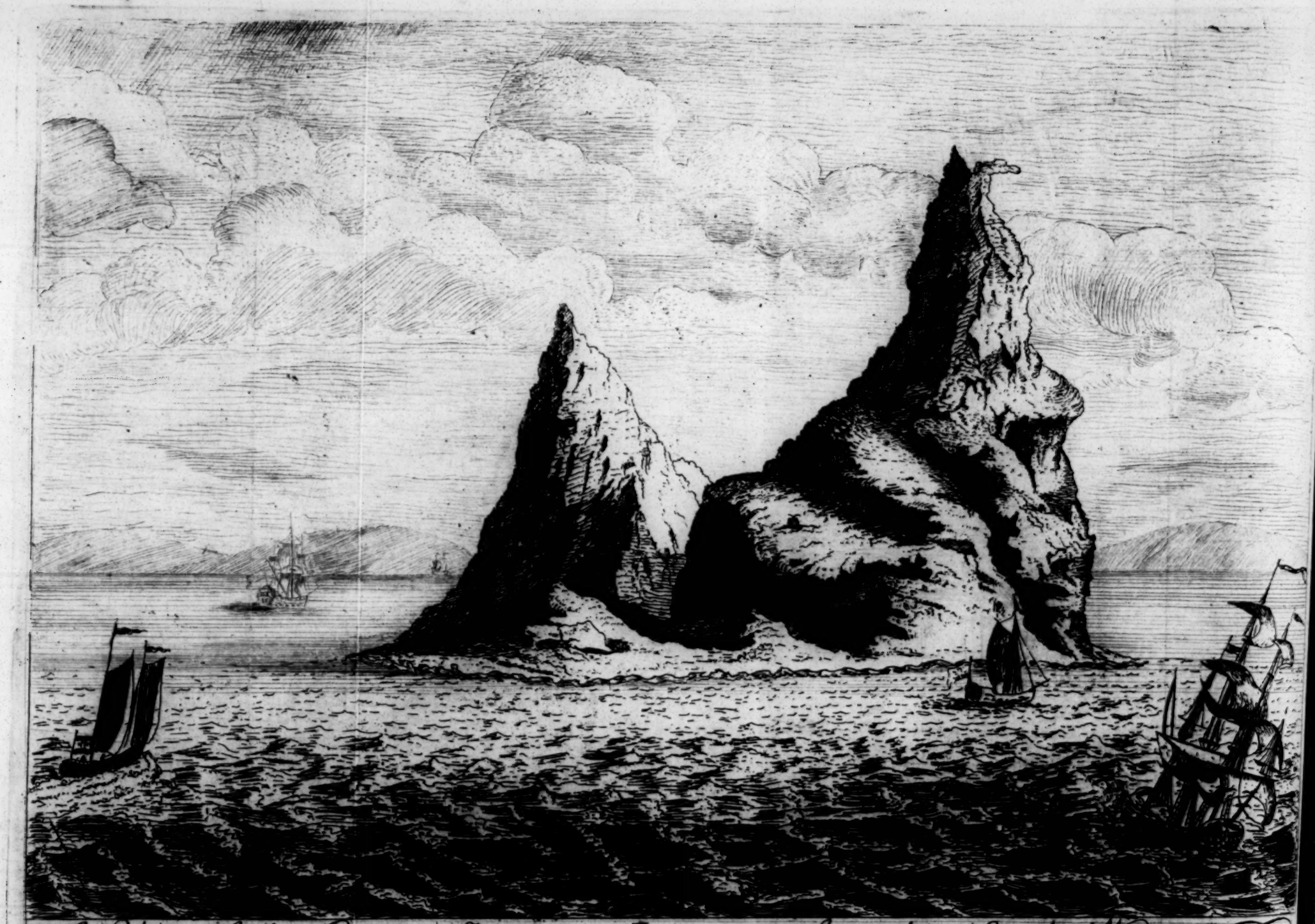
(*t*) Of Mr. *Daniel Mac-Carty*, who died in *Feb.* 1751, as the account ſaid, in the 112th year of his age; but I think he could not have been near ſo old, for I ſaw him but two years before his death, when he ſeemed to be much younger. He lived during his whole life in the barony of *Iveragh*, and buried 4 wives: he married a fifth, whom he left a widow, in the 84th year of his age, and ſhe but a girl of 14, by whom he had ſeveral children. He was always a very healthy man, no cold ever affecting him, and he could not bear the warmth of a ſhirt at night, but put it under his pillow. He drank for many of the

I have already obſerved, that the horſes in theſe baronies, are naturally very ſure-footed; they are ſmall, but an excellent breed (*u*); they climb over the moſt rugged rocks, and both aſcend and deſcend the ſteepeſt precipices with great facility and ſafety; are ſo light, as to ſkim over waving bogs and moraſſes without ſinking, and where heavier horſes would certainly periſh. They are

laſt years of his life great quantities of rum and brandy, which he called *the naked truth*; and if in compliance to other gentlemen, he drank claret or punch, he always took an equal quantity of ſpirits to qualify theſe liquors: this he called *a wedge*. No perſon ever ſaw him ſpit: his cuſtom was to walk eight or ten miles in a winter's morning over mountains with greyhounds and finders, and he ſeldom failed to bring home a brace of hares. He was an innocent man, and inherited the ſocial virtues of the antient *Mileſians*. He was of a florid complection, looked amazingly well for a perſon of his age and manner of life, for his uſe of ſpirituous liquors was prodigious, a cuſtom that much prevails in theſe baronies. Thus it appears, that there is no habitable place, but where ſome conſtitutions, eſpecially ſuch as are inured to it, will weather life to an old age, with almoſt any method of living, as the above example teſtifies. M. *Tournfort* in his voyage to the *Levant*, vol. 1. p. 223. mentions a man in the iſland of *Samos*, who was 120 years old, and was able to cut wood and attend a mill; he never drank any thing in the whole courſe of his life, but wine and brandy, but (ſays he) leſt this inſtance may be urged to countenance thoſe who drink wine to exceſs, I ſhall ſubjoin another quite contrary to it. M. *Lappezuolo* a *Greek* by nation, and conſul of *Venice*, at *Smyrna*, never drank any thing but water, and yet lived to be 118 years of age, ſo that no concluſive argument can be drawn from the uſe of drinks, for this laſt mentioned man could neither drink coffee nor ſherbet; but what redounds more to his memory, ſays he, is that he had one daughter 18 years old, and another 85, without reckoning a ſon, who died at near 100 years of age.

(*u*) Sir *I. Ware* hath obſerved that theſe kind of horſes were formerly called *Auſturiones*, as having been originally imported from the *Auſturias* in *Spain* into this kingdom, where they are now become rare, except in theſe mountainous parts, a large breed of cattle being more uſeful in the plain champain parts of it. Although the trade hath not been practiſed in *Ireland*, yet a very great profit might be made by the exportation of theſe horſes to *America*. *Sat verbum ſapienti.*

ſtrong



A View of the Great SCELIG ISLAND *from the South West*

ſtrong and durable, eaſily ſupported, and not ill-ſhaped; ſo hardy as to ſtand abroad all winter, and will browſe upon heath, furze, and other ſhrubs; add to this, that their gait is ambling, which is extremely eaſy.

Having travelled through theſe three baronies, the deſcription of which hath, I fear, proved as tireſome to the reader, as the ſurvey of them hath been fatiguing to the author; I ſhall now waft him over a ſmall part of the weſtern ocean, in order to take a ſurvey of the iſlands called the *Skeligs*, which ſtand at no great diſtance from this part of the country.

The firſt of them, or that which ſtands next the ſhore, being within three miles of it, is called *the Lemon*; which is a round rock always above water, and conſequently no way dangerous to ſhips, who rarely fall in ſo cloſe with the land. It hath little on it remarkable except its being ſtocked with ſeveral kinds of fowl, as is the ſecond or middle *Skelig*, which ſtands about a league more to the W. and about ſix Iriſh miles from the ſhore. This rock is compoſed of a reddiſh kind of marble, and is frequented by an incredible number of gannets and other kinds of birds, which breed upon it. 'Tis remarkable that the gannet neſtles no where elſe on the S. coaſt of *Ireland*, and though multitudes of them are daily ſeen on all parts of our coaſts upon the wing, and in the ſea, yet they were never known to alight on any other land or rock hereabouts, except on this iſland: and I have been informed, that there is another rock on the N. coaſt of *Ireland*, where they alight and breed in the ſame manner, and no where elſe in this kingdom *(x)*.

In

(x) In deſcribing theſe iſlands, Dr. *Keating* confounds this leſſer iſland with the great one, for, he ſays, "that there is a

In the ſpring and beginning of ſummer the country people reſort hither in ſmall boats, when the ſea is calm, to catch theſe birds; they eat the fleſh, which is fiſhy and rank; but the principal profit is made by the feathers. The birds are exceeding fat, and the perſons who take them, carry on a kind of traffic with them, by exchanging two ſalted puffins for a peck of meal. They eat them in lent, and on their faſt days as well as fiſh *(y)*.

certain attractive virtue in the ſoil which draws down all the birds which attempt to fly over it, and obliges them to light upon the rock;" which is alſo the notion of the inhabitants of *Iveragh*, notwithſtanding there is nothing more common than for ſuch places to be frequented by great numbers of ſea fowl. *Keating* attributes the fatneſs of theſe fowl to the fertility of the ſoil, but there is no ſoil on this rock. On the great *Skelig*, the graſs is ſaid to be exceeding ſweet, although it does not exceed 3 acres, but that is not the principal iſland where the fowl frequent.

(y) The ſame cuſtom prevails at *Paris*, as appears in a letter from doctor *Tancred Robinſon* to Mr. *Ray*, * who ſays, "that the convents, and moſt of the inhabitants there, do generally eat their fleſh in lent." This bird, which the *French* call *Macreuſe*, is deſcribed by Mr. *Willoughby*, p. 366 of the *Engliſh* edition, among the ſea-ducks, to which kind it belongs, and not to the kind called *divers* or *douckers*, which naturaliſts call *mergi* or *colymbi*: our *puffin* is of this ſpecies, but it is not the *puffin* of the *Iſle of Man*. Mr. *Ray*, † in his letters, ſeems to wonder, why they of the church of *Rome* ſhould allow this bird to be eaten in lent, and upon other meagre days, more than any other of its kind, but eſpecially the *tridactylæ* (a ſpecies of what we call *divers*) the fleſh of theſe laſt, which live only, or chiefly, on fiſh, taſtes ſtronger of fiſh, than that of any ducks feeding upon ſhell fiſh. The latter have a delicate and well-taſted fleſh, as for example, the common *mallard* and *teal*; whereas, the fleſh of all thoſe, that feed wholly, or chiefly, upon fiſh, properly ſo called, is of a rank, ferine, and piſcoſe taſte, ſo that the young ones are hardly eatable.

* *Ray*'s Lett. p. 147. † P. 162.

The

The great *Skelig* ſtands about 9 *Iriſh* miles W. S. W. from *Puffin Iſland*. It is a moſt high and ſtupendous rock, which was, until theſe few years paſt, viſited by great numbers of people ever ſince the time of St. *Patrick*, ſays *Keating*, by way of piety and devotion. The middle part of the iſland is flat, and plain, conſiſting of about three acres of ground, that were formerly cultivated. This place is ſurrounded with high, and inacceſſible precipices, that hang dreadfully over the ſea, which is generally rough, and roars hideouſly underneath. There is but one track, and that very narrow, that leads to the top; and this aſcent is ſo difficult and frightful, that few people are hardy enough to attempt it. In ſtormy weather, or even when the ocean is but a little diſturbed, landing here is very difficult. There are but two places round the iſland, that are proper for this purpoſe; one is a kind of creek on the S. W. the other a ſmall flat ſpot on the S. ſide, where people land indifferently as the wind happens to blow.

Upon the flat part of the iſland, which is about fifty yards perpendicular above the level of the ſea, are ſeveral cells, ſaid to have been chapels; for on this iſland ſtood antiently, an abbey of canons regular of St. *Auſtin*, ſaid to have been founded by St. *Finian*; the ſcite of which, becauſe of the extreme blakeneſs, and hazard in going to and from this place, was removed, as I have already ſaid, to the continent.

Theſe chapels or cells, with two wells of water, are dedicated to St. *Michael* the arch-angel (*z*).

The

(*z*) In *Mounts-Bay* near *Penzance* in *Cornwall*, is a very remarkable hill called St. *Michael's-Mount*, wholly ſurrounded at high water, but at low water, there is a neck of dry land, like a cauſeway, that joins it to the ſhore. This mount is upwards of a mile in circumference at its baſe, and riſes tapering in a beautiful manner, towards a point, to a very great height:

The ſoil is but thin, and yet the herbage is ſhort and ſweet; the ridges where corn had formerly been ſown are ſtill viſible. Here are ſeveral ſtone croſſes erected, at which, the pilgrims perform certain ſtationary prayers, and have peculiar orizons to perform at each ſtation. When they have viſited the cells and chapels, they aſcend the top of the rock, part of which is performed by ſqueezing through an hollow part, reſembling the funnel or ſhaft of a chimney, which they term *the needle's eye*. This aſcent (altho' there are holes and ſteps cut into the rock to climb by), is far from being gained without trouble; but when this obſtacle is ſurmounted, the pilgrim arrives at a ſmall flat place, about a yard broad, which ſlopes away down both ſides of the rock to the ocean; on the further ſide of this flat, which from its narrowneſs on the top, is a kind of iſthmus, the aſcent is gained by climbing up a ſmooth ſloping rock, that only leans out a very little, and this they call, *the ſtone of pain*, from the difficulty of its aſcent; there are a few ſhallow holes cut into it, where they fix their hands and feet, and by which they ſcramble up. This kind of a ſloping wall is about twelve feet high, and the danger of mounting it

height: on the top is a large fabric, belonging to ſir *John St. Albans*, remarkable for St. *Michael's chair*, in which if a perſon ſits, he views the perpendicular ſteepneſs of the mount, and the rocks and water appear tremendous below; by this experiment a perſon may find the ſtrength of his mind, and the ſteadineſs of his head. It conſiſts of one large ſolid rock, the upper parts of which are covered with earth, which produces large quantities of graſs, herbs, ſhrubs, &c. which gives it a very pleaſant verdure; but the lower parts or baſis of the rock lie entirely naked, and ſpread themſelves wide around towards the ſouth eſpecially, where it is very pleaſant to obſerve numerous loads of tin running about, in ſmall veins through ſeveral parts on the ſurface, and entering deep into the rock. This mount makes a noble ſpectacle at the diſtance of three miles from *Penzance*, and over all the adjacent country. *Martin*'s deſcription of *Cornwall* in his magazine, p. 16.

ſeem

ſeems terrible, for if a perſon ſhould ſlip, he might tumble on either ſide of the iſthmus down a precipice, headlong, many fathoms into the ſea: when this difficult paſſage is ſurmounted, the remaining part of the way up to the higheſt ſummit of the rock, is much leſs difficult. On the top are two ſtations to viſit, where there are alſo ſome ſtone croſſes; the firſt is called, *the eagle's neſt*, probably from its extreme height; for here, a perſon ſeems to have got into the ſuperior region of the air, and it is aſcended by the help of ſome ſteps cut into the rock, without much difficulty. If the reader can conceive a perſon, poiſed as it were, or rather perched on the ſummit of this pinnacle, beholding the vaſt expanſe of the ocean all around him, except towards the eaſt, where the lofty mountains on the ſhore, appear like ſo many low houſes, overlooked from the lofty dome of ſome cathedral; he may be able to form ſome idea of the tremendouſneſs and awfulneſs of ſuch a proſpect (*a*).

The

(*a*) Somewhat like this *Skelig* iſland, is an high and almoſt inacceſſible rock, in the *Archipelago*, called the iſle of *Calloiers*, an account of which may be ſeen in *Dapper* *. This iſland was antiently named *Pania*, the word *Calloier* ſignifying a *Greek* eccleſiaſtic from whom this rock is at preſent called. For a man of this profeſſion made choice of it, with two others of his function, to ſpend their lives there, with all the ſeverity and auſterity imaginable. It was with the utmoſt danger and difficulty, that one of them mounted to the top of the rock, who having there fixed a lever, and contrived ſome pullies, which he drew up after him, he found means to raiſe up a very ſmall boat, capable of carrying only two men. Some years after, theſe recluſes were maſſacred by ſome *Turkiſh* pirates, who firſt ſurprized two of them in the boat, and having put on their habits, they found means to deceive the other unfortunate hermit, who taking them for his friends, drew them up; no ſooner were theſe wretches mounted, but they fell upon him, and ſlew him, and having plundered the hermitage, of the few things worth removing,

* Deſcription des iſles de Archipelago, fol. p. 171.

The ſecond ſtation which the devotees have to viſit on this height, and which is attended with the utmoſt horror and peril, is, by ſome, called the *ſpindle*, and others the *ſpit*; which is a long narrow fragment of the rock, projecting from the ſummit of this frightful place, over a raging ſea; and this is walked to, by a narrow path of only two feet in breadth, and ſeveral ſteps in length. Here the devotees, women as well as men, get aſtride on this rock, and ſo edge forward, until they arrive at a ſtone croſs, which ſome bold adventurer cut formerly, on its extreme end: and here having repeated a *pater noſter*, returning from thence concludes the penance. To get back down the *ſtone of pain*, is attended with ſome addreſs, in order to land ſafe on the neck of rock, which I called an *iſthmus*. Many perſons about twenty years ago, came from the remoteſt parts of *Ireland* to perform theſe penances, but the zeal of ſuch adventurous devotees, hath been very much cooled of late.

There are two curioſities on this iſland, the one of art, and the other of nature, which deſerve ſome attention. The firſt is the curious workmanſhip of the cells or ſmall chapels, which are built in the antient *Roman* manner, of ſtone curiouſly cloſed and jointed, without either mortar or cement, and are impervious to the air and wind, being circular ſtone arches at the top.

The other curioſity, is the wells of freſh water on this rock, which riſe through it ſeveral yards above the level of the ſea: that they ſpring from the ocean is evident, from the water being ſomewhat brackiſh in its taſte. How water may aſcend in ſuch places, is plain from the familiar experi-

moving, they with great difficulty deſcended the rock, and ſo got into their veſſel. The author adds, that this place has remained ever ſince without any inhabitant; and that from its ſummit, one may ſee the whole proſpect of the *Archipelago*.

ment,

ment, of placing a loaf of ſugar, or an heap of aſhes, in the midſt of a veſſel of water, in either of which, the water will be found to riſe to a conſiderable height: and if the exceſs of the difference between the gravity of ſalt and freſh water, be in proportion to the exceſs of the mountain's height above the ſea, what ſhould hinder ſprings from burſting out there? This rock is a coarſe kind of brown grit, and is ſufficiently porous to admit the ſea water through it; and performs the office of a filtering ſtone, by ſeparating its ſalt, and rendering it freſh.

The ſea at a ſmall diſtance round this iſland is very deep, being no leſs than ninety fathom, which is deeper than it is in any part of the *Engliſh* channel, or between *Great Britain* and *Holland* (*b*).

The ſea abounds with fiſh that might be taken in plenty from the ſides of the rock. *Keating*, and other *Iriſh* hiſtorians ſay, that *Irr*, one of the ſons of *Mileſius*, on his attempt to land in *Ireland*, was ſhip-wrecked and buried on this iſland, which they call *Skelig Michael*; the ſaid author cites an old *Iriſh* Poet to this purpoſe, which may be thus tranſlated;

(*b*) The people who viſit this iſland report, that no bird hath the power to fly over that part of it where the chapels and walls ſtand, without firſt alighting on the ground, which they walk gently over, and then take wing: but this ſeems to be the remains of ſome monkiſh legend; and many others of the ſame kind are related of this place, with an account of which, I will not tire the reader's patience.

Martin in his accounts of the weſtern iſles of *Scotland*, obſerves, that moſt ſea-fowls, have their centinels poſted at proper diſtances, to give the alarm to the reſt of the flock. There is a fowl called there a *Skart*, the watchfulneſs of which is known to a proverb. He adds, that he knew a man, who by ſurprizing the centinel, catched three hundred in one night; and the ſame is reported of the way of taking birds on the leſſer *Skelig* iſland.

The

The ſtout *Amergin*, was in battle ſlain,
Irr loſt his life upon the weſtern main;
Skelig's high cliffs the heroe's bones contain.
In the ſame wreck *Arranan* too was loſt,
Nor did his corps, e'er touch *Ierne*'s coaſt.

Amergin and *Arranan*, were brothers to *Irr*, and ſons of *Mileſius*, according to theſe authors.

On this iſland are great quantities of ſea ſcurvy-graſs.

I cannot conclude this chapter without a few remarks on the preſent ſtate of this part of the country, not impertinent to this undertaking.

The want of a ſufficient number of people in theſe ſouthern baronies, is a great detriment to their further improvement. The lower ſort of people in all places, are infeſted with a narrowneſs of thinking, peculiar to corporation towns, who reſiſt all new comers as enemies to their privileges: they think, that by the admiſſion of new people, all things muſt become dearer; but the high price of things, is an argument of the richneſs of a country, and their cheapneſs of the ſcarcity of money, and thinneſs of inhabitants. Where things are without price or value, ſuch a place muſt be without arts empire, or ſtrength, which may be viſibly ſeen in our large wild uncultivated tracts; and may be proved by the following circumſtance.

It is not improbable, but there are at preſent in *Ireland*, an hundred times the number of trades and profeſſions that were in it, when the *Engliſh* came firſt hither; and that the particular tradeſmen live not only more plentifully than thoſe of that age did, but even more luxurioufly than the grandees of that time; who neither had convenient houſes, the aſſiſtance of foreign imports, or the preſent delicacies of common living. Conſequently,

ly, although the number of people and arts are vaſtly encreaſed, yet the whole nation is much richer, ſtronger, and better improved than ever. The want of rightly apprehending this, has always rendered the common people averſe to the naturalizing of ſtrangers, who are by all other political ſtates well received.

As long as we find that all parts of our country are not ingenious and induſtrious alike, we cannot preſume that we have got beyond a poſſibility of amendment, by the example of others; and as long as we ſhall obſerve one town or county of our neighbours to exceed our own, we have no reaſon to arrogate too much to ourſelves; but ſhould rather conceive it to be a leſs diſgrace to tread in their footſteps, than to want their perfections.

It is certainly the nobleſt employment of a worthy mind to endeavour to make a kingdom greater; to which purpoſe, nothing can contribute more, than our conſidering this nation as a country ſtill much unimproved, that it is a member of the *Britiſh* empire, capable of enjoying many advantages, which might be afforded it by our induſtry, without the leaſt encroachment on the privileges and commerce of our ſiſter iſland. That every denomination of people among us, ought to reject all other foreign juriſdiction, as well eccleſiaſtical as temporal; the former of which, we ſee the *French* nation is too wiſe a people to ſubmit to, and ought the people of the ſame perſuaſion in *Ireland*, to ſet up for being more catholic than they? It is alſo our true intereſt to advance induſtry, agriculture, the linen mnnufacture, and other uſeful arts; to increaſe the people by indulgence, rather than leſſen their number by tyranny and oppreſſion; to inſtruct the ignorant, and employ the poor, and afford them the means of living in a more comfortable manner, as to houſes, cloaths and food, which muſt add ſtrength, riches, and

and improvement to the landed intereſt. Theſe are deſigns equally profitable to all men, and ought to make even diſagreeing parties join in promoting them; and it would be found to be as much their private intereſt as that of the public to quit all other diſtinctions, and calmly conſpire in a mutual agreement of labours and deſires for theſe purpoſes.

CHAP. VI.

A deſcription of the barony of Magunihy, *and lake of* Killarney.

THE bounds of the barony of *Magunihy*, may be ſeen in the map annexed to this work (*a*).

The eaſtern parts adjoining to the county of *Cork*, are coarſe and mountainous; and beſides the mountains of *Slievelogher*, which in the reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, were eſteemed impaſſable, as the writer of *Pacata Hibernia* informs us, it comprehends alſo the territory called *Glanfleſk*, which hath been of late years much improved, incloſed and cultivated: and among others, by Mr. *Daniel Croneene* of *Rathmore*, near the bounds of the county of *Cork*, who hath planted and well incloſed a conſiderable parcel of land.

Glanfleſk antiently belonged to *O-Donoghoe*: it is now moſtly the eſtate of lord *Kenmare*, and is capable of being rendered as well cultivated a tract, as moſt others in the country. The new turnpike road from *Cork* to *Killarney*, has been carried

(*a*) It contains ten pariſhes, 1. *Agliſh*, 2. *Kilbonane*, 3. the *Weſt Fractions*, 4. *Killenear*, 5. *Killarney*, 6. *Aghadoe*, 7. *Kilagha*, 8. the *Eaſt Fractions*, 9. *Kilcommin*, and 10. *Molahaff*; when the whole county is taxed 10 *l.* this barony pays 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6*d.* in proportion.

through

through it, which is of great advantage to all theſe parts, by rendering the carriage of butter, and other commodities, to and from, that city, infinitely more expeditious, and cheaper than formerly.

This country is watered by the river *Fleſk* for many miles from E. to W. which river diſembogues it ſelf into *Lough-lane*, commonly called the lake of *Killarney*.

The S. ſide of *Glanfleſk* is bounded by lofty mountains, that divide the counties of *Cork* and *Kerry*, and which run in divers ridges to the ſea, or rather to the head of *Bantry* bay and the river of *Kenmare*.

The Mountain of *Mangerton*, which ſtands S. E. of *Lough-lane*, is eſteemed one of the higheſt in this kingdom: by the experiment of the barometer, it's altitude was found to be 1020 yards perpendicular above the lake of *Killarney*, which is conſiderably higher than the ſea; for that lake in diſcharging it ſelf, runs a courſe of ſome miles, and forms what is called the river *Lane*, before it joins the ocean. *(b)*

The mountains called the *Reeks* which lie to the weſt of *Mangerton*, ſeem, by the eye, to be rather higher than that mountain, but hills which are conical, and terminated in points, appear higher at a diſtance than thoſe mountains which have a

(b) Doctor *Behrens* in his natural hiſtory of *Hartz-foreſt* ſays, that the higheſt mountain in *Germany* is called *Blockſberg*, being 3300 feet high, and is viſible 100 *Engliſh* miles round about. The air upon this mountain is commonly cold and foggy, even when they enjoy the fineſt weather imaginable below; and the ſame may be ſaid of all our high mountains in this country; and what he further ſays of this *German* mountain (that it ſerves the inhabitants of that country as a conſtant almanack; for when in the morning the top is covered with a thick miſt, it certainly rains that day, and when clear it proves fair weather) may alſo be applied to our high mountains.

large ſurface on their tops: as ſteeples which are terminated by ſpires, ſeem to be higher than thoſe covered with domes, the points of the former being as it were more hid and loſt in the atmoſphere, than the other.

They are ſteeper than *Mangerton*, and have more terrible precipices, and declivities; ſo that it was in a manner impoſſible to determine their height by the barometer.

On the W. ſide of that mountain is a large and deep hole, filled with water, which they call the *Devil's Punch-bowl:* it overflows, and makes an agreeable caſcade down the ſide of the mountain in view of *Mucruſs* houſe, the ſeat of *Edward Herbert*, Eſq;. By opening a larger cut on the ſide of this baſon, there would be a broader, more conſtant and nobler ſupply of water, which might afford a beautiful cataract, for the greateſt part of the year. This water ſupplies the mills for the iron works, and then falls into *Lough-lane*, which beautiful lake I am now about to deſcribe.

One of the beſt proſpects, which it affords, and that from whence the perſpective view here annexed was taken, is on a riſing ground, near the ruined cathedral of *Aghadoe:* not but there are many other fine views of it, from every other ſide, but few of them take in ſo many particulars, as may be obſerved from that ſtation. For from hence is to be ſeen one of the moſt delicious landſcapes in *Ireland*; and perhaps few countries in *Europe* afford better. But this is ſuch a maſterpiece, that even the *Pouſſins*, *Salvator Roſa*, or the moſt eminent painter in that way, might here furniſh himſelf with ſufficient matter, not only to form one, but ſeveral entertaining proſpects. From this eminence a ſurvey may be taken of the greateſt part of this beautiful lake; and likewiſe of that ſtupendous amphitheatre of

mountains,

mountains, which are ranged along the oppoſite ſhores. Towards the S. E. ſtands the abovementioned mountain called *Mangerton*, whoſe feet the lake waſhes, and whoſe ſummit is generally loſt in the clouds, it being, from the above recited experiment, juſtly eſteemed one of the higheſt mountains in *Ireland*. More towards the center of the lake, is an high mole, called *Turk*, whoſe ſides down to the verge of the water are beautifully cloathed with groves of various kinds of trees. One part of this hill ſlopes away like a promontory terminating in the lake, forming one ſide of a canal, which is a paſſage into the upper lake; as doth the point of another mountain called *Glenna*, the other ſide of this ſtraight, which is adorned alſo with foreſt trees. As a fine contraſt to this verdure, at the backs of theſe mountains, ſtand others, ſhaped into pyramids, being only naked rocks of a vaſt height. The grandeur, and magnificence of theſe mountains not only entertain and ſurprize the ſpectator, but he muſt be alſo agreeably amuſed, in contemplating the infinite variety of beautiful colouring they afford. For in one part may be ſeen the gayeſt verdure, blended with ſcarlet fruit, and ſnowy bloſſoms, well known properties of the *Arbutus*; and in other places, the moſt elegant variety of brown and yellow tints, cauſed by other kinds of trees and ſhrubs, appears: all theſe are intermixed with rock-work, and to ſoften the whole, a deep, ſmooth and noble baſon of water extends it ſelf beneath this ſcenary: but to give the reader an adequate idea of this place, would require the pencil of ſome excellent painter, rather than the pen of any proſe writer. All that is propoſed by the annexed landſcape, is rather to give a likeneſs, which is what can only be performed in black and white, by lines adorned with light

and ſhade, than to delineate particular beauties, which cannot be effected without the aſſiſtance of colours. To the weſt of *Glenna*, ſtands the lofty pike called *Tomiſh*, variegated half way to it's top, with a waving foreſt; and down whoſe ſides, eſpecially after rains, run very conſiderable cataracts into the great lake. There are many other hills ſtill running more weſt, as far as the eye can trace for many miles: the neareſt and moſt ſurprizing for their loftineſs, are the *Reeks* already mentioned, whoſe tops reſemble ſo many pinnacles, or rather ſpires loſt in the clouds. This lower lake is eſtimated at eight miles in length, and it's breadth at four; but it is not ſo large, as will appear by meaſuring it on the map, where it's true ſhape is delineated. It is very deep in many parts and the water is ſufficiently clear.

The common people hereabouts, have a ſtrange romantic notion, of their ſeeing in fair weather, what they call a carbuncle, (*c*) at the bottom of this lake, in a particular part of it, which they ſay is more than 60 fathom deep.

The water is ſufficiently light and pure, and notwithſtanding the great variety of minerals which ſurround this lake, it doth not ſeem to be impregnated with any of them: the antient verſes of *Nenius*, who wrote in the ninth century, and which Mr. *O-Flaherty* in his *Ogygia* alſo cites, make mention of them.

(*c*) Authors are divided about the nature of the precious ſtone called a carbuncle, ſome ſay that it ſhines like a coal, from whence it hath its name. Others, as *Pliny* affirm, that it is of a graſs green; and wonderfully refreſhing to the eyes, when one looks upon it; and others, who ſeem to be the moſt rational of all, doubt whether there be ſuch a ſtone ſubſiſting in nature or not.

Momonia *ſtagnum*, Lochlenius *undiq. zonis*
Quatuor ambitur: prior eſt ex ære, ſecunda
Plumbea, de rigido conflatur tertia ferro:
Quarta renidenti palleſcit linea ſtanno.

Lough-lane in *Munſter*, four ſtrong zones ſurround,
With copper firſt, and next with lead 'tis bound.
A third of iron, both theſe mines incloſe;
Pale tin the fourth, doth next inviron thoſe.

As for copper, few mines in *Europe* have produced ſuch a quantity of ore, as that work lately diſcovered near *Mucruſs*, having afforded in the ſpace of a year, after it's working, 375 tuns of ore, which produces from an ounce of the general ſample, 5 penny weight 8 grains of copper, being conſiderably more than a fourth part of pure metal of a very fine quality; and the *Briſtol* company, to whom the proprietors of this work ſold it, muſt have extracted a greater proportion of copper, as it is well known from the laws of attraction, that a large portion of ore will yield more on the aſſay, than a ſmall quantity.

Lead ore hath been alſo diſcovered near this lake; and the adjacent mountains all abound with iron. As to tin ore, there hath been no diſcovery made yet to any purpoſe, although I do not queſtion but it will be alſo found, for I have picked up ſmall ſpecimens of ore, which contain ſome tin, at no great diſtance from this lake; and thus far are the above cited antient verſes verified. (*d*)

O-Flaherty

(*d*) It may not be amiſs for the reader's entertainment to inſert an account of the original diſcovery of the mines of *Rammelſberg* in *Hartz-Foreſt*, being as rich as any in *Germany*, which were found by an huntſman tying his horſe to a tree on the ſide of a ſteep mountain, in order to purſue his

O-Flaherty alſo takes notice, that pearls have been found in this lake "*Et in eo ſtagno margaritæ multæ reperiuntur, quas ponunt reges in auribus ſuis.*" But becauſe of the great depth of the lough, they are not ſo frequently found in it, as in the river *Lane* which runs out of it. (*e*)

As one ſide of this lake, conſiſts of the above mentioned range of formidable hills, ſo the oppoſite ſide is adorned with a level and beautiful country, with the town of *Killarney*, and the habitations and improvements of ſeveral gentlemen, at different diſtances. But before I deſcribe theſe, it will be neceſſary to mention ſomewhat of the ſeveral Iſlands, which lye beautifully ſcattered over the lake; as alſo of the ſurpriſing echos that it affords.

The moſt noted of theſe iſlands is that of *Roſs*, which is rather a peninſula, being only ſeparated by a ſmall cut through a moraſs, from the main land, over which is a bridge. On it ſtands an antient caſtle, formerly the ſeat of *O-Donoghoe Roſs*, which hath a new barrack adjoyning to it.

game on foot. In the mean time the horſe, impatient for the return of his maſter, raked the ground with his feet, by which means he laid bare a metallic vein; which the huntſman perceiving, carried a piece of the ore to the emperor *Otho*, who had it tried, and thereupon began to dig mines there. After the emperor *Otho*'s time the city council of *Goſlar* enjoyed theſe mines till anno 1552, when they made them over to the houſe of *Brunſwick*. Baron *George Engelhard van Lohneiſin* in the Vth. part of his account of mines, calls them the richeſt in *Germany*.

(*e*) Sir *J. Ware* ſays that in 1094, there was a preſent of *Iriſh* pearl made by the biſhop of *Limerick* to *Anſelm* A. B. of *Canterbury*, which was graciouſly received. Many of our *Iriſh* pearls are of a pale and duſky colour, yet ſome of them that have been found in the northern parts of the kingdom, have been valued to fourſcore pounds. If the reader wants to be further informed about theſe *Iriſh* pearls he may conſult the antient and preſent ſtate of the C. of *Cork* V. 2. p. 264. and 265. and that of *Waterford* p. 237.

This

This place hath been for ſome years paſt a military gariſon, having a governor appointed for it upon the eſtabliſhment. Before the caſtle are a few old diſmounted iron guns, which give it ſomething of the air of a fortification. The caſtle had been flanked with round turrets, which, together with its ſituation, rendered it a place of ſome ſtrength. In the wars of 1641, it ſurrendered to *Ludlow*, who was attended in the expedition by L. *Brogbil*, and ſir *Hardreſs Waller*; and was the laſt place that held out in *Munſter*, againſt the *Engliſh* parliament. The greateſt part of this iſland is covered with wood; and it is no diſagreeable ſpot, for ſuch gentlemen of the army quartered here, who are fond of fiſhing, hunting or fowling.

The iſland of *Innisfallen*, is next to *Roſs* in quantity of land; in it, are the ruins of a very antient religious houſe, founded by St. *Finian (f)* ſirnamed

(f) *Finan*, Wallico *nomine*, (ſays A. B. *Uſher*) Winninus: *ut enim* Fin, Hibernis, *ita* Gwyn, & Win, Cambro-Britannis *album denotat*. He was cotemporary with St. *Brendan*. Sir *J. Ware* ſays, there are two MS. copies of his life, the one whereof begins *Fuit vir vitæ venerabilis*, &c. The other *Finanus ſanctus de plebe quæ* Corcudubne *dicitur ortus fuit*, &c. According to *Colgan* (*Act. Sanctor Hiberniæ* 16, *Martii*) St. *Finian* flouriſhed about the middle of the ſixth century. He was ſirnamed in *Iriſh*, *Lobhar*, *i. e.* a leper. His father's name was *Conail*, the ſon of *Eſchad*, deſcended from *Kian* the ſon of *Alild* K. of *Munſter*. Beſides this abbey of *Innisfallen*, he founded that, called from him, *Ardfinnan* in the county of *Tipperary*; and alſo another at *Cluanmore Madoc* in *Leinſter*, where he was buried. He died on the 2d. of *February*, but, ſays *Colgan*, his feſtival is kept on the 16th. of *March*, at all the abovementioned places.

There was formerly a chronicle kept in this abbey, which is frequently cited by ſir *J. Ware*, and other antiquaries, under the title of the *annals of Innisfallen*. Theſe annals contain a ſketch of univerſal hiſtory, from the creation of the world to the year 430, or thereabouts, but from thence the annaliſt hath amply enough proſecuted the affairs of *Ireland*, down to

ſirnamed the leper, who flouriſhed towards the middle of the ſixth century. He is the patron ſaint of theſe parts, and to him the cathedral of *Aghadoe* is alſo dedicated.

The remains of this abbey are very extenſive, although the walls in many are leveled to the ground; its ſituation was extremely romantic, and retired. Upon the diſſolution of religious houſes, the poſſeſſions of this abbey were granted to captain *Robert Collam*.

This iſland contains about 12 acres, and hath ſeveral very pleaſant coves agreeably wooded for landing upon it. It yields ſo great a profuſion of ſweet herbage, that the kine which are put into it to fatten, thrive ſo prodigiouſly, that their fat becomes a kind of rich marrow in a very ſhort time. The more fleſhy parts, are in a manner marbled with fat, but their tallow is too ſoft to make candles, though it is proper enough for ſoap. On the E. ſide of the iſland, the walls of an old chapel have been lately repaired by ſome gentlemen, who frequently uſe it as a banquetting houſe. There are beſides timber trees, the remains of ſeveral fruits trees as plumbs, pears, &c. which have outlived the deſolation that hath

his own times; he lived to the year 1215. Sir *J. Ware* had a copy of them, whereof, there is an imperfect tranſcript among the MSS. of the library of trinity coll. *Dublin*. They were continued by another hand to the year 1320. Bp. *Nicholſon* in his *Iriſh* hiſtorical library, informs us, that the D. of *Chandos* had a compleat copy of them, down to 1320, in his poſſeſſion.

In the year 1180. according to this chronicle, the abbey, which had at that time, all the gold, and ſilver, and richeſt goods of the whole country depoſited in it, as in the ſafeſt place of ſecurity, with the clergy, was plundered by *Mildwin*, ſon of *Daniel O-Donoghoe*, as was alſo the church of *Ardfert*, and many perſons were ſlain in the very cemetery, by the *Mac-Carties*: but God, as it is ſaid in the ſaid annals, puniſhed this impiety, by the untimely end of ſome of the authors.

ſeized

ſeized on the cells, of thoſe recluſes who firſt planted them.

Many of theſe trees had fruit ripe on them, when I was in the iſland, the plumbs in particular, being of a large red kind, were very fine. Here are alſo the fruit of the *Sorbus* or *ſervice tree*, likewiſe the *Arbutus*, and other ſhrubs, which were all planted by the monks, tho' the neighbouring inhabitants will have them to be the ſpontaneous production of the ſoil. In ſhort it is a beautiful, romantic wilderneſs, decorated at preſent with theſe plantations, and it's venerable ruins, which are no ſmall addition to the beauties of *Lough-lane*.

Rabbit-iſland ſtands to the W. of *Innisfallen*, and is chiefly remarkable for it's quarries of good limeſtone, which the neighbouring inhabitants dig, and burn, in order to manure their ground: but the beſt limeſtone in this barony is dug at *Caſtle-Fiery*, not far from the river *Mang*.

An infinite number of iſlands of a ſmaller ſize, ſpangle and adorn this lake, moſt of which are covered with *Arbutus*; and ſeveral other beautiful ſhrubs. One of them, from a fancied repreſentation, reſembles, at ſome diſtance, the figure of an horſe in a drinking poſture. Another is called *O-Donoghoe's Priſon*; and a third his *Garden*: moſt of them are of marble, cloathed with evergreen ſhrubs, growing out of the crevices of the rocks. Some of the iſlands in the upper lake, are of ſuch a ſtupendous height, that they reſemble, at a diſtance, ſo many lofty towers ſtanding in the water, and being many of them crowned with wreaths of *Arbutus*, repreſent the ruins of ſtately palaces. Their edges are ſo much worn away, by the daſhing of the water againſt their ſides, and by frequent rains waſhing away the earth, and time hath ſo diſ-jointed many of the marble

marble rocks, that ſeveral of them hang in a moſt ſurprizing and tottering manner, and repreſent a rude kind of confuſed architecture, almoſt without foundations.

In others of them, the waters have worn paſſages, ſufficiently large for boats to go through: theſe tottering arches, which in ſome places (though they are of an immenſe weight) are only upheld by very ſlender pillars.

The *Arbutus*, which cloaths theſe iſlands, gives even the haggard winter the beautiful appearance of ſpring, for in that melancholy ſeaſon, this tree puts on it's higheſt bloom; which rarely growing in other places, is the more likely to be admired by ſtrangers in this. The preparation of charcoal, for the iron works, hath been the occaſion of a great deſtruction of this beautiful tree in other parts of the country; and it is ſaid, that even here, it ſuffered much by an accidental fire that laid waſte a great part of a foreſt. It's growth upon rocks of marble, where no earth appears, and ſo high above the ſurface of the water, renders it a matter of both ſurprize and pleaſure. (*g*)

This

(*g*) The *Arbutus*, ſaith ſir *Thomas Mollyneux*, (in the ph. tranſactions N. 227.) is not to be found any where, of ſpontaneous growth, nearer to *Ireland*, than the moſt ſouthern parts of *France*, *Italy* and *Sicily*; and there too, it is never known but as a *Frutex* or ſhrub: whereas, in the rocky parts of the county of *Kerry* about *Lough-lane*, and in ſome of the rocky mountains adjacent, where the people of the country call it the *Cane Apple*, it flouriſhes naturally to that degree as to become a large tall tree. *Petrus Bellonius* obſerves, that it doth ſo, in mount *Athos* in *Macedonia*; and *Juba* is quoted by *Pliny* as mentioning it as a thing extraordinary that the *Arbutus* grows to an high tree in *Arabia*. Doctor *Mollyneux* adds, that the trunks of the trees in *Ireland* have been frequently 4½ feet in circumference, or 18 inches diameter; and that the trees grow to about 9 or 10 yards in height; and in ſuch plenty, that many

This tree is extremely agreeable in every different circumſtance of vegetation, for it hath at one and the ſame time ripe and green fruit upon it's branches, which, as they approach to ripeneſs from green, become yellow, and at length terminate in a fine ſcarlet colour, reſembling in form a field ſtrawberry, though in ſize, that of the beſt garden kind.

The bloſſoms grow in cluſters of ſmall white bells, not unlike thoſe of the lily of the valley; and in ſuch great abundance, as in that reſpect alone to be equal in beauty to the *Lauruſtinus*, and in other reſpects much ſuperior to it: for the agreeable verdure of the leaves, not much unlike the bay, the ſcarlet hue of the tender part of the ſtalk and all the different ſtages of vegetation, at one and the ſame time, from the knitting fruit to perfect ripeneſs, cannot but be exceedingly agreeable to the curious obſerver.

Upwards of 40 iſlands in this lake are covered with an intermixture of theſe trees, and other ſhrubs; beſides at leaſt a fourth part of the aſcent of the mountains, the verges of whoſe baſes, like that of *Mangerton*, and others before mentioned, are waſhed by the water of this lake.

Thus having mentioned what was remarkable of the mountains, which ſurround it, and of the lake it ſelf and its iſlands, I ſhall beg leave to apply the following lines of the poet whoſe, deſcription of the lake *Pergus*, is no ill picture of *Loughlane*.

——— *Non illa plura* Caiſtros
Carmina Cignorum labentibus audit in undis.

many of them have been cut down to melt and refine the ore, of ſilver and lead mines diſcovered near *Roſs Caſtle*. Thus far the doctor.

Silva

Silva coronat aquas, cingens latus omne; ſuiſque
Frondibus, ut velo, Phœbêos ſubmovet ignes.
Frigora dant rami, Tyrios humus humida flores,
Perpetuum ver eſt.

OVID. METAM. *lib.* 5.

Swans ſing not more on ſweet *Cayſter*'s ſtreams;
The ſun ſcarce finds it with his ſcorching beams,
Check'd by aſpiring groves; and all around
The flowr'y banks, with lofty woods are crown'd:
The waving boughs a grateful coolneſs bring,
And budding flow'rs make one perpetual ſpring.

OVID by SEWEL.

The principal inhabitants of theſe lofty mountains, except a few woodmen, kept in theſe foreſts by the lord of the ſoil, are great herds of red-deer: the chaſe of which, affords a much higher gratification to the ſportſman, than in moſt other places. For when a ſtag is hunted near this lake, nothing can be more agreeably ſurprizing than the repeated echos; it being ſcarce poſſible to diſtinguiſh the real clangor of the french-horns, or the true cry of the dogs, from the numberleſs reverberations of them, among the rocks and mountains.

Inceptus clamor fruſtratur hiantes.

VIRGIL.

The cry began deceives their gaping throats.

And

And we may alſo juſtly apply to the unharbouring of the deer, what the ſame poet more metaphorically ſings of *Cæſar*.

Ipſi lætitiâ voces ad ſidera jactant
Intonſi montes: ipſæ jam carmina rupes,
Ipſa ſonant arbuſta: ———

The mountain tops unſhorn, the rocks rejoice,
The lowly ſhrubs partake of human voice.

To which may not be improperly added the following lines of a modern poet.

Hark! the loud peal begins the clam'rous joy,
The gallant chiding loads the trembling air.
Ye *Naiads* fair, who o'er theſe floods preſide,
Raiſe up your dripping heads above the waves,
And hear our melody. Th' harmonious notes
Float with the ſtream; and every winding creek
And hollow rock, that o'er the dimpling flood
Nods pendant; ſtill improve from ſhore to ſhore
Our ſweet reiterated joys. What ſhouts
What clamours loud! what gay heart-chearing ſounds
Urge through the breathing braſs their mazy way!
Not choirs of *Tritons* glad with ſprightlier ſtrains,
The dancing billows; when proud *Neptune* rides
In triumph o'er the deep. ———

SOMERVILE'S *Chaſe B.* IV. *v.* 401, *&c.*

The

The echos which are cauſed by this ſport reverberate the ſound in a manner not to be deſcribed, nor believed by any but by thoſe who have heard them; the whole duration of a ſingle ſound being near a minute; and yet the repercuſſions are innumerable, and the variety inconceivable. But the reader may from this imagine that a moſt ſurprizing muſical effect muſt ariſe from the variety of notes iſſuing from the throats of a large pack of buck-hounds, enlivened by the chearing ſhouts of the ſportſmen, and the noiſe of the horns.

From the mountains the ſtag often flies to the ſoil for refreſhment, where he is ſometimes taken by perſons who attend in boats to caſt a rope over the horns; or the poor animal is purſued to ſome iſland where he is killed, or being refreſhed by ſwimming is hunted again to the mountains: in all, and every of which places, particularly towards the upper lake, the echos are prodigiouſly grand.

But the moſt aſtoniſhing ſounds, emulating thunder, are thoſe made by the diſcharge of cannon placed in a proper ſituation, upon the points of ſome particular iſlands, which may beſt anſwer to the concave ſides of the mountains. When the piece is firſt exploded, there is no return of any particular ſound for near a minute; but then a loud clap of thunder which laſts for ſeveral ſeconds enſues; and after a ſhort pauſe, a ſecond, and ſo on, for ſeveral repetitions; like vollies of ſmall arms, which are alternately anſwered from the neighbouring mountains and vallies, and at length die away, with a noiſe reſembling that of the waves of the ocean beating againſt a concave ſhore. Nothing could be more pleaſant than the ringing of a peal of bells placed in a ſmall iſland in this lake, which would ſeem to be more numerous than all thoſe of a great city, by being anſwered by numberleſs

numberleſs imaginary bells from the neighbouring rocks. But this, with ſeveral other methods of improving the natural beauties of the lake, particularly the placing tame ſwans on it, and other embelliſhments, is ſubmitted to it's owner; who, by adding, if poſſible, to it's native elegancy, might render it more pleaſing to travellers, who may be induced out of curioſity to viſit it, and which would be of great advantage to the adjacent town of *Killarney*.

There have been but few countries in *Europe*, that have not contrived means to draw a concourſe of people to viſit them, whoſe very travelling and intercourſe increaſe wealth, and trade; and are a ſecret motive to induce inhabitants to come and ſettle in them.

A river falls from the upper into the lower lake, diſcharging it ſelf between the mountains of *Glenna* and *Turk* between which hills, is one of the moſt romantic glins that can be conceived. The trees on both ſides ſeem to overſhadow this paſſage, which is a kind of watry defile for ſome miles in length, and admits of a conſiderable variety, being deep and ſmooth in ſome places; and in others rocky and ſhallow, at which laſt, the paſſengers diſembark, and the boat, is forced by ſtrength of men's arms, under a kind of arch. The uſing of ſails is here dangerous, on account of the mountain ſqualls, (*b*) their ſides hanging directly over the river,

(*b*) This lake is very ſubject to thoſe dangerous ſqualls which of a ſudden blow from the adjacent mountains, and make it dangerous to uſe ſails; the cauſe of which ſudden blaſts will be eaſily conceived, if we conſider the artificial winds which are made by an hollow braſs ball laid on the fire, which inſtrument is called an Æolopile, being no more than air pent up in the ball, and rarified by heat, which ruſhes forceably through a ſmall orifice in it's ſide.

It is not uncommon to ſee the clouds hang frequently beneath the tops of theſe mountains, and range along their ſides;

ver, which in this place is almoſt too narrow even for oars. (*i*) The ſtupendous rock called the *Eagle's neſt*, noted alſo for a fine echo, is commonly a place of refreſhment to paſſengers, who here enjoy the grateful ſhade of the *Arbutus*, *Yews*, *Hollies*, and many other trees, that cover the rocks in this canal, ſeveral of which hang dreadfully over its ſides, and no doubt had a perſon ſufficient leiſure thoroughly

ſides; and by daſhing upon them are often forced down in ſhowers; and the ſudden rarefaction of the air, which is pent up between the clouds and the ſides of the hills, by getting vent ſuddenly, cauſes thoſe ſqualls of wind above mentioned; and the ſame are frequently obſerved to blow from the ranges of all high mountains whatſoever.

(*i*) *Ælian*'s deſcription of antient *Tempe*, which is eſteemed a maſter piece of ſtile; and agreeing in a ſurprizing manner, with the ſcenary of this place, in many particulars, cannot be unentertaining to a reader of taſte.

" The *Theſſalian Tempe* is a place ſituated between *Olympus* and *Oſſa*; which are mountains of an exceeding great height; and look as if they had once been joined, but were afterwards ſeparated from each other by ſome god, for the ſake of opening in the midſt, that large plain which ſtretches in length to about 5 miles, and in breadth to an hundred paces, or, in ſome parts more. Through the middle of this plain, runs the *Peneus*, into which ſeveral leſſer currents empty themſelves; and by the confluence of their waters ſwell into a river of great ſize. This vale is abundantly furniſhed with all manner of arbours and reſting places, not ſuch as the arts of human induſtry contrive, but with the bounty of ſpontaneous nature, ambitious as it were to make a ſhew of all her beauties, provided for the ſupply of this fair reſidence, in the very original ſtructure, and formation of the place. For there is plenty of *Ivy* ſhooting forth in it, which flouriſhes, and grows ſo thick, that, like the generous and lofty vine, it crawls up the trunks of tall trees; and twiſting it's foliage round their arms and branches, becomes almoſt incorporated with them. The flowering *Smilax* is alſo there in great abundance; which running up the acclivities of the hills, and ſpreading the cloſe texture of it's leaves and tendrils on all ſides, perfectly covers and ſhades them, ſo that no part of the bare rock is ſeen; but the whole is hung with a verdure of a thick interwoven herbage, preſenting the moſt agreeable ſpectacle to the eye. Along the level of the plain, there are frequent tufts of trees; and long

continued

thoroughly to ſearch up the ſides of this glin and the adjacent places, which would require vaſtly more time, labour and expence, than the encouragement given to works of this nature will afford; abundance of curious diſcoveries might certainly be made here in the botanical way, eſpecially in the adjacent foreſts. For

Here ſpring the living herbs profuſely wild
O'er all the green deep earth, beyond the power
Of botaniſt to number up their tribes;
Whether he ſteals along the lonely dale
In ſilent ſearch, or climbs the mountain rock,
Fir'd by the nodding verdure of the brow,
With ſuch a liberal hand hath nature flung
Their ſeeds abroad, blown them about in winds
Innumerous, mix'd them in the nurſing mold.

THOMSON.

The boatmen have given imaginary names to theſe rocks, as to one the *man of war*; a rock, which in ſome ſort repreſents the hull of a large veſſel, the maſt and rigging of which, is no other than a large branching yew at the top. Having

continued ranges of arched bowers, affording the moſt grateful ſhelter from the heats of the ſummer, which are further relieved by the frequent ſtreams of clear and freſh water, continually winding through it. The tradition goes, that theſe waters are peculiarly good for bathing, and have many other medicinal virtues. In the thickets and buſhes of this dale, are numberleſs ſinging birds every where fluttering about, whoſe warblings take the ear of paſſengers, and cheat the labours of their way through it. On the banks of the *Pæneus* on either ſide are diſperſed irregularly thoſe reſting places before ſpoken of, while the river itſelf glides through the midſt of the lawn, with a ſoft and quiet courſe; overhung with the ſhades of trees, planted on its borders, whoſe intermixing branches keep off the ſun, and furniſh an opportunity of a cool and temperate navigation upon it. The worſhip of the gods, and the perpetual ſacrifices, and burning odors, further conſecrate the place." *Ver. Hiſt. lib.* 3. *cap.* 1.

at length paſſed this long and narrow ſtraight, the upper lake is diſcovered, which is ſurrounded on all ſides with mountains of an amazing height, beautified alſo with woods: for here according to *Milton*,

——— Over head up grow
Inſuperable height of loftieſt ſhade,
Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,
A ſylvan ſcene; and as the ranks aſcend
Shade above ſhade, a woody theatre
Of ſtatelieſt view ———
Luxuriant: Mean while murmuring waters fall
Down the ſlope hills, diſperſt, or in a lake,
——— Unite their ſtreams.
Paradiſe Loſt, Book iv.

This upper lake is an oblong ſquare, extending north and ſouth, but is not a third of the area of the lower lake. The rocks and iſlands are here inhabited by eagles, oſpreys, hawks, and other birds of prey; as are the foreſts on the adjacent mountains with red-deer.

In certain ſeaſons, very conſiderable water-falls and caſcades, tumble from the mountains into this upper lake, which with the echos, (*k*) and delightful

(*k*) To the above mentioned facts relating to echos, and their exiſtence around this lough, it may not be improper to add ſome philoſophical account of the cauſes and nature of echos, in imitation of the learned Dr. *Plot*, who hath done the ſame in his hiſtory of *Oxfordſhire*, one of the firſt natural hiſtories of counties, that was publiſhed in *England*; and after whoſe plan, ſeveral ſubſequent writers have copied.

Echos, may be diſtinguiſhed into ſuch as return the voice but once, called *ſingle echos*; and theſe return many ſyllables, or words, either plain or diſtinctly, or in a confuſed manner. Echos are alſo manifold, which return the words oftentimes repeated, and may therefore be ſtiled *tautological echos*, which are cauſed either by a ſingle or double reflection. An example of the firſt kind, Dr. *Plot* gives us in *Woodſtock-Park*, which, he ſays,

lightful ſcenery of the proſpect, are alſo the chief entertainment of this place, as in the lower lake. In

ſays, returns in the day time ſeventeen ſyllables diſtinctly, and in the night twenty, of which he made trial in the following verſe,

——————— *Quæ nec reticere loquenti,*
Nec prior ipſa loqui didicit reſonabilis echo.

The laſt line of which, this celebrated echo repeated in the day time, and alſo the word *loquenti* in the night.

The cauſe why ſome echos return more, and ſome fewer ſyllables, is owing to the different diſtances of the objects, returning the voice, from the place of the ſpeaker; for if the ſpeaker be too near the object, the return is ſo quick, that the echo is drowned in the voice: but if he removes farther from it, then it begins to be clear and diſtinct, and if it be a poly-ſyllable one, it then repeats one or more ſyllables, according as the ſpeaker moves farther from it; which, is the way of meaſuring the proportions of the ſpaces of ground requiſite for the return of one or more ſyllables.

Blanchanus in his *Echoemetra*, theorem 5. ſays, that no one ſyllable will be returned clearly, under the diſtance of 120 feet. For the better proof of which aſſertion, it muſt be obſerved, that all echos whatſoever, have ſome one place where they are returned ſtronger, and more diſtinct, than in any other, and muſt always lie at right angles with the object, which muſt not be too near or too far off.

The reaſon of the difference of ſome echos between the day time, and the night, is, that in the latter, the air is more quiet, colder, and denſer, being more ſtocked with exhalations than in the day time, which by retarding the quick motion of the voice to the object, and its return to the ſpeaker, gives time for the return of more ſyllables. *Merſenus* allows but 90 feet for the return of each ſyllable; and in many trials his conjectures ſeem to be truer than thoſe of *Blanchanus*. But for louder ſounds ſuch as bells, cannon, trumpets, and the like, the diſtance will be in proportion to the ſtrength of the ſound.

Tautologial polyphonous echos, are ſuch as are returned by divers objects, by ſimple reflection, placed at various diſtances, which cannot be done by any ſingle object, notwithſtanding what *Boiſardus* in his *Topography of Rome*, p. 65, 66, ſays to the contrary; where he deſcribes a tower erected to the memory of *Cæcilia Metella*, on the *Appian* way; that if a man place himſelf at the foot of an hill, where this tower ſtands, and

In one of theſe iſlands travellers generally take a repaſt, for few people go ſo far into theſe wilds, without laying in proviſions before hand. The manner of returning is either back through the

pronounce an heroic verſe, there is a wonderful echo that returns it diſtinctly eight times, and afterwards broken and confuſedly; and adds, that no place in the world yields the like echo: nor, (for the thing is impoſſible), will that place neither. For the induſtrious *Kircher*, after he had uſed all imaginable care in the ſearch of it, came away unſucceſsful, and found no ſuch matter, as he informs us in his *Magia Phonocamptica*. But of this laſt kind, are the echos round the lake of *Killarney*; for the ſound is returned from a great variety of objects back upon each other, at one and the ſame time; and is what L. *Bacon*, in his *Nat. Hiſt. Cent.* 3. n. 249, 250. terms *an echo upon echo*. That noble lord, hath juſtly compared theſe kind of echos, to the different reflections made, by placing two looking-glaſſes oppoſite to each other, where you may ſee the glaſs placed behind the image, in that of the glaſs placed before; and again the glaſs before, in that, and for ſeveral more reflections, till the image is quite loſt: and if ſeveral glaſſes placed in oppoſition to each other, receive the image at the ſame time, either ſide ways or otherways, the image will be infinitely reflected in them all, at one and the ſame inſtant. Thus ſound ſtriking the air, which is a fluid, like a ſtone caſt into the water, the air is agitated equally on all ſides, and moves freely in circles every way, unleſs it meets with ſome ſolid body to beat it back, as the banks of rivers do water. The air thus agitated, ſtriking againſt the concaves of ſeveral mountains, ſtanding oppoſite to each other, and in its paſſage ſweeping over a ſmooth ſurface of water, will be reverberated for a conſiderable number of times; and thus the diſcharge of a ſingle gun will agitate the air, ſo as to cauſe a reſemblance of thunder. By theſe frequent repercuſſions, our echos may be juſtly named, according to lord *Bacon*'s term, *a choir of echos*, being, ſays he, ſuch a continued echo, as you ſhall find in ſome hills encompaſſed theatre-like.

There are certain letters which no echo will return or expreſs, particularly an S, of which the ſame nobleman gives a pleaſant inſtance in a celebrated echo, formed by the walls of a ruined church at *Pont Charenton* near *Paris*, where there was an old *Pariſian*, who took it to be the work of ſpirits, and of good ſpirits, for ſaid he, if you call *Satan*, the echo will not deliver back the devil's name, but will ſay, *va t'en*, which in *French* ſignifies, avoid. By which accident lord *Bacon* diſcovered, that an echo would not return an S.

ſame

ſame ſcene, or on horſe back, over the mountain, on a new road, which was made by a ſubſcription of the principal gentlemen of the county.

This was for ſeveral years thought impracticable, and yet conſidering its length, and the carrying it through almoſt impaſſable mountains, was at length completed at a ſmall expence, to the great improvement of the country. It leads from the head of the river of *Kenmare*, to the town of *Killarney*, through the barony of *Glanerought*; by which an intercourſe is opened between that town and the ſea: whereby that place can be ſupplied with fiſh and other ſea productions, and it hath been of infinite ſervice in facilitating the carriage of the copper ore to that river, to be ſhipped for *Briſtol*.

The rivers that flow in and out of this lake, will be obſerved elſewhere, when I come to treat of the ſeveral rivers of the county. I ſhall now mention ſuch ſeats and buildings worthy of notice, which ſtand near this lough. And firſt, towards the ſouthern part of the lake, ſituated on a kind of peninſula, ſtands *Mucruſs*, the ſeat of *Edward Herbert*, Eſq; a ſituation where nature in her native attire, very little aſſiſted by art, out does every thing that human fancy, ſupported with the higheſt expence, hath yet performed; for whether we firſt reflect on the delightful proſpects that this ſeat affords, as the lofty mountains hanging over the lake wooded almoſt to their ſummits; caſcades pouring down from ſeveral of them, particularly that already noticed, from *Mangerton*, which ſends down a roaring torrent not far diſtant; the beautiful expanſe of water which waſhes the verge of this gentleman's gardens and improvements, ſcattered over with iſlands, ſo wooded as to repreſent ſeveral well cultivated ſpots; alſo a particular lake called *Mucruſs* lake, divided by that peninſula from the great one; and on the oppoſite ſhore,

a level, well improved country: I ſay, whether we take in at one view all this enchanting ſcenery, or ſtop to admire the particular beauties of the ſeat itſelf, we ſhall find ſufficient matter for pleaſure and admiration. The natural appearance of this place, before it was adorned by any improvement, was that of a luxuriant garden; where a great variety of trees and ſhrubs, the produce only of a more favourable clime, flouriſhed ſpontaneouſly; as the *arbutus*, *juniper*, *yew*, *buckthorn*, *ſervice* and others, found growing among the crevices of marble rocks: the ſeeds, and original plantation of which, I ſuſpect to have been laid here, many centuries ago, by the monks of the adjacent abbies; where, meeting with a ſoil and climate favourable to their preſervation and propagation, they have wonderfully flouriſhed ever ſince without any aſſiſtance from art.

Theſe natural gardens therefore, wanted little aſſiſtance to beautify them, except an encloſure towards the land, and the lopping away part of their luxuriance, to form avenues and walks through them; beſides the addition of ſuch exotics, as have been but of late years introduced into *Ireland:* among which, there have been planted a conſiderable number of vines, which are now ſpreading their branches, and crawling up ſeveral ſloping rocks of variegated marble.

It was indeed an handſome compliment which was paid to this place, by a late right reverend prelate (*l*) whoſe high taſte in the beauties of art and nature as well as goodneſs of heart, and ſolid learning, all the world equally admired and acknowledged; who being aſked what he thought of this ſeat, immediately anſwered, that the *French* monarch, might poſſibly be able to erect another

(*l*) Dr. *Berkley* the late biſhop of *Cloyne*.

Verſailles

Verſailles, but could not with all his revenues lay out another *Mucruſs*.

The gardens of this ſeat extend to the ruins of an antient friery, called *Irrelagh*, i. e. on the lough, founded by *Donald*, ſon of *Thady Mac Carty*, in the year 1440, for minorites, or conventual *Franciſcans*, and repaired by him in 1468, the year of his death. It was again re-edified in the year 1602, but ſoon after ſuffered to go to ruin. The walks are ſurrounded by a venerable grove of aſh trees, which are very tall, and in ſome places grow ſpontaneouſly, from the ruins of the abbey. The choir, nave and ſteeple, ſtill remain intire, in which are ſeveral decayed tombs. The cloyſters are likewiſe intire, and conſiſt of ſeveral gothic arches of ſolid marble, which encloſe a ſmall ſquare, in the centre of which ſtands one of the talleſt yew trees I have ever ſeen; its ſpreading branches, like a great umbrella, overſhadow the niches of the whole cloyſter, forming a more ſolemn, and awful kind of covering to it, than originally belonged to the place. The ſteeple was ſmall, and capable of containing only a ſingle bell, and it is ſupported by a gothic arch or vault. The bell was not many years ago, found in the adjacent lough, and by the inſcription, was known to have belonged to this priory, which from the time of its foundation, hath been the cemetery of the *Mac Carty-Mores*, and other families. Upon the diſſolution of religious houſes, the revenues and ſcite of this abbey, were granted to capt. *Robert Collam*, who aſſigned them to biſhop *Croſbie*.

Near this friery, are ſeveral buildings appropriated to the iron-works, the ore of which is found at no great diſtance. At this place, and in moſt other bloomeries in theſe parts, they uſe about a ſixth part of the *Engliſh* red mine, to one of the native ore, which renders it leſs brittle,

and more malliable than the *Iriſh* ore would be if it was uſed alone.

Nearer to *Killarney* ſtands the ruins of *Caſtle-Lough*, built on a rock ſurrounded by the lake; it was entirely demoliſhed in the wars of 1641. Not far from hence is *Rockwood*, the ſeat of *Arthur Herbert*, Eſq; which hath alſo a fair proſpect of the lake, and adjacent iſlands, with *Roſs-Caſtle* and other buildings.

Proſpect-Hall belonging to *James Supple*, Eſq; commands a fair landſcape of the oppoſite lough and its iſlands, and hath its garden well laid out, down to the water: the view from this place differs but little from that abovementioned, p. 122. taken from the ruined church of *Aghadoe*; except that it affords a nearer proſpect of the beauties of the lough, which have been already deſcribed.

To the W. end of the lough is *Tomes*, the ſeat of *O-Sullivan-More*; and near a mile more weſt on the river *Laune*, or *Lane*, is *Dunlow-Caſtle*, boldly ſeated upon an eminence; to the S. of which, is a very craggy, deep, and romantic chaſm in the mountain. It commands an extenſive view of the lake from the weſt end, with the meandering courſe of the river abovementioned, down to the harbour of *Caſtlemain*. The floors of this caſtle and of the adjacent houſe, belonging to Mr. *Mahony*, are formed of very fine planks of the yew tree, which is a wood, that if well wrought by a ſkilful cabinet-maker, hath a more beautiful grain and colour than mahogony: but theſe noble trees, that formerly grew in ſuch great plenty hereabouts, are now almoſt deſtroyed. Adjoining to this caſtle are ſome good plantations and improvements.

Not far from *Dunloe*, on the N. ſide of the river *Lane*, is *New-Pallice*, a houſe and improvement of the late *Mac-Carty-More*. The old ſea

of this family, called alſo *Pallice*, ſtands in ruins.

On the banks of the ſame river, more to the weſt, ſtands a ſmall ruined caſtle, erected in the wars of 1641. by one captain *Sullivan*, as a place of defence.

Two miles W. of *Dunlow* is *Mac-Gilly Cuddy*'s caſtle: it ſtands to the N. of the mountains called *Mac-Gilly-Cuddy*'s reeks.

Ballymalus caſtle, ſaid to have been built by the *Moriarties*, is alſo ſeated on the river *Lane*: and theſe are all the places of note that are ſituated on the banks of the ſaid river, from its exit out of the lough, to *Kilorglin*, below which it diſembogues itſelf into the bay of *Caſtlemain (m)*.

The

(m) It would be a moſt uſeful work to the town of *Killarney*, and indeed to all the adjacent country, if this river was rendered navigable for ſmall veſſels of 30 or 40 tuns; a work, which, from the ſlender obſervations made on the levels and courſe of the water, (the former of which, having neither encouragement or time, I have not taken) I think might be executed by means of one, or at the moſt of two locks, beſides ſcouring and banking the river, at the charge of about 2000 *l.* a ſum, which, if the whole was expended, would fall right on the ſeveral gentlemen, whoſe eſtates are waſhed by this river, or are contiguous to it. The lands ſurrounding the lough, and the town of *Killarney*, together with the company engaged in the adjacent mines, all ought to ſhare in, and forward the undertaking.

This river, beſides a great quantity of water with which it is ſupplied from the lough, (being the only diſcharge the lake hath, though it receives the river *Fleſk*, the waters of the upper lake, and ſeveral other brooks) hath the river *Liſhadine* or *Giſhadine*, and another conſiderable rivulet from the ſouth; ſo that there can never be any want of water, even, in the drieſt ſeaſon. The whole courſe of it, from the lough to the quarry of *Kilorglin*, is about 8 *Iriſh* meaſured miles.

This work, with the cutting a ſtrait channel to the *Mang*, (which running through a ſoft moraſs might be eaſily effected) would contribute to the opening the bar of *Caſtlemain* harbour, and render it leſs dangerous for veſſels. By the navigation of the *Lane*, copper ore might be conveyed to the ſhip inſtantly by water, and excellent ſea-ſand be brought from *Kilorglin*, for manuring the adjacent lands. A great part of the

The town of *Killarney*, is a ſmall thriving place, being conſiderably improved, ſince the minority of its preſent owner, the L. Viſc. *Kenmare*, who hath encouraged ſeveral inhabitants to ſettle in it, and hath erected ſome houſes for linen manufacturers about a mile from the town. There are already four great new roads finiſhed to this town, one from the C. of *Cork*, which leads to that city; a ſecond from *Caſtle Iſland*, which proceeds towards *Limerick*; the third is that to the river of *Kenmair* before mentioned; and a fourth is lately made to *Caſtlemain*, from which laſt place, new roads have been carried to *Tralee* and *Dingle*. The neighbourhood of the mines affords employment for ſeveral people, and will conſequently cauſe a conſiderable ſum of money to be ſpent in it. A new ſtreet, with a large commodious inn are deſigned to be built here; for the curioſities of the neighbouring lake, have of late, drawn great numbers of curious travellers to viſit it, and, no doubt, many more will go thither to partake of

the corn conſumed hereabouts is brought from the country near *Dingle*, at a great diſtance, by land carriage; that part of the county, becauſe of its lying convenient to ſea ſand, which is here found to be a better manure than lime, for the production of corn, hath run greatly into tillage, and is become in a manner the granary of the county. By this navigation, not only manure, but corn alſo, might be brought cheaper to market, than by land carriage. *Killarney* would then become a kind of ſea port, its market be better ſupplied, and its buildings conſiderably increaſed by the convenience of water carriage for bringing timber, and other conveniencies for building, from diſtant places. The *Engliſh* iron ore would come cheaper to the foundery, and the caſt iron be eaſier tranſmitted to any ſea-port in the kingdom. Salt and ſalt-works might be made and erected in, or near, that town, at little additional charge, to the great profit and convenience of the neighbouring country. Theſe, and many other advantages, too numerous to inſert, would ariſe from this deſign; the further proſecution of which is ſubmitted to the gentlemen, whoſe intereſt it moſt concerns.

the

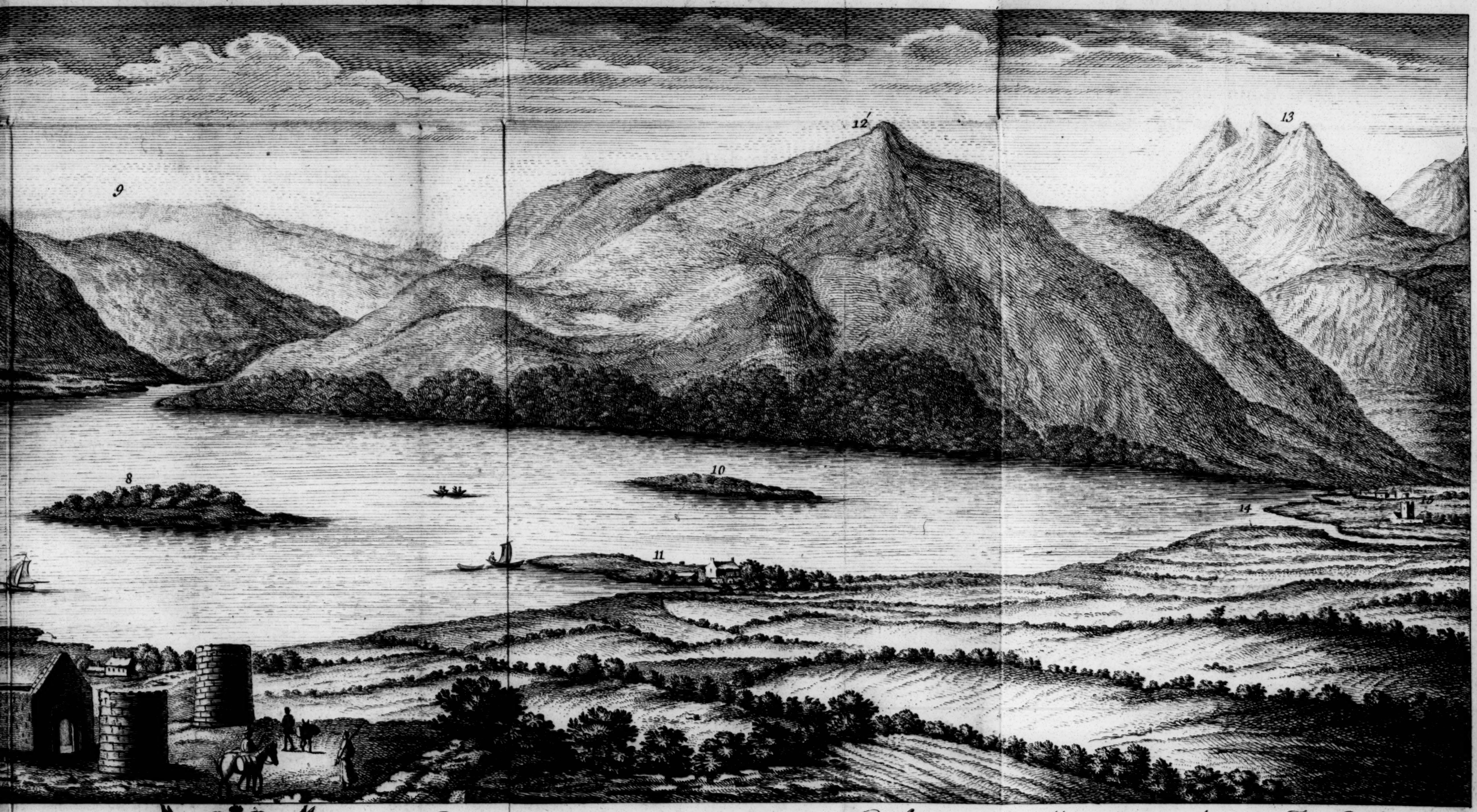
1 Killarney Town &
Lord Kenmairs House
2 Flesk Bridge
3 the Abbey
4 Mucruſs House

5 Mangerton Mountain
6 Roſs Castle
7 The ruin'd Church
of Aghadoe,
8 Inisfallen Island

To the Rt. Hon.ble Thomas Lord Viscount Kenma

KILLARNY. Taken from the North is presented by

LOYAL EN TOUT



Viscount
North is

LOYAL EN TOUT

Kenmair this Prospect of the Lake of
presented by his Lordships most Obed.nt Hum.ble Serv.t
Cha.s Smith.

9 Mountains over the upper Lake.
10 Rabbit Island
11 The Point
12 Toomish Mount.n
13 The Reeks
14 The River Laune
15 O Sullivan More's Castle.

the diverſions and amuſements of that place, when they can be aſſured of being commodiouſly and cheaply entertained.

The principal ornament of *Killarney* is the ſeat and gardens of lord *Kenmare*, planted with large nurſeries of fruit and timber trees. His lordſhip propoſes to enlarge a canal, which runs through his gardens, and to make it communicate with the lake, which will not only render them more beautiful, but will alſo add to the convenience of water carriage to and from the lake. Not far from the houſe is a large and pleaſant park, well wooded and ſtocked with deer, which he hath alſo in plenty in the foreſts of the adjacent mountains.

Within two miles of *Killarney*, the ruined church of *Aghadoe*, antiently *Aghaboe*, i. e. *campus bovis*, ſtands on an eminence in a very fine ſituation; it continues to retain the name of a cathedral, although no other dignitary belongs to it, but the archdeaconry: it was dedicated to St. *Finian*, before mentioned, and is of great antiquity. There is not the remains of an houſe, or building, near it, except the ruins of a ſmall old caſtle, and the ſtump of one of the round towers, which are a common appendage to many of our old cathedral churches.

To the N. of this cathedral, in the pariſh of *Agliſh*, is *Barley-Mount*, a good houſe and plantation of Mr. *Crump*. Towards the banks of the river *Mang*, are ſome old ruined caſtles, as *Mulabaff*, *Clonmellane*, and *Caſtle Fiery*, which formerly belonged to the *Mac-Carties*, and are now the eſtate of lord *Kenmare*.

Having mentioned all that is worthy of note in this barony, and having paſſed over nothing, except a few farm-houſes, and ſuch like, of little conſequence; I proceed to the deſcription of the

next

next contiguous barony, called *Trughanackmy*, which I ſhall do in the following chapter.

CHAP. VII.

The topography of the baronies of Trughanackmy *and Corckaguiny.*

THIS barony contains 19 pariſhes (*a*): I ſhall begin with deſcribing the S. W. parts of it, known by the name of the pariſh of *Kilorglin*.

Kilorglin, or *Caſtle-Conway*, ſtands near the mouth of the river *Lane*, and by its neighbourhood to the ſea, is well ſituated for trade, and would have been probably a place of more note, if the harbour of *Caſtlemain* was better known, or rendered ſafer for ſhipping. I have already taken notice, p. 52, that theſe lands were granted by Q. *Elizabeth* to the family of *Conway*, and have deſcended by heirs female to that of *Blennerhaſſet*.

In the chapel of this place is the following inſcription, on a monument, over the lady of *John Blennerhaſſet*, Eſq;

" *Hic jacet* ELIZABETHA *chariſſima conjux* JOHANNIS BLENNERHASSET *armigeri*; *pia, ſobria, caſta, amabilis, multis deſiderata*; *obiit* 22. *die Martii* MDCCXXXII. *Annoq*; *ætatis ſuæ* LXIII. *Mœrens maritus poſuit. Hic etiam jacet* AVICIA, *mater dicti* JOHANNIS *merſa mari*, menſe Aprilis MDCLXIII. *Etiam* JENKIN & EDWARDUS CON-

(*a*) Their names are as followeth, 1. *Kilorglin*, 2. *Kilcolman*, 3. *Broſnagh*, 4. *Ballincuſlane*, 5. *Caſtle-Iſland*, 6. *Diſert*, 7. *Kilentierna*, 8. *Curens*, 9. *Kiltallagh*, 10. *Kilgarilander*, 11. *Nogbavale*, 12. *Obrenane*, 13. *Bally-Mac-Elligot*, 14. *Ballyſeedy*, 15. *Annagh*, 16. *Clogherbrian*, 17. *Ballynahagliſh*, 18. *Rataſs*, and 12. *Tralee*; when the whole county pays 10*l.* this barony is taxed 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

WAY, *avus et pater dictæ* AVICIÆ. *Nec non* HENRICUS *frater dicti* JOHANNIS; *in quorum omnium memoriam ipse hæres* AVICIÆ *hoc marmor instrui fecit.*"

This village of *Kilorglin* consists of several houses, and looks tolerably well for these parts: it is a considerable thorough-fare into *Iveragh*. Towards the mouth of the *Lane* is a good salmon fishery, these fish chuse to run up the mouth of this river to spawn, rather than that of the *Mang*, although they are almost contiguous, because the river *Lane* hath a more gravelly bottom than the other which is more muddy, and the fish taken therein are much better tasted.

Some years ago, an odd accident happened, to the S. W. of this place, near the sea, occasioned by the sudden shifting of a large quantity of sand, in a violent storm, that spread it all over an adjacent bog, which became soon after a good meadow; and not far from the bog, a small lough was filled up by the sand, which also became good ground. The reader may find something of the same nature in the Philosophical Transactions, N°. 37, communicated to the royal society by *Thomas Wright*, Esq; of a sand flood, which overwhelmed a great tract of land, in the county of *Suffolk*, in *England (b)*.

The

(b) For many miles together in that county, and the edge of *Norfolk*, the surface of the ground is a loose naked sand, without the least mixture of earth, or a blade of grass growing upon it; and in the open places it is as moveable as the sands of *Arabia* by the winds, and is carried in great quantities like waves of water before every hard gale; and yet the industrious inhabitants find a method to reclaim this barren soil, and render it fertile: they sow hay seed upon it in a calm day, and immediately cover this with furze bushes, which they stake down upon it, to prevent its being blown off. This method softens the sand by keeping some moisture on it, and brings the seed to shoot

The next contiguous pariſh is named *Kilcolman*, or *Colman*'s church, to which ſaint, an infinite number of churches in *Ireland* have been dedicated: it is ſaid there were many *Iriſh* ſaints of the ſame name. This church is in ruins, but appears to be very antient; it is built of a brown freeſtone, brought a great way from the mountains, of which kind of ſtone, moſt of our antient ſtructures were built, although a good limeſtone might be had on the ſpot: the reaſon why theſe old architects rejected limeſtone, ſeems to be, that freeſtone, being more porous, was found to imbibe the mortar better, and grew harder in the air, as is the caſe with the Engliſh *Bath* and *Portland* ſtone; and for theſe reaſons, I ſuppoſe, they preferred it to limeſtone or marble (*c*).

The ruins of the abbey of *Killagh* ſtand not far from this church: it was of the order of canons regular of St. *Auſtine*, and called the priory of St. *Mary*, founded by *Geffry de Mauriſcis* in the reign of K. *Henry* III. The walls of the church are of a great length, and very ſtrong; theſe, with a noble window of Gothic architecture at the E. end, ſtill remain entire. They are built of limeſtone, or rather of a dark marble, as are ſome other curious window-frames, that have hitherto reſiſted

ſhoot quickly, the roots of which ſpread and intangle in their natural way, and hold down both themſelves and the ſoil, till it is covered with a tolerable ſward, and fixed from that motion it had before. Thus a tolerable paſture is procured out of the moſt abſolute waſte, which is further ſecured by incloſing it with a good hedge, which prevents the ſand from the neighbouring grounds being driven upon the new graſs, and burying it.

(*c*) Mr. *Warburton* in his *Vallum Romanum*, lately publiſhed, takes notice that *Severus*'s wall, erected in the N. of *England* to keep out the *Picts* and *Scots*, was conſtructed of free-ſtone; although many parts of the wall were at a great diſtance from any quarry of that material.

the

the injuries of time: the manner of building, beſide the materials, beſpake this ſtructure to be much more modern than the time of the firſt foundation above mentioned. This houſe had very large poſſeſſions in ſeveral parts of this county: the adjacent lands are a rich limeſtone ſoil, and good paſture ground, ſituate on the ſide of the river *Mang:* conſiderable quantities of wild hops grow near the abbey, which were probably planted here by the monks. The poſſeſſions and ſcite of this religious houſe were, on the diſſolution of abbies, granted to captain *Thomas Spring*, with the patronage of all the pariſhes belonging thereto, which he forfeited after the wars of 1641. The tithes were, after the reſtoration, granted to the L. *Baltinglaſs*, who ſold them to ſir *Emanuel Moore*; they are now poſſeſſed by *William Mullens*, Eſq. This abbey is part of the eſtate of *John Godfrey*, Eſq; whoſe ſeat, called *Buſhfield*, ſtands at no great diſtance from it. It is ſituated in a pleaſant agreeable country, and good ſoil, the houſe is environed with plantations of fruit and timber trees; and near it is a thriving village called *Mill-Town*, for which, hath been lately obtained, a patent for holding a weekly market and two fairs. Mr *Godfrey*'s eſtate extends along the banks of the rivers *Mang* and *Lane* for near ſix miles; it was well planted on the reſtoration by a conſiderable number of *Engliſh* families, who have continued to thrive, and encreaſe ever ſince to ſuch a degree, that no eſtate in this county, of the ſame extent, can ſhew an equal number of proteſtant families, among whom, their landlord can muſter up a troop of as brave horſemen, of old *Cromwelian blood*, as any in *Ireland*.

About a mile to the E. of *Buſhfield* ſtands *Caſtlemain*, or *Caſtlemaign*, ſo called from an antient caſtle that was erected here, on a bridge over the river *Mang*, ſaid to have been built at the joynt charge

charge of *Mac-Carty More* and one of the earls of *Deſmond*, as a place of defence between their reſpective frontiers: each of theſe great men was to have an equal claim to this fortreſs, and they agreed to give and receive poſſeſſion of it alternately. *Mac-Carty* went firſt into the caſtle, and ſurrendered it to *Deſmond*, who, inſtead of giving poſſeſſion of it in his turn, ordered his followers to hold it, who ſhut the gates, and drove off *Mac-Carty* and his people. This place continued in *Deſmond*'s family until Q. *Elizabeth*'s reign, when it was delivered up to *James*, the laſt earl, who reſigned it to the queen, as may be ſeen in *Pacata Hibernia*. During the troubles of 1641, the *Iriſh* kept a conſtant gariſon therein, until it was taken and demoliſhed by *Ludlow*; it was always eſteemed an hold of importance, as it defended the paſſage of the above mentioned river.

On the reſtoration, this caſtle was kept in the hands of the crown, and a conſtable is appointed to guard it, (although it hath been a long time in ruins) who hath a ſmall piece of land annexed to it for his ſalary: the clerk of the crown for this county is commonly appointed to this office; he hath alſo the fiſhing of a ſmall part of the river near the bridge. Salmon taken here are only in ſeaſon during 4 months, but thoſe of the river *Lane* are good all the year; which difference is owing to the different nature of the ſoils they run through.

Caſtlemain gave formerly the title of viſcount to the family of *Monſon*, and afterwards the dignity of earl to *Roger Palmer*, Eſq; who was ſo created by K. *Charles* IId. *anno* 1661, but the title in that family is now extinct. That earl was employed by the late K. *James* as his embaſſador to the pope, a pompous account of which embaſſy was publiſhed, and adorned with ſeveral fine copper plates; his ſpeech to the pope, with his holineſs's anſwer, may be ſeen in *Wellwood*'s memoirs. This place, at preſent,

preſent, gives titles of earl and viſcount to the Rt. Hon. ſir *John Child*, earl *Tylney*, whoſe father, ſir *Richard Child*, was created viſcount *Caſtlemain* in this county, 17th *April*, 1718, 5 *George* I. and earl *Tylney* of *Caſtlemain*, 11th *Jan.* 1731, 5 *George* II. His lordſhip reſides in *England*. It is but a mean inconſiderable village, and hath nothing in it remarkable: the banks of the river *Mang*, which wind from hence in a ſerpentine manner to the ſea, are compoſed of a rich clay, and the ſame unctuous ſoil lies at the bottom of the river, which is deep enough for veſſels of 50 tons and upwards, to ſail up to the bridge, at high water, where they may lye in ſoft oozy ground to diſcharge. Some veſſels are unloaded here on the bank ſide, which ſerves as a wharf: they are generally freighted with rock ſalt from *England*, conſiderable quantities of which are refined in this neighbourhood; and others are laden with iron ore, which is carried on horſes to the iron foundery, near *Mucruſs*. The manuring ſand, uſed to improve the adjacent lands, is dredged up in the harbour of *Caſtlemain*: it abounds with muſcle and cockle ſhells, and great quantities of the fiſh are alſo thus taken up: it is delivered to the farmers at a penny the horſe-load, laſts many years in the ground, and renders it ſo fertile that it produces ſeveral ſucceſſive crops of corn. But tillage is ſo little proſecuted, that notwithſtanding the cheapneſs of this manure, there is hardly corn enough hereabouts to ſupport the inhabitants with bread, who run intirely into the grazing of cattle.

To the eaſt of *Caſtlemain* is *Ballycriſpin*, the ſeat of counſellor *Thomas Spring*: adjacent to the houſe are good gardens and handſome plantations, between which and *Caſtlemain*, is the church of *Kiltallagh*, frequented by the inhabitants of that village and thoſe of the neighbourhood, near which is a decent parſonage houſe.

The ſoil hereabouts is remarkably good for fruit trees, an example of which I ſaw at *Ballygamboone*, part of Mr. *Godfrey*'s eſtate, where there is an orchard, in which are ſingle apple trees that have produced (as the owner aſſured me) three hogſheads of cyder each. I meaſured the diameter of the oppoſite boughs of one tree, the extremities of which were 50 feet aſunder, which, if conſidered as the diameter of a circle, the ſuperficial content will be 1964 ſquare feet, or 218 ſquare yards, which is the quantity of ground that this tree covers; and if we ſuppoſe an horſe when ſtanding, takes up a ſpace of ground equal to 3 ſquare yards, then there may ſtand no leſs than 72 horſes under the drip of this apple tree (*c*).

Three miles W. of *Caſtlemain* are the ruins of *Caſtle-Drum*, built by the *Moriarties*; ſo called by the *Iriſh*, but rather, as others ſay, by an *Engliſh* family called *Murrie*, by an heireſs of whom the anceſtor of all the *Fitz-Geralds* got their poſſeſſions in *Kerry*. This caſtle was demoliſhed in the wars of 1641. On both ſides the *Mang*, are level tracts of ſwampy grounds, which on the S. ſide of that

(*c*) Moſt writers of natural hiſtory have related ſeveral inſtances of the ſurprizing growth of trees, but chiefly of the oak: *Plot*, in his *Oxfordſhire*, tells us of an oak at *Cliſton*, that ſpread 81 feet from bough end to bough end, which is leſs for an oak than the above mentioned apple tree, and ſhaded 560 ſquare yards of ground: it was computed 2500 men might ſtand ſheltered under it. The famous *robur Britannicum* in lord *Norroy*'s park at *Ricot*, was computed capable of ſheltering between 4 and 5000 men. The duke of *Norfolk* had an oak in *Worſop* park, which ſpread almoſt 3010 ſquare yards, and near 1000 horſe might ſtand under the ſhade of it. This we have from good authority. The main-maſt of the old *Royal Sovereign* was 99 feet long, and near a yard thick, all of one piece of oak, and ſome of the beams of that ſhip were made from another oak near 5 feet thick, and were 40 feet in length. But for many notable inſtances of this kind, the reader is referred to Mr. *Evelyn*'s *Sylva*.

that river belong to Mr. *Godfrey*, who hath banked them in, and ſecured them from inundations; but thoſe of the oppoſite ſide, being the eſtate of *the univerſity* of *Dublin*, are yearly overflown by the tide and land floods. Theſe grounds, by proper management, might be made exceeding profitable, being very fit to produce hemp, rape, or graſs ſeeds, the firſt of which commodities, where the ſoil is rich, will amply repay the expence and induſtry of the planter, as there is always a great demand for it, for cordage and ſail-cloath, prodigious quantities of which articles are yearly imported, both into *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, from the *Baltic*. There is alſo a great conſumption of *rape-ſeed* for oil, as likewiſe of *linſeed:* and here I muſt beg leave to mention a new piece of huſbandry practiſed in *England*, where a conſiderable traffic is carried on for *linſeed* and *rape-cakes*, when the oil is preſſed out of them, and which are imported from *Holland* in great quantities for fattening bullocks; which is done by breaking the cakes, and boiling them in a large quantity of water, which they render milky: the cattle are very fond of it, and in three or four weeks become ſurprizingly fat. This method hath been but lately practiſed in *England*; but the *Dutch* have followed it many years, and rear moſt of their calves this way: and it is undoubtedly a piece of huſbandry well worth being made public, as moſt of our low grounds, near the ſides of rivers, are very proper for the cultivation of *hemp* and *rape*.

In making banks to keep off inundations of the ſea and rivers, it is very improper to ſink dikes where there are quarries of limeſtone; for the water often works its way through the cavities of the quarry, and thereby ruins the greateſt part of the work: for which reaſon, the earth for the bank ought to be dug within ſide, and not on the ſide

next the water, in places where ſuch quarries are found.

On the lands of *Farnaſs*, near *Caſtlemain*, is a good *chalybeat* ſpaw, an account of which the reader will find in the chapter of mineral waters.

Between the bays of *Caſtlemain* and *Tralee*, are a range of conſiderable high mountains, which divide theſe arms of the ſea: they go by the general name of *Slieve Miſs*, near to which, according to *Keating*, the *Mileſians* fought their firſt battle with the natives ſoon after their landing. The higheſt pike of theſe mountains, as meaſured by a good inſtrument by means of two ſtations taken on the level ſtrand in *Tralee* bay, was 750 yards perpendicular above the ſea: the other mountains that run weſterly into the barony of *Corckaguinny*, go by various *Iriſh* names. A remarkable one of theſe is called *Cahir-conrigh*, or *Cauir-conrigh*, i. e. the fortreſs of *Con-righ*, or king *Con*: on the top of this mountain is a circle of maſſy ſtones, laid one on the other, in the manner of a *Daniſh* intrenchment, ſeveral of them are from 8 to 10 cubical feet, but they are all very rude.

From the ſituation of the place it reſembles a beacon, or place of guard to alarm the country; but, from the prodigious ſize of the ſtones, it rather ſeems to be a monument of ſome great action performed near this place, or perhaps a ſepulchral trophy raiſed over ſome eminent perſon. (*d*) This piece

(*d*) *Acoſta* relates, that he meaſured a ſtone in the walls of an *Indian* caſtle, that was 38 feet long, 18 broad, and 6 in thickneſs; and yet the ſtones in the fortreſs of *Cuſco* in *Peru* were ſtill larger, and theſe, ſays *De la Vega*, were drawn by the ſtrength of men, 10, 12, or 15 leagues, over hills and valleys and the moſt difficult ways, to that place; and there is one ſtone, to which the *Indians* give the name of *ſyacuſa*, that is the tired or the weary, becauſe it never arrived at the place it was

piece of antiquity ſtands on the ſummit of a conical mountain, which is more than 700 yards above the level of the ſea, and forms a kind of peninſula between two very fine bays, the country people, from the height and ſteepneſs of it, and the largeneſs of the ſtones, will have it to be the work and labour of a giant (*e*), and it

was deſigned for, but remains ſtill upon the road. This rock was drawn by 20,000 *Indians*, 15 leagues over very rugged ways, but, notwithſtanding all their care, it tumbled down a very ſteep hill, and killed ſeveral hundreds of the *Indians*, who were endeavouring to poize the weight. Thus, theſe *Indians*, without pullies or other engines, lifted up vaſt ſtones to the top of ſteep hills, in order to build places of ſtrength long before any *European* came among them.

(*e*) Among other legendary tales preſerved in our old *Iriſh* manuſcripts, the following ſtory of *Conrigh* is one, which is here inſerted, as the ſcenery of it is fixed to this place, and, in ſome ſort, deſerves a tranſlation, rather from its great antiquity, than from any real credit that ought to be given to it.

" *Conrigh*, the ſon of *Dair*, was cotemporary with *Connor*, king of *Ulſter*. He is ſaid to have been an eminent warrior, and the captain of a tribe, called *Deaghda*, who reſided in the weſt of *Munſter*. There were at the ſame time two other celebrated clans in *Ireland*, the firſt called the champions of the red branch, in the *Iriſh* language *Curruidhe*, *na Croith Ruadhe*, who were under the command of *Connor*, king of *Ulſter*; the other reſided in *Connaught*, and their chieftain was called *Oiliol Fion*. *Conrigh* having intelligence that the followers of *Connor*, king of *Ulſter*, intended to plunder a rich iſland near the coaſt of *Scotland*, and carry away the governor's daughter, whoſe beauty was much celebrated; he diſguiſed himſelf, went into *Ulſter*, and in this manner found means to land with the *Ulſtermen* in the iſland. The governor had lodged his daughter, with moſt of his treaſure, in a ſtrong fortreſs, which the *Ulſter* forces had ſeveral times attempted to take by ſtorm, and after receiving frequent repulſes, began to think of abandoning the enterprize. *Conrigh*, without diſcovering who he was, went to the *Iriſh* general, and offered him to lead on the troops to another aſſault, and to ſtorm the fortreſs, provided he might have his choice of the plunder; which propoſal being readily accepted, *Conrigh* ſoon made himſelf maſter of the place, and

it ſeems indeed wonderful, how human ſtrength, unaſſiſted by engines, could poſſibly raiſe ſtones of ſuch

put all the gariſon to the ſword, and, among other booty, brought off the fair *Blaniad*, daughter to the governor, whom *Conrigh*, on their return to *Ireland*, demanded as his reward: but the general, who had fixed on her for himſelf, reſolved to ſacrifice his honour to his love, and forcing away the lady, told *Conrigh*, that he had deceived him by his ambiguous manner of expreſſing himſelf, and, at the ſame time, offered him any other part of the ſpoil: *Conrigh*, for the preſent, thought fit to diſſemble, and wait for ſome opportunity to carry her off by ſtealth, which in a little time he effected. The *Ulſter* general, whoſe name was *Congullion*, miſſing his fair captive, began to ſuſpect that no perſon in the kingdom would have made ſo daring an attempt but *Conrigh*, the ſon of *Dair*; and having cauſed a ſtrict purſuit to be made after him towards *Munſter*, overtook him and the lady, at a place the MS. calls *Seloſchoid*, where *Conrigh* overcame him in ſingle combat, and, tying him neck and heels, cut off his hair with his ſword, which (ſays the MS.) was the moſt ignominious treatment that the conqueror could inflict upon the vanquiſhed; after which *Conrigh* brought his fair prize in a triumphant manner into *weſt Munſter*. The *Iriſh* commander, *Congullion*, retired into the woods of *Ulſter* during a whole year, until his hair was grown, it being the greateſt ſcandal for a ſoldier to appear in thoſe times without it. When he was fit to be ſeen in public, he wandered in diſguiſe towards *Deſmond*, where he met (near the bank of a rivulet called *Fion-Glaſs*, in this county) the beautiful *Blaniad*, who reſided in a ſtrong hold, which was *Conrigh*'s abode. Upon his diſcovering himſelf to her, ſhe confeſſed a paſſion for him above all others, and entreated him to believe, that it was againſt her inclination ſhe was ſeparated from him, and requeſted him to return with ſufficient force to deliver her from a man whom ſhe hated. *Congullion*, with great joy, promiſed to comply with her requeſt, and, to be able to effect his deſign, he returned into *Ulſter* to ſolicit aid from king *Connor*. Upon his departure, *Blaniad* perſuaded *Conrigh*, over whom ſhe had a very great influence, to erect a ſtately palace for his reſidence, and to employ his ſoldiery, who were diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Clanna Deagha*, to collect all the ſtones of a large ſize, that could be procured for this ſtructure, with a deſign to have them diſperſed all over the country, when *Congullion* ſhould return. This commander being at length arrived, with ſome truſty followers, lodged themſelves in a wood near the ſeat of *Conrigh*, and found means to give *Blaniad* notice of his arrival, who

ſent

ſuch a prodigious weight to the ſummit of ſo ſteep and high a mountain.

Conſiderable tracts of theſe mountains have been improved by limeing and incloſure within theſe few years, by ſeveral gentlemen, both on the N. and S. ſides. It is ſurpriſing to ſee how wonderfully the nature of the ſoil ſeems altered for the better, in a very few ſeaſons, by incloſure only, without any manure; the incloſed tracts appearing at the diſtance of ſome miles, of a beautiful verdure, far beyond the colour of the open mountain; which anſwers a common objection, that ſome parts of an eſtate may be ſo barren, as not to be worth incloſing, which is certainly a miſtake. For incloſure, ſhelters the land, keeps it warm, preſerves the accidental manure produced by the dung of cattle, keeps off floods from higher grounds, the trenches drain the land, and the owner has his property ſecured, and kept free from the treſpaſſing of others: beſides the value of the land is doubled, and rendered more fit to produce corn, &c. as an incloſed piece of land affords a

ſent him word, that ſhe intended to ſteal *Conrigh*'s weapons, and put them out of the way; and that when they ſaw a quantity of milk run down the ſtream, which flowed from the fortreſs towards the wood where they lay, that they might begin the attack. *Congullion*, by this aſſiſtance, eaſily got into the fort, killed *Conrigh*, and carried off his miſtreſs into *Ulſter*; and from hence, they ſay, this rivulet hath been called *Fion-Glaſſe*, i. e. the white brook. The ſtory adds, that *Blaniad* did not long ſurvive her treachery, for being followed by a poet whom *Conrigh* retained in his houſe, as ſhe was one day walking with *Congullion* on a ſteep precipice, called *Rinchine Beara*, this poet came up to her, as if he intended to ſalute her, and catching her in his arms, he threw himſelf headlong with her down the precipice, where they both periſhed." Thus far the manuſcripts, ſome of which ſay, that *Conrigh* impoſed upon the *Ulſter* men, and effected his atchievements in the iſland by magick art. But the whole hath ſo much the air of a romance, that had not the relation belonged to the above mentioned antient monument, I ſhould not have inſerted it.

much greater crop, than an open field, both of corn and graſs. The hedges ſerve for ſhelter to the cattle, and ſome kinds of them, as furze, afford alſo an excellent fodder in winter; which ſhrub makes a noble fence, and thrives in the blakeſt mountains, where no other kind of quickſet will grow. Thoſe few hints relating to the great importance of this article in the improvement of land, it is hoped, will lead all to a due ſenſe of putting it in practice; for little more is wanting to convert many thouſand acres of the naked and ſtarved parts of this county, into the ſame condition of its beſt grounds, and to render an infinite number of people happy, than this article of incloſure.

Having thus far taken notice of theſe mountains, dividing the bays of *Caſtlemain* and *Tralee*, to the eaſt end of which is a good new road lately made, leading to the laſt mentioned place; I ſhall now deſcribe the town of *Tralee*, and ſuch particulars, as are worthy notice in the neighbourhood thereof.

Tralee or *Traly*, antiently wrote *Traleigh*, i. e. the ſtrand of the river *Leigh*, which is a ſmall rivulet that emptieth itſelf at the bottom of this bay, and in time of floods is often greatly ſwolen: this hath been, ever ſince the attainder of *Gerald* earl of *Deſmond*, the ſhire town of the county, and, during the exiſtence of that earl's palatinate, the place where he chiefly reſided, and exerciſed his juriſdiction. It is a town corporate, being governed by a provoſt and twelve burgeſſes, alſo twelve common-council men, a town-clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace. The provoſt is clerk of the market, juſtice of the peace and quorum throughout the whole county, during his year; with power to hold a tholſel court every *Thurſday*, and a court of

pied

A The Church
B The Caſtle
C The Square
D The Court Hou-
-ſe Goal & Market
Houſe

To
S.r Tho.s Denny K.t
this Plan of TRALY is
Dedicated by his most
Humble Serv.t C.S.

A

D

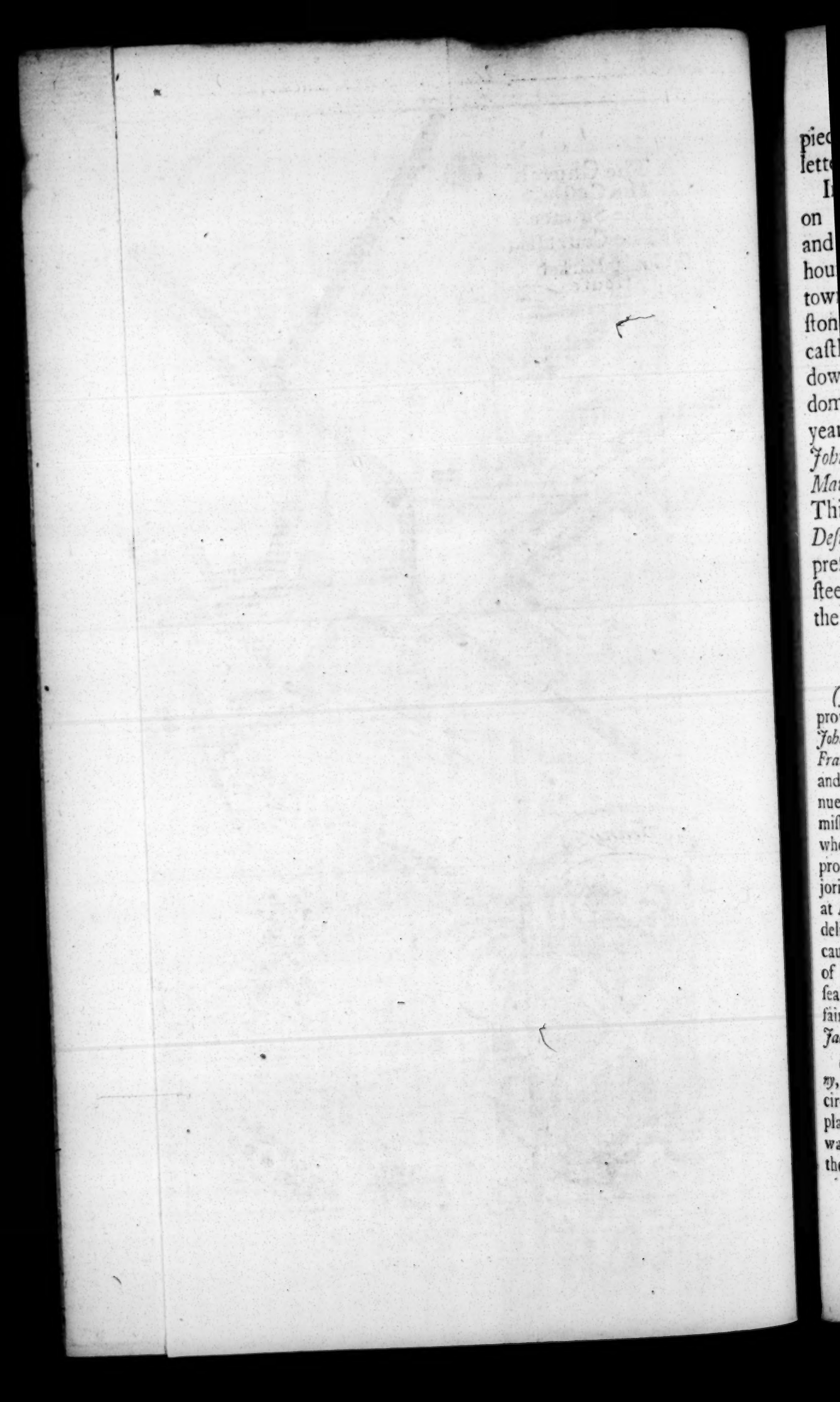
C

B

The Denny's Arms

20 40 60

A Scale of Perches



pied powder. It was incorporated *anno* 1612, by letters patent of K. *James* I. *(f)*.

In the midſt of the town is a ſquare, environed on the north ſide, with the county court-houſe, and the ſhire gaol, and on the other ſides, with houſes and ſhops. Through the middle of the town, runs a rivulet, over which are ſome ſmall ſtone bridges. There were in it formerly four caſtles, all which, except one, have been taken down: here alſo ſtood a convent of the order of dominicans, or predicant friers, founded in the year 1260, or according to ſome in 1243, by *John*, ſon of *Thomas Fitz-Gerald*, who, with his ſon *Maurice*, was ſlain at *Callen*, by *Mac-Carty-More*. This was the burial place of ſeveral of the earls of *Deſmond*, and other families of note, but it is at preſent quite deſtroyed. It had formerly a fair ſteeple, but nothing now remains except ſome of the vaults *(g)*.

This

(f) This charter appoints *Robert Blennerhaſſet*, to be the firſt provoſt, *Arthur Denny*, Eſq; *Edmond Roe*, *Humphrey Dethick*, *John Stiles*, *John Leeſer*, *Edward Vaucleere*, *John Humpton*, *Francis Adams*, *Thomas Bramſtone*, *John Bramſtone*, *Giles King*, and *John Curleſtone*, to be the firſt twelve burgeſſes, to continue during their reſpective lives, unleſs they be removed for miſbehaviour. The provoſt and burgeſſes to make freemen, who are to be of the commonalty of the ſaid borough. The provoſt to be elected annually by the old provoſt, and the majority of the burgeſſes, on St. *John*'s day, to enter in his office at *Michaelmas*. The provoſt to hold quarter-ſeſſions, and gaol delivery; alſo a court of record every thurſday, to determine cauſes to the value of five marks ſterling; alſo to have power of making by-laws, a guild of merchants, to have a common ſeal, two ſerjeants at mace, and other inferior officers; with fairs, markets, tolls, &c. Dated 31*ſt* of *March*, *an.* 11*th* *Jacob.* I. Signed EDGWORTH.

(g) By an indenture made *May* 10, 1627, Sir *Edward Denny*, knt. granted to the provoſt and burgeſſes of *Tralee*, the circuit and liberty of the abbey, and all other privileged places in the ſaid borough; on condition, that he ſhould always appoint a town-clerk, and he and his heirs to have all the profits of the ſame. They were alſo to pay to the ſaid ſir *Edward*,

This town is ſituated about a mile from the ſea, to which diſtance a veſſel of 50 or 60 tuns may come, and at high water ſmall boats row up to it. Yet, notwithſtanding, the advantage of this ſituation, it hath very little intercourſe with other places by ſea, the bay being open, ſhallow, and unſafe for ſhipping. Its chief advantage ariſes from its being the county town, and from the money ſpent at the aſſizes, elections for members of parliament, and the like public meetings. Its markets are well ſupplied with all kinds of proviſion, and towards autumn, conſiderable quantities of fine herrings are taken in the adjacent bay. The *Chalybeat* ſpaw, about two miles from this place, ſituated on the N. ſide of the bay, in a fine air, hath drawn ſeveral families of faſhion hither, and cauſed conſiderable ſums of money to be expended. A particular account of which water will be given in the chapter relating to the medicinal waters of this county.

The remaining caſtle was the chief ſeat of the earls of *Deſmond:* it now belongs to ſir *Thomas Denny*, who received the honour of knighthood, from his grace the late duke of *Devonſhire*, lord lieutenant of *Ireland*, in *February* 1744. His anceſtor, ſir *Edward Denny*, had this caſtle granted to him with a large eſtate, (being part of *Deſmond*'s forfeiture) by Q. *Elizabeth*, as is before noticed, p. 49. In this caſtle was committed the inhuman murder of ſir *Henry Danvers*, with the juſtices *Meade* and *Charters*, who were ſlain with all their ſervants, while they were aſleep in their beds, by

Edward, one hogſhead of merchantable wine, yearly, on the feaſt of St. *Philip* and St. *Jacob*, and five barrels of wheat, with three barrels of malt, yearly, upon *All-Saints* day for ever, on conſideration of his granting to the ſaid provoſt and burgeſſes, the tolls and cuſtoms of the *tueſday*'s weekly market, and thoſe taken at St. *James*'s fair; the perſons collecting the ſaid cuſtoms to be liable to the payment of the ſaid duties.

ſir

ſir *John* of *Deſmond*, the earl's brother, in the year 1579; which piece of barbarity, paved the way for the deſtruction of the *Deſmond* family ſoon after. The pretence for this cruelty, was ſir *Henry Danvers*'s holding ſeſſion of gaol delivery in *Deſmond*'s palatinate.

Adjacent to the caſtle are good gardens, and an handſome bowling green; there are alſo large plantations of old fruit and timber trees, with other modern improvements.

The pariſh church is well built with good ſeats and handſome galleries, being the beſt in the county. The collector of the revenue for the port of *Dingle*, generally reſides in this town, as it lies more convenient for getting in the quit and crown rents, with other branches of the revenue, than that port. This place having been deſtroyed in the wars of 1641, and again in K. *James*'s time, it hath not as good buildings as other walled towns, which, in thoſe unhappy times, did not equally ſuffer from the calamities of war. It is not much to be admired, that a town, where neither trade or manufactures flouriſh, ſhould be very ſlow in its growth. Here are ſome good quarries of a dark coloured marble, ſomewhat like the *Kilkenny* kind, except, that this is harder, hath not ſo many ſhells in its ſubſtance; and can be raiſed in blocks almoſt of any reaſonable ſize. The adjacent lands are a dark limeſtone ſoil, and are juſtly eſteemed to be the richeſt in the county, being very proper either for paſture or tillage. Since the above mentioned caſtle came into the poſſeſſion of the *Denny* family, it held out a long ſiege againſt the *Iriſh* in 1642. An account of which will be given hereafter.

Ballyſeedy, two miles S. E. of *Tralee*, is the ſeat of *John Blennerhaſſet*, Eſq; mentioned p. 53. From a mount above the houſe is a pleaſant proſpect of the adjacent country, and ſeveral gentlemen's houſes;

houſes; and here are conſiderable improvements, and good plantations; as alſo at *Elm-Grove*, part of that gentleman's eſtate, which is alſo well watered and wooded, and is occupied by *William Blennerhaſſet*, Eſq;

About three miles to the N. E. of *Tralee*, ſtands *Tulligarron* belonging to *Rich. Chute*, Eſq; near which place, *Saunders* the pope's nuncio, who was ſent over in 1579, with a conſecrated banner, and the pope's authority to curſe and bleſs, at his will and pleaſure, all ſuch as aſſiſted or reſiſted the rebels who oppoſed Q. *Elizabeth*'s government, died miſerably of an ague and flux, brought on him by want and famine, in the wood of *Clonliſh*, in 1582. Other places of ſome note are *Ballygown*, occupied by *Richard Morris*, Eſq; and *Carrignifely* by Mr. *Verdon*.

Ballybeggan, the ſeat of ——— *Morris*, Eſq; ſtands about two miles E. and by N. from *Tralee*. It had formerly been an high and ſtrong caſtle, which was reduced during the wars in K. *James*'s time. Before the rebellion of 1641, it was poſſeſſed by the family of *Huſſey*, but by them mortgaged to one of Mr. *Morris*'s anceſtors: during the wars, it was a noted paſs between *Tralee* and *Caſtle-Iſland*. Near the caſtle is an handſome modern houſe, which was built ſoon after the revolution, the old houſe having been burnt down by the *Iriſh*. Here are ſome good old improvements, which eſcaped the univerſal devaſtation of the times, particularly ſome fine avenues of walnut, cheſnut, and other trees; with a large old, but thriving orchard, planted in a rich limeſtone ground, beneath which are ſeveral ſubterraneous chambers, lined with ſtalactical exudations. Theſe caves have a communication with each other; and there is a large ſtream of running water that flows under ground, which empties itſelf at a conſiderable diſtance, into the open air: and, what

what is very ſurprizing, this under-ground current, is not deſtitute of fiſh, as not only eels, but alſo trout have been taken out of it.

The larch tree, thrives here remarkably well, being planted by the late *Samuel Morris*, Eſq; there are alſo ſeveral other young plantations hereabouts, which are in a thriving way *(b)*.

At

(b) It may not be amiſs to mention a good method which that gentleman uſed with ſucceſs, to remove large trees from one place to another with ſafety.

He cauſed a large pit to be dug, in which the removed tree was to be placed erect, it having as many of the ſmall roots and fibres preſerved to it as poſſible. He then cauſed a thin mixture of good mold to be poured into the hole, wetted with water to a kind of liquid mortar; and as the water ſubſided, more of this mixture was thrown in, until the pit was quite filled, and the earth round the roots became hard: and in this manner he removed, among many others, a very large fine old bay tree, which is now in a flouriſhing way, without the leaſt detriment, although this is one of the moſt difficult trees to remove with ſafety.

The ſame intelligent gentleman, having communicated to me the following account of the great ſnow, which as well as in other parts of *Ireland*, fell in this county in 1744-5, with an extraordinary method of his preſerving all his cattle, during the ſcarcity of fodder occaſioned by that calamity, I ſhall here inſert it.

From *Monday* the 25*th* of *Feb.* 1744-5, it ſnowed more or leſs until *Friday* afternoon, when it ceaſed; and the ſnow was twenty inches thick on the ground, which continued without any ſenſible alteration, until the firſt week in the following *April*; at which time it thawed quickly, and cauſed great floods.

This had a moſt dreadful effect upon the cattle, as the winter had been ſo open, that people did not husband their hay, and no graſs was to be ſeen for above a month. But what was worſe to the farmers, many of their cattle which were well ſupported with fodder, fell into diſorders after the thaw, when they began to eat the freſh graſs, of which, numbers of them died.

Mr. *Morris* preſerved his cattle in the following manner. While the ground was covered, and the ſnow continued to fall, he obſerved ſeveral branches of the trees of *Scotch* fir, to break down with the weight of the ſnow which had lodged upon

At *Ballybeggan* is a dark kind of grey marble, veined with white round ſpots of a ſparry matter: it hath been raiſed in very large blocks; I have ſeen tables of it in Mr. *Morris*'s houſe, eight feet long, and four feet broad. It is very proper for large ornamental works, as tables, chimney pieces and other furniture. He diſcovered alſo a vein of potter's lead ore, near the ruined church of *Rataſs*, which afforded a good quantity of lead, and alſo held ſome grains of ſilver; but as it lies intermixed among limeſtone rocks, and no very large body of it yet obſerved, it would be hazarding a certain expence for an uncertain profit, to proceed in the work without further encouragement.

In *Ballybeggan* houſe ſtood an handſome grotto, done up like an altar piece, covered with a pleaſing variety of chryſtals found in this county, with ſeveral bright ſpars, and tranſparent pebbles of various colours, as green, yellow, brown, red and purple, being tinged with different metalline ſubſtances, that reflect the light in a very agreeable manner.

upon them, and as they fell in the avenue, near the houſe, and the ſnow was ſhaken off by the fall, he obſerved ſome horſes, that were kept at ſhort allowance of hay, eating the tops of the fir-branches: ſoon after, he perceived cows and ſheep to do the ſame, and at length he obſerved the ſwine to eat both of the tops and cones which hung upon them. The next day, he had the fir-trees pruned, ſo as to afford a ſufficient quantity for his horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, and ſwine: by which means he had hay to ſpare at the time of the thaw; nor did he loſe any beaſt by the diſorder which ſeemed epidemical among all kinds of cattle at that time. There were very different accounts from ſeveral parts of *Ireland*, concerning the depth of this ſnow; ſome making it ſix, and others eight foot deep: which might have happened in places where there were hollows, and into which the wind might have driven it. It might alſo have been deeper towards the centre of the iſland, than nearer the ſea, where it ſooner thaws, than at a diſtance from it.

About

About a ſmall mile E. of *Tralee*, ſtands *Rataſs* church, an old edifice in ruins, which is built of freeſtone, brought, at a great diſtance, from the mountains; although there were fine quarries of limeſtone to be had on the ſpot.

Killeene about a mile N. E. of *Tralee*, was the ſeat of the late *Rowland Bateman*, Eſq; whoſe anceſtor had a conſiderable eſtate granted to him hereabouts, (*i*) (having ſerved as an officer in col. *Hierome Sankey*'s regiment of horſe) by the act of ſettlement. Near the houſe are plantations and a good park, in which a lead mine hath been diſcovered, which is worked, and affords a conſiderable quantity of ore; holding alſo, as I found upon trial, ſome ſilver, well worth the charge of extracting, a proceſs that few of our miners are well acquainted with. All theſe lands are good limeſtone grounds, having, in ſome places conſiderable caverns, a thing not uncommon in ſuch kinds of ſoil.

(*i*) By the let. pat. of K. *Charles* 2d. *June* 10. 1667. This coll. *Sankey* had 7851 plantation acres granted to him in this county, *viz.* the burgeſs lands of *Tralee*, and ſeveral other denominations in the barony. He claimed on his own account 7741 *l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* beſides a large demand for his officers, for which he obtained the abovementioned patent, and 3990 acres beſides, for his officers, *viz. Kilmanibeen*, &c.

Though no body exclaimed more againſt others, particularly, againſt ſir *W. Petty*, than *Sankey*; yet none had greater complaints made againſt him, than the colonel, for ill treatment of his men. For ſeveral of the lands that were allotted to them, he got to be left out of his patent in order to oblige the *Iriſh*, who paid him well for it; and put in other lands which were not given them, in ſatisfaction for their arrears; and thus he wronged many innocent *Iriſh*, as well as his own people. The *Iriſh* proprietors of the lands forfeited to *Sankey*, were *Nicholas Walſh*, *Patrick Mac Elliſtrum*, *Roger Conry*, *Brian Connor*, *Dominick Roch*, &c. whoſe eſtates lay in the pariſhes of *Broſnagh*, *O Brenan*, *Ballymac-Elligot*, *Rataſs*, *Ballyſeedy*, *Clogherbrian*, *Annagh*, *Noghavel*, and the pariſh and borough of *Tralee*.

Other

Another place of note in the neighbourhood of *Tralee*, is *Cloghers*, the ſeat of *William Carrique*, Eſq; whoſe anceſtor had alſo a conſiderable eſtate granted him, by the letters patent of K. *Charles* 2d. dated 24 *July* the 18th. of his reign, for his ſervice againſt the *Iriſh*, during the wars of 1641. The ſoil hereabouts produceth as good cyder as any in *Ireland*.

On the *Denny* eſtate are ſeveral good houſes and improvements, as *Ballyvelly*, and *Loughercannon*, as alſo *Churchil*, &c.

About eight miles to the eaſt of *Tralee* ſtands *Caſtle-Iſland*, formerly called the *Caſtle* of the *Iſland of Kerry*. This caſtle is ſaid to have been erected by *Geffry Maurice*, or *de Mariſcis*, L. juſtice of *Ireland*, ann. 1226, during the reign of K. *Hen.* III. the ruins of which caſtle are ſtill remaining. Round the walls, the river *Mang*, being here but an inconſiderable ſtream, flowed in a kind of ditch, over which were formerly drawbridges, portcullices, &c. In antient times it was reckoned a place of ſtrength, and was taken *anno*, 1345 by ſir *Ralph Ufford*, L. juſtice of *Ireland*; it being then held out for *Maurice Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Gerald* the firſt earl of *Deſmond*, by ſir *Euſtace le Poer*, ſir *William Grant*, and ſir *John Cotterel*, who were all executed by *Ufford*. Theſe gentlemen were ſome of the earl's principal followers. He was at that time at the head of a faction called the lords of *Engliſh* deſcent, who oppoſed thoſe of *Engliſh* birth. *Ufford* obliged the earl to fly; and confiſcated his eſtate, until 26 noblemen and knights became bound for his appearance at a day prefixed: but he making default, his recognizances were forfeited. Their names may be ſeen in a MS. of *Doctor Dudley Loftus*, in *Marſhe*'s library.

Near this place alſo *Gerald* the 4th. earl of *Deſmond*, commonly called the poet, is ſaid to have been

been murdered in 1397, and on the 11th. of *Nov.* 1583, *Gerald* the 16th. earl of *Deſmond* was ſlain in rebellion in the wood of *Glanekinty*, where his head was cut off, by a common ſoldier; and his body buried in a ſmall chapel, at about a mile's diſtance from the town. This place gave title of baron to the family of *Herbert*, as is before related p. 35. It gives at preſent the title of viſcount, to ſir *Thomas Gage*, who by his late majeſty, K. *George* I. on the 14th. of *September* 1720, was created viſcount *Gage* of *Caſtle-Iſland*, and baron *Gage* of *Caſtle-Bar*, in the county of *Mayo*.

After the forfeiture of *Gerald* E. of *Deſmond*, the family of *Herbert* had a grant of this ſeignory, as is before recited, p. 33. Q. *Elizabeth* in her patent, ſtiled it the manor or ſeigniory of *Mount Eagle Loyal*. It extends about 12 *Iriſh* miles in length, and 10 in breadth; and contains by a late ſurvey, 37128 *Iriſh* plantation acres, of which only 14211, are reckoned profitable, the remainder being mountain and bog. The whole of it is farmed from the Rt. Hon. the earl of *Powis*, by ſir *Maurice Croſbie*, knt. *Arthur Croſbie*, Eſq; *John Blennerhaſſet*, Eſq; *Edward Herbert*, Eſq; *Robert Fitz-Gerald*, Eſq; and *Rich. Meredith*, Eſq; who have greatly improved this eſtate, by cutting a new road from *Abbey-feal* in the county of *Limerick*, to *Caſtle-Iſland*; and from the laſt mentioned place, to *Killarney:* which roads are carried in direct lines, over mountains, through bogs, and moraſſes, having ſeveral ſtone bridges erected on them, with deep cuts, or ditches on either ſide, for the carrying off the water, whereby the land on both ſides, is become conſiderably drier than before.

One of theſe roads runs from *Caſtle-Iſland* eaſtward, towards the bounds of the county of *Cork*, from whence an old neglected road came by *Blackwater-Bridge* from *Newmarket*; which is extremely

tremely rocky and dangerous; and yet before the new one leading from *Mill-ſtreet* to *Killarney* was made, this was the principal road of communication between the counties of *Cork*, and *Kerry*, on which a facetious judge, who went the *Munſter* circuit, ſome years ago, ſaid to his brother, when their coach was overturned, that the ſcripture was then fulfilled, for "*The judges were overthrown in ſtony places.*"

Between *Blackwater-Bridge*, and *Killarney*, are the ruined church of *Kilmurry*, and three ſmall ruined caſtles of the *Fitz-Geralds*, ſaid to have been poſſeſſed by three brothers of that name, who bore ſo great an enmity to each other, that no one of them would ſuffer the other to paſs peaceably through his land. (*k*)

In deſcending the mountain towards *Caſtle-Iſland*, the country hath a very agreeable aſpect; the ſoil being moſtly a fine limeſtone ground; and yet there are fewer improvements, and leſs tillage, here, than in other places, where the land is not ſo proper for it.

In *Caſtle-Iſland*, are a decent pariſh church, a good parſonage houſe, a foot barrack, a ſeſſion and market houſe, with an handſome aſſembly

(*k*) The greateſt part of this road is carried through an heathy and marſhy mountain: the principal undertaker was one Mr. *Murphy*, a man, who by the meer dint of genius, hath extremely well executed ſeveral new roads here, and taught others to do the like, and carry them on, through very difficult, and almoſt impracticable bogs and mountains. He firſt marks out the courſe of the new road, and then cuts the trenches on both ſides, as ſtrait as poſſible, which by the next ſeaſon renders the middle firmer and dryer than before. In all ſoft places great ſtones are laid at the ſides and bottom, and afterwards a conſiderable quantity of clay, and a good depth of gravel, which is commonly found at the bottom of the trenches, or in ſome adjacent ground. The road is raiſed higheſt in the middle, and a ſufficient ſlope towards the trenches. This is called trunking the road, to caſt off the rain; without which, no road can be durable.

room

room for dancing. There are ſome tolerable inns here, but the above mentioned gentlemen intend to erect a larger and more commodious one; and it were to be wiſhed if they do, they would purſue the plan of the *Engliſh*, which are certainly more convenient, and may be cheaper built, than the common inns in *Ireland*; which are no other than large houſes, without the convenience, or appearance of the former.

The ſame gentlemen have made a propoſal to the incorporated ſociety, to have a charter working ſchool erected at *Caſtle-Iſland:* they have conveyed upwards of 25 acres of land to the ſociety, worth 20*s.* per acre; and will procure 200 *l.* towards the building; and are promiſed a ſubſcription of 40 *l. per annum* to ſupport the ſchool, which propoſal hath been accepted.

This town being well watered; and fuel very cheap, is a proper place for linen and other manufacturers, who by ſettling therein, may be aſſured of meeting with all due encouragement.

Kilcow, near *Caſtle-Iſland*, belongs to *Edward Herbert*, Eſq; of *Mucruſs*. Here are good plantations, as alſo at *Currens*, the ſeat of *George Herbert*, Eſq; which ſtands on a riſing ground not far from the river *Mang*, 3 miles W. by S. from *Caſtle-Iſland*. Between which town and *Killarney*, is *Tearnigooſe*, the ſeat of Mr. *Meredith*, near the river *Fleſk*, which about a mile to the weſt of this place, empties it ſelf into the river *Mang:* this is not to be confounded with the other *Fleſk*, before mentioned, which runs into the lake of *Killarney*. The late Mr. *Meredith* greatly improved this place, from whence there is an agreeable proſpect weſtward to *Caſtlemain* bay.

Having given an account of the moſt remarkable places, and things worthy of note in this baro-

ny, I proceed next to give a deſcription of that called *Corckaguiny*, which ſignifies in *Iriſh* a fertile country. (*l*)

This barony is a peninſula of about 24 *Iriſh* miles in length, and 8 in breadth; it is waſhed on the S. ſide by the bay of *Dingle*, or *Caſtlemain*, and on the N. by *Tralee* bay; and anſwers to *Cambden*'s general deſcription of this county, before cited, p. 73 "That it ſhoots like a little tongue into the ſea roaring on both ſides of it."

It contains no leſs than 20 pariſhes, (*m*) which ſhews, that this barony was formerly better inhabited, than at preſent; each pariſh having had it's reſpective church, moſt of which were very large, as appears by their ruins. There are now but 9 places of worſhip, in all this barony, *viz.* one proteſtant church, and 8 romiſh chapels, which cannot contain half the number of people that the old pariſh churches contained, nor can this decreaſe in the number of places of worſhip, be owing to any decay of religion, for all the roman catholics generally hear maſs every ſunday and holiday: and from this, and ſeveral other reaſons, it might be proved, that not only in this barony, but alſo in moſt other parts of the county; the number of inhabitants is prodigiouſly decreaſed.

Corckaguiny, is generally ſubdivided into 2 parts, or half baronies; they give that name to the ſou-

(*l*) From the Iriſh *Geinadh*, which ſignifies generation or increaſe.

(*m*) 1. *Dunqueen*, with the *Blaſquet* iſlands, 2. *Marhin*, 3. *Ventry*, 4. *Kilmelchedor*, with the two *Latifes*, 5. *Kildrum*, 6. *Dunurlin*, 7. *Dingle*, 8. *Kilquan*, 9. The borough lands of *Dingle*, 10. *Garfinagh*, 11. S. *Clogbane*, 12. N. *Clogbane*, 13. *Kinard*, 14. *Ballinacourty*, 15. *Ballinvogher*, 16. *Kilgobbin* and *Derrymore*, 17. *Killeiny*, 18. *Stradbally*, 19. *Ballyduff*, and 20. *Minard*, when the county pays 10*l.* this barony is taxed at 1*l.* 6*s.* 1½*d.*

thern

thern and weſtern part of this peninſula; and the northern ſide which is very coarſe and mountainous is called *Litteragh*.

In the ſouthern diviſion, are alſo large tracts of mountain, which have been formerly cultivated up to the top. Several of them, which are but poor barren rocks, have great numbers of old incloſures and marks of culture on their ſides, which are now neglected; and this is a further circumſtance that tends to prove that it hath been better peopled formerly than at preſent.

The country people are prepoſſeſſed with an opinion, that moſt of the old fences in theſe wild mountains, were the work of the antient *Danes*, and that they made a kind of beer of the heath which grows there; but theſe incloſures are more modern than the time when that northern nation inhabited *Ireland*. Many of them were made to ſecure cattle from wolves, which animals were not entirely extirpated, until about the year 1710; as I find by preſentments for raiſing money for deſtroying them in ſome old grand jury books: and the more antient incloſures were made about corn fields, which were more numerous before the importation of potatoes, into *Ireland*, than at preſent.

The feet of theſe mountains have ſeveral ſmall brooks flowing from them, into both bays, near which, the induſtrious inhabitants have cultivated ſeveral large tracts of ground, that produce good crops of barley, oats, and wheat. They are encouraged to purſue agriculture becauſe of the convenience of ſea ſand, which is an excellent manure; and this barony is thereby eſteemed, the granary of the whole county.

To the other new roads already mentioned, that lately made from *Caſtlemain* to *Dingle* ought to be added, the greater part being quite new, and

laid out in as direct a line as could poſſibly be drawn between the two places. The former road, beſides it's having been uneven, rocky, and rugged for carriages, went in ſo winding a courſe, that the diſtance by the chain, was 31 *Iriſh* meaſured miles, eſtimated only at 20; but the new way is but 22 *Iriſh* miles; by which travellers have not only an excellent road between theſe places, but alſo 9 miles leſs to travel.

To the S. of this road is *Inch-Iſland*, as it is called, although properly an iſthmus. It lies on the N. ſide of the entrance of *Caſtlemain* harbour, and conſiſts of one continued range of ſand-hills, ſome of which are 30, or 40 feet high. They are covered with a long kind of ſedgy graſs that renders them compact, and binds the ſand together. When the country people cut and carry away this ſedge, as they frequently do for thatch, and other purpoſes, the ſea and wind make great irruptions into the ſand-banks. Between theſe hills, the ground is quite covered with *Yellow Ladies Bed-Straw*, a plant called in *England*, *Cheeſe Rennet*; *Gerard* who was a *Cheſhire* man, ſays, that in his country, eſpecially about *Nantwich*, they uſe it inſtead of rennet, eſteeming that the beſt cheeſe that was made with it. *Mathiolus* ſays they uſe it in *Tuſcany* to turn milk, *Galen* attributes the ſame virtue to it; and *Diaſcorides* from it's effect in curdling milk calls it Πηκτιον: the cattle fed on this iſland being moſtly kine, thrive exceedingly well upon this plant. Towards the ſouthern point of the iſland, conſiderable quantities of white peas grow ſpontaneouſly, the ſeed of which was probably ſcattered here by ſome ſhip-wreck. There are alſo great quantities of *Eryngo* or *Sea-Holly*, *Colt's-foot*, *Star of the Earth*; and other ſea plants on this peninſula, but very little graſs. The ſand is here very white, hard, and of a fine grain; the air

air when I was on this iſthmus was very hot and parching, occaſioned, by the reflection of the ſolar beams from the ſand-banks: and it was with ſome labour that I meaſured a baſe line, in order to adjuſt the diſtances and bearings of the points and head-lands of the adjoining bay, which hath been for many years infamous for ſhip-wrecks; and never laid down with the leaſt degree of truth, in any former ſea-chart or map.

A few winters ago there happened a great ſtorm in this place, whereby the ſand was blown about ſo furiouſly, that a large herd of cows were driven off the peninſula, the poor animals chuſing rather to betake themſelves to the inraged ocean, where many of them were drowned, than to be overwhelmed on ſhore. Some of them ſwam acroſs the bay, near two miles, through the higheſt waves imaginable, and ſaved their lives.

The caſtle of *Minard*, which ſtands on the ſea-coaſt, midway between this iſthmus and *Dingle*, was built by the knights of *Kerry*. There is a good quarry of brown free-ſtone at no great diſtance from it, of which the coin-ſtones of ſeveral of the old buildings in this county are compoſed.

Dingle is the only town in this barony. Q. *Elizabeth* incorporated it, in 1585; and granted to it the ſame privileges which the town of *Drogheda* enjoyed, with a ſuperiority over the harbours of *Ventry*, and *Smerewick*; and ſhe gave the inhabitants 300 *l.* to wall the place. K. *James* I. renewed it's privileges; and granted it a charter bearing date *March* 2d. in the 4th. year of his reign, at *Weſtminſter*. (*n*) The *Iriſh* formerly called it *Daingean*

(*n*) Which recites, that, at the humble petition, and for the faithful ſervices, of the inhabitants, done from time to time to the king and his progenitors, the ſaid town of *Dingle-cuſhy* ſhall be from henceforth, a free borough and town corporate in it ſelf. To elect a ſovereign, out of the burgeſſes,

gean ni Cuſhy, i. e. the faſtneſs or caſtle of *Huſſey*, an old *Engliſh* family, to whom one of the *Fitz-Geralds*, earls of *Deſmond*, had formerly granted a conſiderable tract of land in theſe parts; *viz.* from *Caſtle-Drum* to *Dingle*; and, others ſay, he gave him as much as he could walk over in his jack-boots in one day. *Huſſey* built a caſtle here, which is ſaid to have been the firſt that was erected in this place, the vaults of which, are now uſed as the town gaol. It was forfeited by the earl of *Deſmond*, or at leaſt by one of his followers, on his rebellion; and was granted to the earl of *Ormond*, with divers other lands contiguous to it; from whom, ——— *Fitz-Gerald*, knt. of *Kerry* bought it, who alſo had a large old caſtle in this town. Several of the houſes were built in the *Spaniſh* faſhion, with ranges of ſtone balcony windows, this place being formerly much frequented by ſhips of that nation, who traded with the inhabitants, and came to fiſh on this coaſt; moſt of

yearly, on St. *James*'s day, to enter on his office the michaelmas following. To have a ſword and mace carried before him. A liberty of 2 *Engliſh* miles, round the pariſh church, with a guild of merchants as in *Drogheda*. The ports of *Ventry*, *Smerewick*, and *Ferriter*'s *Creek* to be within the liberty of ſaid town. To have the cuſtom called cocquet in the ſaid ports, and that of *Dingle*. Two carrucates, called *Happſton*, granted to the corporation, reſerving the hawks in the ſame to the crown; to be held without any rent in ſoccage. The ſovereign to act as juſtice of the peace, within the liberties, to enquire into all felonies, regulate artificers, weights and meaſures, and to be eſcheator and coroner within the liberty. The houſe of *John Huſſey* granted for a gaol, and common-hall to the corporation. The inhabitants to be free of all tolls, &c. No inhabitant to be compelled to ſerve in arms further than one day's journey from the town; and that only, for the preſervation of the place, except at the command of the L. deputy, or L. preſident of *Munſter*. Liberty to hold 4 ſeſſions yearly, with return of all writs, &c. To have the lands of the burgage, and others called the *acres* of the ſame, with all waifs, ſtrays, goods of felons, &c.

them

them are of ſtone, with marble door, and window frames: on one is an inſcription, ſignifying, that the houſe was built by one RICE, *anno* 1563; and on a ſtone beneath two roſes, are carved theſe words, AT THE ROSE IS THE BEST WINE. Many of them have dates on them as old as Q. *Elizabeth*'s time, and ſome earlier: but the beſt modern edifice in this town belongs to the knight of *Kerry*, at the back of which, are large gardens, regularly diſpoſed and kept in good order. Lime being ſcarce here, the town walls were built of clay mortar, and are gone much to decay. The town ſtands at the bottom of a ſmall, but ſafe harbour, at the mouth of which, large veſſels may ride ſecure: the channel lies on the weſt ſide, and ſhips of an hundred tuns may come up to the town. The entrance of the harbour was formerly defended by a ſmall fort or block-houſe, which has been many years demoliſhed. Here is a barrack for a company of foot, and a tolerable good ſaturday market. There was formerly an antient monaſtery in this town, which was a cell of the abbey of *Killagh*, near *Caſtlemain*.

The pariſh church dedicated to St. *James*, is ſaid to have been formerly built at the charge of the *Spaniards*. It was originally very large, but moſt of the old ſtructure is gone to ruin, a part only of which is kept in repair for divine ſervice, and is called St. *Mary*'s chapel; in which is an handſome monument, conſiſting of a pannel of black marble, with the following inſcription, in gold letters, placed between two Ionic pillars, adorned with cherubims, and capitals of *Italian* alabaſter.

Immodicis Brevis eſt Ætas
et rara ſenectus;
H. S. E.

JOHANNES

JOHANNES FITZ-GERALD *Eques* KERRIENSIS,
Ex Antiquâ ſtirpe Equitum KERRIENSIUM,
Oriundus,
Suavitate ingenii, & integritate morum
Eximius.
Erat in Ore venuſtas,
In Pectore Benevolentia,
In verbis fides,
Candidus, Facilis, Jucundus,
Quot notos tot habuit Amicos,
Inimicum certe neminem,
Talis quum eſſet. Febri correptus
Immature Obiit,
A. D. 1741.
Hoc Monimentum
Chariſſimi Mariti Memoriæ Sacrum
MARGARETA *Conjux*
Mœrens poſuit.

Arms, ermin a croſs ſaltier gules.

Supporters, on the dexter ſide a boar, on the ſiniſter a dragon. Being borne by the earls of *Deſmond*, from whom the family are deſcended.

On an old grave-ſtone in the church-yard is the following epitaph.

" STEPHEN RICE LIES HERE, LATE KNIGHT OF PARLIAMENT, AN HAPPY LIFE FULL FOURSCORE YEARS FULL VIRTUOUSLY HE SPENT. HIS LOYAL WIFE ELLEN TRANT, WHO DIED FIVE YEARS BEFORE HIM LIES HERE ALSO. LORD GRANT THEM LIFE FOR EVER MORE. MDCXXII."

" *Huic ſuccurre tuis votis Pia Mater Jeſu,*
" *Inſuper adde tuas Lector amice Preces.*"

Arms,

Arms, Quarterly, Party per Pale engrailed in the 2d. and 3d. a lion rampant.

This *Stephen Rice* was anceſtor to ſir *Stephen Rice*, an eminent actor in the troubles of 1688.

Round the margin of an old tomb-ſtone in this church-yard, is this inſcription in *Gothic* characters.

" *Trinitas individua ſalva nos. I. N. R. I. O Pater* M. N. P. P & J. N. A. M. *Amen* 1504 *Die le Beo, B. Gar.*" The laſt words are *Iriſh* abbreviated and ſignify, God give the *Fitz-Geralds* long life.

On the lands of *Ballybeg*, a mile N. E. of *Dingle*, is a vitriolic ſpaw, of which an account will be given in the chapter of mineral waters.

Burnham, formerly called *Ballingolin*, near *Dingle*, was a caſtle which belonged to the family of *Rice*, before the wars of 1641. (o) It is now the ſeat of *William Mullens*, Eſq; and is ſituated very pleaſantly on the S. W. ſide of *Dingle* harbour, of which it commands an agreeable proſpect. It ſtands about a ſmall *Engliſh* mile, from the

(o) They are known in *Wales*, by the name of *ap Rees*, or *Price*, and ſome of this family came into *Ireland* with *Strongbow*, in the reign of *Henry* II. Their firſt ſettlements were at *Waterford*, one of whom named *Peter Rice*, was mayor of that city in 1429, and *James Rice* in 1469, and ſeveral times after; and who procured an act of parliament, to have licence to go in company with *Patrick Mulgan* and *Philip Bryan*, bailiffs of the ſaid city in pilgrimage to St. *James*'s in *Galicia* in *Spain*, according to a vow made before they were in office. The ſaid *James Rice* built an handſome chapel near *Chriſt-Church* in *Waterford*. The inſcription on his tomb; with a further account of him, may be ſeen in the antient and preſent ſtate of the county and city of *Waterford*.

harbour

harbour of *Ventry*, which ſituation, ſo near the great weſtern ocean, is a great detriment to the growth of trees, the bleak ſea winds conſtantly nipping the ſmaller branches and ſhoots, when they riſe to any conſiderable height: the only poſſible remedy for which, is to plant them in clumps cloſe together, by which method, although the outward trees will ſuffer, yet thoſe in the middle will be ſheltered, and thrive tolerably well (*p*). There was found in a bog 5 or 6 feet deep near *Burnham*, a very large old braſs ſpur, which had been gilt, and probably belonged to a knight templar, which is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Mullens*. The templars formerly poſſeſſed the lands of *Farryhavanagh* in this barony, which eſtate was forfeited by the *Fitz-Geralds* of *Caſtle-Iſhin* near *Charleville* C. of *Cork*; and granted by the act of ſettlement to *John Bolingbroke*, from whom it was purchaſed by the family of *Mullens*, whoſe eſtate it now is.

The harbour of *Ventry* is quite open and expoſed to S. W. winds, but tolerably defended from the north and eaſt. It is divided from that of *Dingle* by a narrow iſthmus. The weſtern point is called *Cahir Trant*, where there is an old *Daniſh* intrench-

(*p*) It is extremely difficult to procure hedges of any kind to grow and thrive near the ſea. The late lord PETRE of *Thornton* in *Eſſex*, as we are informed in the new body of huſbandry lately publiſhed in *England* p. 111. gave ſlips of a particular ſhrub called the *Sallow Thorn*, or *Sea Buckthorn*, to an owner of ſome marſh-land, whereon no other hedge would grow, and it ſucceeds to this day very well. It's native place is by the ſea, ſo that no wonder it does in thoſe places: it is raiſed for it's beauty in moſt of the nurſery gardens in *England*, and to be had cheap enough, ſo that a fence is eaſily raiſed with it. When other things have failed, prudence recommends the trial of this; and though not at this time commonly known, he will be of real ſervice to his country who contributes to make it ſo, and to ſhew by example the truth of what is here propoſed.

ment,

ment, and another at *Rathanane*, a ruined caſtle belonging to the knight of *Kerry*. The *Iriſh* have a tradition, that this iſthmus was the laſt ground in *Ireland*, that was poſſeſſed by the *Danes*; which might have been eaſily defended by an handful of men, who were alſo maſters at ſea, againſt a multitude. There is another iſthmus between the bottoms of *Smerewick* harbour and *Ventry*, as may be ſeen by the map; but this hath a greater breadth, than that between *Ventry* and *Dingle*; this laſt being two miles over, and that not one: but a great part of it being bog, and mountain, might be eaſily defended, eſpecially by a chain of forts, within call of each other; which the *Danes* had between *Rathanane* and *Gallerus*, of which the remains may ſtill be ſeen (*q*).

To

(*q*) It is not improbable that this tradition was founded on the account given by *Hanmer*, (in his chronicle, p. 24, 25. for which he cites the book of *Hoath*) of a great battle fought at *Ventry* between the *Iriſh* and *Danes*, about the time of *Conſtantine* the great; the occaſion of which battle according to the ſaid author, was as followeth. "There were at this period, ſeveral perſons kept in pay not only to defend the kingdom, but alſo, it ſeems, to travel into diſtant countries, where they fought ſeveral combats, and brought a yearly tribute to their country. (Which latter part, the excurſions of the *Iriſh*, then called *Scots*, into *Britain*, in ſome ſort reconciles.) Theſe champions, he ſays, were ſo much envied for their exploits, that ſeveral foreigners, joined to invade *Ireland*, in different places at once: ſome landed in the north part of the kingdom, and were repulſed with great ſlaughter by *Conkedah*, one of the petty kings of *Ulſter*. A ſecond party that landed at *Skerries*, was defeated at a place called *Knocknegan*, i. e. the hill of dead men's heads, by *Dermot* K. of *Leinſter*. The third company of theſe invaders, came to *Ventry*, (*Hanmer* calls it *Fintry*,) i. e. the white ſtrand, where the *Iriſh* being aſſembled from all parts, prevented their landing for ſeven days, which occaſioned the ſlaughter of ſo many people, that the ſea ſhore was coloured red with the blood of the ſlain. At length one *Gillamore*, prince of *Thomond*, being diſguſted becauſe he was ordered from the front of the battle to the rear, revolted to the enemy, and gave them notice of a proper place that was left unguarded.

To the weſt of that of *Ventry*, is the pariſh of *Dunqueen*, the outward point of which is called *Dunmore head*, and is the moſt weſtern point of all *Europe*; the *Iriſh* call it *Ty-Vorney Geerane*, or *Mary Geerane*'s houſe, a point as much celebrated by them as *John* of *Grot*'s houſe, which is the utmoſt extremity of *N. Britain*. About a mile and a half from this promontory, ſtands the largeſt of the *Blaſket* or *Ferriter*'s iſlands, called alſo the *Blaſques*, probably from *Blaoſc* or *Blaoſg*, in *Iriſh*, a ſcale or ſhell, being ſuppoſed to have been ſcaled off the continent of *Ireland*. Theſe iſlands were twelve in number, but four of them are only rocks; they formerly belonged to the earls of *Deſmond*, who gave them to the family of *Ferreter*, and who, by

unguarded, to land their forces; which they did accordingly, and ſet fire to their fleet. The place where they landed was eaſily defended, being an iſthmus, where they refreſhed their men for ten days, without the *Iriſh* being able to annoy them; during which time, *Gillymore* headed them in ſeveral attacks againſt his own countrymen. One day (ſays the legend) *Gillymore* having waſhed his hands in ſome water, which he had diſcoloured with the blood of the natives, and ſoon after calling for a cup of wine, he was anſwered, that there ſtood a bowl of that liquor upon the table. He having it ſeems, miſtaken the bowl he had waſhed in, for that of the wine, drank it up. Upon which a foreigner aſked what kind of fellow he was, who like a brute had drank up his own blood? *Gillymore* upon hearing this, took it ſo much to heart, that the next night he departed ſecretly, ſubmitted to his father, and gave him a particular account of the weakneſs of the invaders; which turned out ſo much to their diſadvantage, in ſeveral ſucceeding ſkirmiſhes, that they were at laſt overthrown with great ſlaughter." According to the ſame author, the *Iriſh* were aſſiſted in this affair by the *Danes* who were long ſettled in *Ireland*; and by the ſept or clan of *Fin Mac-Coylle*, and *Fin Erin*. *Saxo-Grammaticus*, who wrote the hiſtory of the *Danes*, ſays, that *Fin*, and the *Finni*, were a great people in that country, hardy, tall, and given to plunder; and the name of *Erin*, was of the royal blood amongſt them, and that *Fin Erin*, was a great commander who brought many *Danes* into *Ireland*; from whence, *Hanmer* conjectures this kingdom might have formerly received the name of *Erin*.

joining

joining in the rebellion of that unfortunate earl, forfeited them to the crown. They were granted by letters patent, dated at *Weſtminſter*, *June* 27, 1586, with ſeveral other lands of the ſaid earl, to *George Stone*, of *Kingſton*, in the county of *Surrey*, gent. and *Cornelius Champion*, gent. who conveyed their grant to Mr. *Henry Billingſley*, who ſold the ſame to ſir *Richard Boyle*, knt. then of *Galbally* in the county of *Limerick*, afterwards earl of *Cork*: and theſe iſlands, with ſeveral other lands granted to the ſaid *Stone* and *Champion*, are now the eſtate of the right hon. *John*, earl of *Cork* and *Orrery*, being ſettled on *Roger*, the firſt earl of *Orrery*, by his father the ſaid *Richard* earl of *Cork*.

The iſland called *Inniſmore*, i. e. the great iſland, is about three miles in length. It hath an high mountain, with ſome arable ground towards the N. E. end: five or ſix families reſide on it, who pay tithes to a very diſtant pariſh called *Ballinvohir*. The inhabitants are ſtrong, luſty and healthy, and, what is very ſurpriſing, neither man, woman or child, died on it for the ſpace of forty-five years before I was there, although ſeveral perſons, who, during that period, came over to the main land, fell ſick and died out of the iſland, almoſt in ſight of their uſual abode. Somewhat like this ſalubrity of the air, is alſo mentioned of the weſtern iſles of *Scotland*. On this iſland are the ruins of a very antient church.

The ſecond of theſe in magnitude they call *Innis-mac-Keilane*, or *Mac-Keilane*'s iſland: it lies ſeven miles W. by S. from the head land of *Dunmore*. As it ſtands too far out in the great weſtern ocean, and the lands being low, and too bleak to afford ſhelter to inhabitants, there have been none here for many years paſt: but there ſtands in it, the ruins of an antient chapel, in which an old ſtone chalice, and a baptiſmal font alſo of ſtone ſtill remain;

main; likewiſe a ſmall cell or hermitage, being an arch of ſtone neatly put together without any mortar or cement, which admits of no rain through its roof. There is one of the ſame kind, at *Fane* in *Ventry* pariſh, in a ruinous condition, and another intire one at *Gallerus*, of which more hereafter. The *Iriſh* ſay, that theſe cells were erected by the firſt miſſionaries, who preached the goſpel in theſe parts: they have the ſame appearance within ſide, as the moſt antient *Roman* arches, and were, like them, built without mortar. They were probably the firſt edifices of ſtone that were erected in *Ireland*, and may poſſibly challenge even the round towers, which ſtand near ſeveral of our old cathedral churches, as to point of antiquity. Their form ſeems to have been taken from that of the ſmall huts, made of bended wattles, by the old inhabitants of the *Britiſh* iſlands, which being ſtuck in the ground and bent, ſo as to form an arch at the top, nearly reſembled the form of theſe antient cells.

The third iſland is called *Inis-ni-Broe*, or *Quern* iſland, from its round form; a quern being a ſmall kind of mill-ſtone about two feet diameter, and five or ſix inches deep, like an earthen pan, within which they place another ſtone, pretty equal at the edge to that hollow, and is flat, about three or four inches thick, and in the centre of it is a pretty large round hole, which goes quite through, whereby to convey the oats between the ſtones: there are alſo other holes to put in a ſtick to turn it round, till they have finiſhed the operation. I have been the more explicit on this matter, as many of my readers never heard of this kind of mill, which is very common both in *Scotland* and *Ireland*. This iſland lies at no great diſtance from the ſecond before mentioned, and about four miles from the great *Blaſket*.

The

The fourth iſland is called *Inis-Tuſkart*, or *Iniſhuigh*, i. e. the northern iſland. It is above an *Iriſh* mile in length, and hath no buildings on it, except one of the cells above mentioned, it being not inhabited.

Near the great iſland, are three ſmall ones, the firſt is called *Beg-Innis*, i. e. the little iſland, which is a very fertile ſpot, conſiſting of about ſixteen acres, that will fatten thirty bullocks every ſummer: the graſs is moſtly clover, and cinque-foil, and is conſtantly enriched by the ſpray of the ſea, which always leaves a conſiderable quantity of ſalt behind it. The other two, are uſed likewiſe to fatten cattle, but they are ſmaller.

Four miles W. N. W. from the great iſland, is an high ſtupendous rock, on the ſide of which riſes a ſmaller pyramid, not quite ſo high. In the ſpring ſeaſon, this rock is covered with an infinite number of ſea-fowl, which breed upon it; and great numbers are hatched on the other iſlands, which are deſtroyed by the country people, chiefly for their feathers, of which they collect ſeveral hundred weight, during the months of *April*, *May* and *June*. Moſt of theſe iſlands are ſtocked with ſheep, and black cattle: the latter are very difficult to be landed on them, being generally carried in, when about a year old; and on ſome of the iſlands, they grow ſo wild, that their owners hunt them down, and are obliged to kill them before they can carry them off. The hides, fleſh, and tallow, ſufficiently pay for their paſture: for as theſe iſlands are not inhabited, no profit can be made of their milk. All of them, are well ſtocked with rabbits, which have ſcarce any other enemy than the hawks and eagles, and they devour great numbers of them. The hawks of this coaſt are remarkably good, and were formerly in much eſteem: thoſe of the iſlands are accounted better than the falcons that are bred on

the continent, becauſe they are always on the wing, and conſtantly fly over to the main land in ſearch of prey. They ſeldom kill ſea-fowl, nor will they feed on their fleſh, except they be kept long faſting.

There is a ſmall bird, which is ſaid to be peculiar to theſe iſlands, called by the *Iriſh*, *Gourder*, the *Engliſh* name of which, I am at a loſs for, nor do I find it mentioned by naturaliſts. It is ſomewhat larger than a ſparrow, the feathers of the back are dark, and thoſe of the belly are white, the bill is ſtrait, ſhort and thick, and it is web-footed. When they are firſt taken, the country people affirm, that they caſt up about a tea-ſpoonful of a very fetid oil, out of their bills: they are almoſt one lump of fat, when roaſted, of a moſt delicious taſte, and are reckoned to exceed an *ortelan*, for which reaſon the gentry hereabouts, call them, the *Iriſh ortelan:* theſe birds are worthy of being tranſmitted a great way to market; for *ortelans* it is well known, are brought from *France* to ſupply the markets of *London*.

Having done with theſe iſlands, I ſhall proceed with the remaining part of this barony. On the N. ſide of *Smerewick* harbour are the remains of the fortification, called by the *Spaniards*, *Fort del Ore*; which conſiſted of a curtain twenty yards long, a ditch, and two baſtions: it was thrown up near the edge of a clift, that formed a ſmall iſthmus, of about ten yards ſquare, ſurrounded almoſt by the ſea. The upper part of the iſthmus was cut away, inſtead of which, they had a drawbridge to paſs over it into the peninſula. This work was made in 1579, by ſome *Spaniards* and *Italians*; but it was ſoon taken by ſir *William Pelham*, and the earl of *Ormond*. The country people ſay, that the *Spaniards* buried the pope's conſecrated banner, ſomewhere near this place, with a conſiderable quantity of treaſure. It is certain, that

that a few years ago, ſeveral corſlets of pure gold were diſcovered on the lands of *Clonties*, near a ſmall chapel which the *Spaniards* had erected, about a mile from the fort; part of which came to the ſhare of *William Mullens*, Eſq; on whoſe eſtate they were found by the country people, as they were trenching potatoes: his proportion of the gold was worth 26*l.* ſterling.

Between the harbour of *Smerewick* and *Ferriter*'s creek, the land lies low, and hath been much covered with ſand by the ſea and wind of late years. This iſthmus is hardly a mile broad, is growing narrower every winter, and will probably become an iſland. There are three remarkable hills on this land near the coaſt, which ſeamen call the three ſiſters. A ruined caſtle alſo ſtands here, called by the Iriſh *Caſtle Sybil*, which ſignifies *Elizabeth Caſtle*: it was built by a widow of one of the family of *Ferriter*; and the land is chiefly the property of the earl of *Cork* and *Orrery*.

The great *Blaſquet* iſland, oppoſite to this place, is ſaid by tradition to have been formerly joined to the continent, and the country people ſhew an old ditch, which, they ſay, points to an oppoſite one at *Dunmore*. The ſound between that iſland and the main land is of a great depth, and the currents of both ebb and flood ſet through it with prodigious force and rapidity (*s*).

Towards

(*s*) "On *Tueſday* the 10th of *September*, 1588, there was wrecked in the ſound of the *Blaſquets*, a ſhip called *Our lady of the roſary*, of 1000 tons, (one of the *Spaniſh armada*, which was ſent to invade *England*). In this ſhip was drowned the prince of *Aſcule*, the king of *Spain*'s baſe ſon, don *Pedro*, don *Diego*, don *Franciſco*, with 70 other gentlemen of account, that accompanied the prince; alſo, *Michael Ocquendo*, governor of the ſhip; *Mantua*, captain of the infantry; *Suarez*, a *Portugueſe*; *Garrionere*; *Ropecho dela Vega Montenſe*; *Franciſco*, an *Italian* captain; *John Rice*, an *Iriſh* captain; *Francis Roch*, an *Iriſhman*; and 500 other perſons, whereof 100 were gentle-

Towards the bottom of *Smerewick* harbour ſtands the caſtle of *Gallerus*, built by the *Fitz-Geralds*,

men, but not of that account as the former. There was but one perſon ſaved, whoſe name was *John Antonio de Monona*, a *Genoeſe*, who was the pilot's ſon.

On *Saturday* the 7th of *September*, 1588, a bark ſurrendered in *Tralee* bay, in which were 24 men, two of whom were the duke of *Medina Cidonia*'s ſervants: and a *Spaniſh* frigate was wrecked the *Tueſday* following, on the coaſt of *Deſmond*.

The following letter was ſent by ſir *William Herbert* to the lord preſident of *Munſter*.

" On the 6th of *September*, the *Spaniſh* admiral, *John Ricalde*, came into the ſound of the *Blaſquets*, together with another great ſhip and a barque; and next day, a ſecond ſhip of 400 tons, and another barque, came into the ſaid ſound. The admiral's ſhip had been ſhot through and through, 14 or 15 times, her main-maſt was ſo beaten with ſhot, as ſhe could not carry her full ſail, and ſhe had not 60 mariners left; and while ſhe lay here, they threw over-board, daily, 5 or 6 of the ſhip's company, who died of fatigue and hardſhips. But a violent tempeſt happening on the 16th and 17th, theſe ſhips were diſperſed and never more heard of."

The following examination was made by *John Antonio de Monona*, ſon to *Franciſco de Monona*, pilot of the ſhip, *Our lady of the roſary*, abovementioned, before ſir *William Herbert* and others. Examined, *September* 11, 1588.

" That when they parted with the *Engliſh* fleet, on the coaſt of *Scotland*, they had of their whole fleet miſſing, 4 gallies, 7 ſhips, and one galliaſs; and that they had loſt, by battle and diſeaſes, 8000 men at leaſt. That he parted from the duke 8 days before, in the north ſeas, in a tempeſt; the duke kept to ſea, but his ſhip, and ſeveral others, attempted to gain *Cape Clear*, in all about 40 ſail. The duke, he thinks, was then near *Spain* with 25 ſhips; and he intended, after his ſtay before *Calais*, to go to *Flanders*, but the ſhoal water, his ſhips being very large, and contrary winds, prevented his deſign. Two ſhips were ſunk on the coaſt of *Scotland*, being ſhot through by the *Engliſh*, one of them was named the *St. Matthew*, of 500 tuns, wherein were drowned 450 men. That the fleet were in want of freſh water, that there were in his ſhip, the perſons above mentioned, 50 great pieces of braſs cannon for the field, 25 belonging to the ſhip, 50 tuns of ſack, 15000 ducats in ſilver, in gold the ſame ſum, beſides plate, gold cups, and much

Geralds, knights of *Kerry*, near which is a large freſh water lake, frequented in ſome winters by conſiderable

much apparel; and that the duke had appointed all the fleet to rendezvous at the *Groin*."

On a re-examination of the ſaid *John Antonio*, of *Genoa*, he ſayeth,

"That he and his father, with others, came into *Liſbon* in a ſhip of *Genoa*, of 400 tuns burden, about a year ago, where they were embarked by the king of *Spain*, who appointed his father pilot of the ſhip that was loſt, of 1000 tuns, being the king's ſhip. That the prince of *Aſcule* came in the duke's ſhip, called the *Galeon of St. Martha*, of 1000 tuns; but when they were attacked by the *Engliſh*, this prince went on ſhore, and before his return, the duke was obliged to cut his cables, ſo that the prince got on board the *Lady of the roſary*, with ſeveral other gentlemen. That the prince was about 28 years of age, a ſlender man, and of a reaſonable ſtature, his hair brown, ſtroaked upwards, an high forehead, very little beard, marqueſſoted, pale faced, with ſome little red on his cheeks. He had on a ſuit of white ſattin when he was drowned, his doublet and breeches cut after the *Spaniſh* mode, with ruſſet ſilk ſtockings. When this prince came into their ſhip at *Calais*, he was appareled in black raiſed velvet, laid on with broad gold lace; and that moſt of his men were on board the ſaid veſſel. That when they lay before *Calais*, the prince paſſed in a little *Felucca*, from ſhip to ſhip, to iſſue out orders. That when they firſt came forth to ſea, their ſhip had 700 men, and but 500 when ſhe ſunk, the reſt being loſt by fight and diſeaſes. That ſhe had received 4 ſhot through her hull, one of which was between wind and water, whereof they thought ſhe would have ſunk, that moſt of her tackle was ſpoiled by ſhot. That ſhe ſtruck upon a rock in the ſound of the *Blaſquets*, about a league and a half from ſhore, on *Tueſday* laſt, at noon: when the ſhip ſtruck, one of the captains ſlew the examinant's father, ſaying, he did it by treaſon. That the gentlemen thinking to ſave themſelves by the boat, ſhe was ſo faſtened to the ſhip, they could not get her looſe, whereby they all periſhed; as did all the people in the ſhip, except himſelf, who was ſaved upon two or three planks that were looſe. That a *Portugal* ſhip of 400 tuns came into the ſame ſound, and caſt anchor near the admiral don *Martin di Ricalde*, whoſe ſhip was named the *St. John*. That the duke, being better watered than the reſt, kept the ſea. That they had no ſupply ſince they came from *Spain*, except from two *Scotch* veſſels, which the duke took on the coaſt of *Scotland*, with fiſh and victuals, which he paid

conſiderable flocks of wild ſwans, which are rare in the ſouth parts of *Ireland*, though very common in

them for. That the duke ſeeing himſelf purſued by the *Engliſh*, in ſo bold a manner, one day ordered his ſhips to prepare for battle. That they came north about to avoid the ſhoals in *Flanders*. That at the fight at *Calais*, they loſt 4000 men, and had 2000 drowned in 4 ſhips; among the ſlain were the maſter of the *Tereſa* of *Naples* and *Sicily*, alſo the camp-maſters of horſe and foot. That the 4 galliaſes were from *Naples*, and 14 *Venetian* ſhips were preſſed into the ſervice, two of which were drowned."

Emanuel Formoſa, a *Portugueſe*, being examined, *September* 12, 1588, ſayeth,

"That he belonged to the *St. John* of *Liſbon*, of 1100 tuns, don *John Martin di Ricalde* admiral, and next in command to the duke, with 800 ſoldiers and 100 ſeamen, being the largeſt ſhip of their whole navy. That 10 days ago, being ſeparated by a ſtorm, they made this coaſt near *Dingle*, in company with another ſhip of 400 tuns, and a bark of 40 tuns, what became of the reſt, he knew not, except an hulk of 400 tuns, ſo ſhattered, that ſhe drove towards the ſhore, about 20 leagues from *Dingle*. That there remained with the admiral, when he left her, 25 *Biſcayans*, and 70 *Portugueſe* mariners, the maſter and one pilot being ſick, alſo 80 ſoldiers, and 20 ſeamen, with the captain very weak. That ſhe had 54 braſs pieces, and about 80 quintals of powder; and only 25 pipes of wine, very little bread, and no water. To the ſame purpoſe were the examinations of *Emanuel Franciſco*, another *Portugueſe*, and *John de la Lonido* of *Laſkite*, in *Biſcay*, who belonged to the ſaid admiral's ſhip."

In a ſecond examination, the above *Emanuel Formoſa* adds,

"That few perſons knew of the prince of *Aſcule* being in the fleet, until the fight near *Calais*, being incognito on board the duke's ſhip. He ſayeth, that there was a great *Italian* prince on board an *Argoſſy*, very well furniſhed, who, before their arrival on the *Engliſh* coaſt, did very often banquet the duke and the great men of the navy. This ſhip was called the *Ratte*, which being a famous ſhip, it was often demanded, whether ſhe was in company? and it was always anſwered, ſhe was. The treaſure was moſtly on board the galliaſs that drove on ſhore near *Calais*, which the *Engliſh* boarded and plundered, and in a ſhip of *Seville*, built in *Galicia*, called the *Gallega*, of 1709 tuns, commanded by don *Pedro de Valdes*; and which ſhip was taken on the ſouth coaſt."

At

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM



An Ancient Hermitage at GALERUS *near* SMERIWIC
where the Spanish forces landed in 1579

in the north. In the pariſh of *Dunqueen* is a latin ſchool, chiefly ſupported by a ſmall ſtipend of three pounds a year, bequeathed by a perſon whoſe name was *Moore*, who died at *Paris*, and purchaſed the ſaid annuity on the town-houſe of that city: which ſalary affords a ſupport to a maſter in this part of the country, notwithſtanding its little value elſewhere.

Not far from *Gallerus* is one of the curious ſtone cells already mentioned, which being intirely perfect, its figure is here given: the door is 5 feet high, and about 2 ½ broad, placed in one end of the building, and at the other end is a ſmall neat window, the ſides and bottom of which conſiſt only of one ſtone, extremely well cut, with hardly any mark of the tool upon it. The room is about 20 feet long by 10 broad, and 20 feet high, on the outſide to the top of the arch, and the walls are about 4 feet thick. The whole is ſo neatly joynted within ſide, that it would be very difficult to put the point of a knife between any of the ſtones, which are dove-tailed, for the moſt part,

At the ſame time the lord preſident of *Munſter* received advice, that two great *Spaniſh* ſhips were loſt upon the coaſt of *Thomond*, in which 700 perſons were drowned, and 150 made priſoners by the country people. A ſhip of 900 tuns was wrecked on the ſtrand of *Ballycrabiby*, in *Thomond*, 13 of the gentlemen were taken, and 400 intrenched themſelves. Another ſhip was caſt away at the iſle of *Clare*, in *Irriſe*, and 70 were drowned and ſlain. A third ſhip was loſt in *Tirawley*, out of which were taken 3 noblemen, a biſhop, a friar, and 69 other men, by *William Bourke* of *Ardmerie*, and all the reſidue of that ſhip were ſlain or drowned. That one *Mac-Laughlin Mac-Cob*, a *Gallowglaſs*, (a kind of *Iriſh* ſoldier, then ſo called) had killed 80 of them with his *gallowglaſs*, (*i. e.* a kind of pole-ax). On the 7th of *September*, ſeven ſhips that remained in the *Shannon*, ſet ſail with an eaſterly wind, and, before their departure, they ſet on fire another great ſhip of 1000 tuns at leaſt. The vice preſident from *Cork* informed the government, that, upon the 17th of *September*, 20 other great ſhips of that fleet were loſt upon the coaſt of *Connaught*.

into each other, and placed without the leaſt particle of any kind of mortar: the ſide walls incline together from the bottom to the top, forming a kind of parabolic curve. It ſeems difficult to determine how theſe buildings were erected, as moſt of our modern vaults and arches were either built with cement, or hewn out of the ſolid rock. Some think, that an heap of earth was firſt raiſed, in the form of the inſide of the cell, and that they built over it, and wedged in the key-ſtones at the top, over which are a range of looſe ſtones laid like a ridge; and the ſtructure being thus finiſhed, they carried out all the earth at the door; and laſtly, ſmoothed the walls on the inſide with chiſſels, &c. The ſtone is a brown free-ſtone, brought from the clifts of the ſea ſhore, which cuts readily, and is very durable.

This pariſh, and the church, is named *Kilmelchedor*, i. e. *Melchedor*'s church, and is ſaid to have been built by the *Spaniards*, who formerly erected many other churches hereabouts. Several *Spaniſh* merchants reſided at *Dingle*, before Q. *Elizabeth*'s time, who traded with the natives for fiſh and other kinds of proviſion (*t*), as appears by a tract

(*t*) During lord *Strafford*'s government, ſeveral ſchemes were attempted to promote the trade of this kingdom: among others, the following was an eſtimate of ſuch commodities, as might be then purchaſed in this county, and ſuch as were then uſually tranſported to *Spain*, from the port of *Dingle*; which are inſerted, in order to ſhew the value of theſe goods at that time.

Tuns		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
20	Sixty dickers of tanned hides, commonly ſold at 4 *l.* *per* dicker, each dicker 10 hides, amounts to, with 50 dozen of tanned calves-ſkins at 8 or 9*s.* *per* dozen,	265	0	0

tract wrote by *John Dee*, called the *Britiſh* Monarchy, in 1576, who complains much of the intruſion of foreigners upon our ſea-coaſts for the benefit of fiſhing, which, he ſays, they frequented with as much ſecurity, as if they were within their own king's peculiar limits.

About 5 miles N. of *Dingle* ſtands St. *Brandon*'s hill: it is eſteemed one of the higheſt in this county, being little, if at all, inferior to *Mangerton*, or the *Reeks*, it being often covered with clouds, when the tops of theſe others are clear. The foot of this mountain is waſhed by the ſea on the north, and *Dingle* bay lying to the ſouth of it, may alſo occaſion it to be ſo frequently covered with a cap, by its retarding the vapours that aſcend from the ocean almoſt on every ſide of it; and ſometimes the clouds may be ſeen to deſcend on the ſides of this mountain, when its top is quite

Tuns		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
20	Twenty ton of butter and tallow, at 25*s.* *per* hundred weight,	500	0	0
20	A thouſand ſalt hides, commonly ſold at 5*s.* or 5*s.* 6*d.* amounts to	275	0	0
40	Salt Beef, 40 tuns, worth 9*s.* the hundred,	360	0	0
5	Bacon, 5 tun, at 24 or 26*s.* the hundred,	110	0	0
15	Salmon, 6 hogſheads at 3*l.* 15*s.* or 4*l.*	270	0	0
6	Dry hake fiſh, 4000, at 30*s.* *per* hundred,	160	0	0
10	Frizes of ſeveral prices ſorted, will ſtand at about 9*s.* the yard, 2000 yards, with 100 dozen of *Iriſh* ſtockings, at 9*s.* the dozen,	120	0	0
25	Wheat, 500 barrels, at 10*s.* the barrel,	250	0	0
		2310	0	0

All which goods were to be laden in a ſhip of 220 tuns in *December*, 1634. To be freighted by the month, and victualled here. To procure the goods cheap, it was thought proper to diſburſe directly 500*l.* alſo 1000*l.* about *May*, and the remainder about *Michaelmas*. The place for lading to be *Dingle*, a ſafe harbour, and good outlet for *Spain*. This ſcheme bears date *September* 12, 1633, and is ſigned, J. CARPENTER.

clear.

clear. Father *Ovalle*, in his account of the *Andes* of *Peru*, ſays, that on the ſummit of the mountain *Cordillera* they cannot ſee the country below for clouds; the ſame may be alſo ſaid of this mountain; and it is a certain token of fine weather when its top is viſible. There is, beſides an oratory or chapel, dedicated to St. *Brandon*, a fine ſpring of water near its ſummit (*u*).

The bay between *Brandon-head* and the iſlands, called the *Magheries*, is extremely dangerous, being full of ſunken rocks, beſides the frequent ſqualls from the mountains prevent any veſſel from entering therein. Theſe iſlands lie at the mouth of this dangerous bay, but they have not been hitherto noticed in any chart or map of this coaſt. An iſthmus, called *Maghery-beg*, forms the eaſt ſide of *Brandon Bay*: this land is low, but very fertile, and produces large crops of corn, which is ſaid to be fit for reaping earlier than any other, elſewhere, in this county. It conſiſts of a rich black mold, and as it lies ſo contiguous to the ſea, it can be manured with ſea-wrack (*x*) and ſand at very

(*u*) Moſt geographers who write of *Ireland*, from *Cambden*'s time to the preſent, mention *Knock Patrick*, in the county of *Limerick*, to be the higheſt mountain in *Ireland*, but from no other authority than the following verſes of old *Necham*, cited by *Cambden*,

Fluminibus magnis lætatur *Hibernia Sineus*,
Inter Connatium Momoniamque fluit:
Tranſit per muros *Limerici Knock Patrick* illum,
Oceani clauſum ſub ditione vidit.

But there is no mountain in the county of *Limerick*, near ſo high as *Brandon* hill in *Kerry*, or can command ſo extenſive a view of the *Shannon*, or of its exit into the ocean, as that mountain, which was probably the *Knock Patrick* of *Necham*.

(*x*) Sea-wrack or ſea-weeds are uſed with ſucceſs in many places, where lands lie convenient to them: their value depends not only upon their being of a vegetable nature, and their abounding with ſea-ſalt, but it hath alſo been obſerved, (parti-

very little expence. On this land there are a freſh and ſalt-water ſpring, almoſt contiguous to each other, the latter is of a brackiſh taſte, and ſeems to be no other than the ſea-water filtered through the ſand, which being very looſe, and the filtration thereby quickly performed, the ſea-water carrieth almoſt the greater part of its ſalts through it, and ſome people, who have drank of it, ſay, that it purges gently.

In this pariſh is a caſtle called *Caſtle-Gregory:* before the wars of 1641, it was poſſeſſed by *Walter Huſſey*, Eſq; who was proprietor of the *Magheries* and *Ballybegan*, who, having a conſiderable party under his command, made a gariſon of his caſtle, where, being long preſſed by *Cromwell*'s forces, he eſcaped in the night with all his men, and got into *Minard* caſtle, in which, being quickly beſet by the colonels *Lehunt* and *Sadler*, after ſome time ſpent, the *Engliſh* obſerving that the beſieged made uſe of pewter bullets, he and his men were blown up by powder, laid under the vaults of

(particularly by Mr. *John Ellis* of *London*, F. R. S. my worthy and ingenious friend, in his curious eſſay towards a natural hiſtory of corallines, and other marine productions, found on our ſea-coaſts, many of which he hath cauſed to be delineated in 37 copper plates) that theſe bodies contain much the ſame chemical principles as thoſe of animals, ſeveral of them affording a volatile ſalt, and by burning yield a ſmell like burnt horn, and other animal ſubſtances; and he has diſcovered, by the help of glaſſes, that many of them are crowded with little animals, that either form or fabricate theſe bodies themſelves, or at leaſt live in their cavities, and feed upon their ſlimy ſubſtances: and this is ſo ſtrongly viſible in theſe marine plants, (as they have been heretofore called) that there is good reaſon to think, they do not grow as vegetables, but were made by theſe little creatures. In conſidering them as a manure, they not only act as vegetables and as ſea-ſalt do in the earth, but alſo as animal bodies, which are rich in fruitful qualities: however, no manure is more quickly ſpent than rotted ſea-weeds.

the caſtle. There is another called *Caſtlemore* in theſe parts ſaid to be built by the *O-Moores*.

The road which runs through the ſouthern part of this barony is called the *Saint's road*: it is incredibly rocky, dangerous, and narrow, running, in ſome places, along the ſides of high mountains, where two horſes cannot go a-breaſt, nor can an horſe turn about without danger of tumbling down a ſteep precipice, at the bottom of which is a bog deep enough to ſwallow a church ſteeple; and on the other hand an almoſt perpendicular mountain.

I ſhall cloſe my account of this barony of *Corckaguiny*, with juſt mentioning a ridiculous notion that prevails among the country people, concerning a place they call *Glanagalt*, towards the eaſtern part of this barony, where, they ſay, that all the mad folks of the kingdom, if left to their liberty, would run. Indeed, from the tremendous appearance of theſe deſolate glins and mountains at firſt ſight, one might imagine that none but mad men would enter them; but why this place, rather than any other, ſhould be frequented by lunatics, no body can pretend to aſcertain any rational cauſe; and yet, no one truth is more firmly credited here by the common people, than this impertinent fable.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

The topography of the baronies of Clanmaurice, *and* Iraghticonner.

THIS barony of *Clanmaurice* hath it's name from *Maurice* the ſon of *Raymond le Groſs*, (*a*) as is before noticed. The antient name of this country was *Lixnaw*, from the *Lucenſii* of *Spain*,

(*a*) He was ſirnamed *Craſſus* or *le Groſs* from the corpulency of his body. He had a great ſhare in reducing this kingdom, and performed many atchievements againſt the natives, of which the public hiſtories give an ample account; by which actions he preſerved *Ireland* in ſubjection to K. *Henry*, II. and the *Engliſh* from deſtruction. In 1175 he married *Baſilia* daughter to E. *Strongbow*, by whom he had, as a portion, a large territory in the C. of *Wexford*; with the conſtableſhip of *Leinſter*. He afterwards obtained a conſiderable grant of lands in this county, from *Dermot Mac-Carty*, K. of *Cork*, as is before related. On earl *Strongbow*'s death, 27th. *May*, 1177. *Raymond* was appointed by the council, governor of the kingdom; and ſo continued until the arrival of *William Bourk*, *Fitz-Adelm*. *Cambrenſis* ſays, he had no iſſue by *Baſilia* his wife, but that he had a natural ſon named, *Maurice Fitz-Raymond*; yet in ſeveral pedigrees of the E. of *Kerry*'s family, well atteſted, he is affirmed to have had two ſons by her, *viz.* *Maurice*, his heir, and *Hamond*, *Hamo*, or *Haymond*, called *le Groſſe*, from whom ſprung the family of *Graces* in the county of *Kilkenny*.

Maurice, the eldeſt ſon had a grant of 5 knights fees from K. *Richard* I. in *Coſhmang* and *Mollahaff* in *Deſmond*. He married to his firſt wife *Johanna*, daughter of *Miles Fitz-Henry*, founder of *Conal* abbey, C. *Kildare*, with whom he got the lands of *Rathivoe*, *Killury*, and *Ballybeige* in this barony of *Clanmaurice*; which two laſt, his great grandſon *Nicholas*, gave to *Maurice*, the firſt earl of *Deſmond* in marriage with his daughter *Elinor*. By his ſaid wife this *Maurice*, had *Thomas* his ſucceſſor, who was the firſt lord *Fitz-maurice* of *Kerry* ſo called; and *Gerrard*, by ſome named *Thomas*, anceſtor to the family of *Liſcahane*, and *Kilſenuragh*, called the taniſtry or ſecond houſe, attainted in Q. *Elizabeth*'s reign, whoſe heir-general, *Ellice*, was mother of *Connor O-Connor* of *Carigfoile*.

By

Spain, who formerly ſettled in it; which name the ſeat of the earl of *Kerry* ſtill retains, who was created viſcount *Clanmaurice*, and earl of this county 17th. *Jan.* 1722, 9. *George* I. the Rt. Hon. *Thomas Fitz-maurice* the 21ſt. baron of *Kerry*, and *Lixnaw*, having been advanced thereto.

The principal place in this barony is called *Ardfert*, being a biſhop's ſee and borough by antient preſcription: it returns two members to parliament, but is now only a ſmall decayed village. This is the principal ſee in the county, having been held *in commendam* with that of *Limerick* ever ſince the reſtoration. The biſhops were antiently called biſhops of *Kerry*: St. *Brandon* to whom the cathedral is dedicated, had his firſt education in this county, being the place of his birth, under biſhop *Ert*: but he finiſhed his ſtudies in *Connaught*, St. *Jarlath*, biſhop of *Tuam*, being his preceptor, under whom he read divinity with great diligence. Sir *J. Ware* ſaith he had in his poſſeſſion

By his ſecond wife *Catharine*, daughter to *Milo de Cogan* he had a ſon *William*, from whom ſprang the branches of *Brees*, in the county of *Mayo*; and of *Ballykealy* in *Clanmaurice*, antiently barons thereof.

Thomas, who ſucceeded, was the firſt who aſſumed the name of *Fitz-maurice*. In his youth he had a grant from K. *John*, in the 1ſt. year of his reign, of 10 knights fees, in this county; and an antient rent is reſerved to this family, time immemorial, out of the territory of *Kerry*, of 4d. by the acre, from *Bealtra* to *Grahane*, which is called the rent of the acres. He founded the friery of *Ardfert* in 1253, as appears by the date over the principal entrance. By his wife *Grany (Grace)* daughter to *Mac-Murrough* K. of *Leinſter*, he left iſſue, 2 ſons, and as many daughters. He was interred at the N. ſide of the great altar of the ſaid abbey. His ſons were, *Maurice*, the 2d. L. *Kerry*, his heir and ſucceſſor, mentioned in the annals of this county, and 2d. *Pierce* (or *Peter*) anceſtor to the families of *Minegehane*, *Ballymac-Equim*, and *Croſhniſhane*, in this barony. Every thing remarkable of the hiſtory of this family will be found collected in the 1xth. chapter of this work.

a long

a long prayer attributed to ſaint *Brandon*, which began with the words, "*Omnipotent God, Father, Son, and holy Spirit, &c.*" which he mentioned, the rather as it had never been in print. He doth not determine whether biſhop *Ert* ſat in this ſee, but as his habitation was fixed in *Kerry*, it is very probable that he did (*b*).

In ſome antient MSS. this ſee hath been termed the biſhopric of *Jar-Muan* or W. *Munſter*.

The ruins of the nave, and choir of the cathedral, is 26 yards long, and but 10 broad. On the S. was an arcade of 4 gothic arches, which formed an iſle on that ſide; the E. window was large and lightſome, being 26 feet high. In the church are a conſiderable number of grave-ſtones without any inſcription, one of which hath the effigies of a biſhop (*c*) carved in relievo, lying in his *Pontificalibus*,

(*b*) Sir *J. Ware* ſays, that *Ardfert* ſignifies a wonderful place on an eminence; or as ſome interpret it, the mount of miracles. It is alſo called *Ardart*, which ſeems to be a corruption of *Ard-Ert*, which may ſignify the high place of *Ert*. *Matthew Paris* calls it *Hert-Fert*, as much as to ſay, the place of miracles of *Hert*, or *Ert*. In the annals of the abbey of *Innisfalen* in this county, for the year 500, it is mentioned under the name of *Hyfert*, and in ſome copies *Ifert*, which denotes the territory or country of miracles. *Hy*, is an adjective in *Iriſh*, denoting not only the heads and founders of families, but alſo the territories poſſeſſed by ſuch; and *Fert* means a place of miracles: or by leaving out the letter *F*, it may ſignify the country of *Ert*.

(*c*) We have very ſlender accounts of the biſhops of this ſee, before the time of the *Engliſh* coming over into *Ireland*. The following are inſerted in the annals of the abbey of *Innisfalen*.

According to theſe annals, *Carpain* biſhop of *Iferte*, died in 500.

Dermod, Mac-Mel Brenan, named *Commorban* of St. *Brandon*, died in 1075. The word *Commorban*, ſignifies, according to *Colgan* in his *Trias Thaumaturga*, p. 293. a ſucceſſor in a biſhoprick, and many of them were lay-men having had wives; and were ſometimes a kind of priors, and abbots. This word

ficalibus, ſaid to have been the tomb of biſhop *Stack* who died in 1488. There was probably another

word alſo means *Chorepiſcopus*, a ſuffragan or rural biſhop, and ſometimes it is put in old MSS. for a coadjutor.

Magrath O-Erodain or *Ronain*, biſhop of *Ardfert Brenain* died in 1099.

Mac-Ronan called biſhop of *Kerry* aſſiſted at the ſynod of *Kells*, which was held by the pope's legate cardinal *John Paparo* in 1152.

Mel-Brendan O-Ronan died *Sept.* 22, 1161, and was buried at *Ardfert*. He was probably the ſame perſon, as *Mac Ronan*, laſt mentioned.

Gilla Mac-Aiblan O-Hanmadda died in 1166.

Donald O-Conarchy, died in 1193. He was called biſhop of *Jar Muan*, or W. *Munſter*.

David O-Duibdinib his ſucceſſor, had alſo the ſame title. He died in 1207.

The firſt *Engliſhman* who filled this ſee, was a benedictine monk named *John*, conſecrated in 1215, and deprived in 1251, by *James*, penitentiary to pope *Honorius* III. legate of *Ireland*. He died in the abbey of St. *Albans* in *England* in 1245, where, according to *Matthew Paris*, he reſided by the pope's command, and retained the title of biſhop of *Hertfert*: he bequeathed ſome benefices, eccleſiaſtical ornaments, and his books to that houſe; and was buried there before the altar of St. *Amphibalus*; who, according to biſhop *Lloyd*, in his church government, was no other than St. *Alban*'s cloak, as the latin word *Amphibalus* means; being turned by *Geoffry* of *Monmouth* into a ſaint.

Beſides the above legacies, he gave alſo to that houſe a large ſtone of a bluiſh colour, ſpotted with white, commonly called the ſerpentine ſtone, reported to have great virtues in lunatic caſes. The form of it was almoſt ſquare, and bound about with a ſilver hoop, within the rim of which are incloſed many reliques. He alſo gave to St. *Albans* three noble rings, in one of which is ſet an oriental ſapphire of a wonderful ſize. In a ſecond the ſtone called *Peridotes*, in the midſt of which, is ſet a *Sapphire* of an excellent luſtre, of great virtue in convulſions of the nerves: this ſtone is formed almoſt in the ſhape of a ſhield. In the 3d. ring is ſet another oriental *Sapphire* of a leſſer ſize than the former. This account ſir *J. Ware* cites from the regiſtry of the abbey, in the *Cotton* library *ſub Nerone*, D. vij. As many kinds of precious ſtones have been found in this county, it is not improbable but that this biſhop might have made his collections from hence, and called them *Orientals*.

Anno

nother iſle originally on the N. to render the building uniform, for that ſide ſeems to have been rebuilt,

Anno 1225, *Gilbert*, dean of *Ardfert*, was promoted to this ſee, by the pope's earneſt recommendation, and was confirmed by the royal aſſent on the 7th. of *May*, and conſecrated the ſame year, he reſigned this ſee in 1237.

The ſame year, *Brendan* provoſt of *Ardfert*, was elected by the dean and chapter; he reſigned, in 1242; we do not find who was his immediate ſucceſſor.

In 1252, *Chriſtian*, a dominican frier was elected biſhop; and confirmed by K. *Henry* III. but dying ſoon after, the dean and chapter, having the king's licence, elected one *Philip*, who died in 1263.

John, archdeacon of *Ardfert*, had the temporalities of this ſee reſtored to him, on the 27th. of *Feb.* 1264, he died in *May* 1285, and was ſucceeded by biſhop *Nicholas*, who died in 1287.

In 1288, another *Nicholas*, a ciſterſian monk, and abbot of *Odorney* in this barony, was conſecrated biſhop, which dignity he held 48 years, he died in an advanced age. There was a remarkable action brought againſt this prelate, who is called biſhop of *Kerry*, and againſt four of the chaplains of the church, before ſir *John Wogan* juſtice of *Ireland*, at *Caſtle-Dermot*, by frier *William*, of *Briſtol*, and other franciſcan friers of the convent of *Ardfert*, for forcibly taking away the corps of one *Cantilupe*, and burying it elſewhere; and for beating and ill uſing many of the friers. The biſhop under pain of excommunication, forbid all people to furniſh the friers with any neceſſaries, either out of charity or otherwiſe. Upon this proceeding, the biſhop and chapter were all arreſted; and their goods and chattels ordered to be diſtrained, and the money thereout raiſed, to be brought to the L. juſtice, on the day after St. *Peter ad Vincula* next following.

Rot. 3. *Edward* IId. in office Rememb.

King's collections, p. 314.

In 1336 *Alen O-Hathern* ſucceeded, he died in 1347.

Anno 1348, pope *Clement* VII. advanced, one *John de Valle* to this ſee, who died in 1372.

In 1372, *Cornelius O-Tigernach* obtained a proviſion of this ſee, from pope *Gregory* II. he died in 1379.

In 1379, *William Bull*, dean of *Cork*; and batchelor of the canon law ſucceeded. In 1382 the king had him excuſed from attending parliaments, on account of great commotions in

rebuilt, not long before the demolition of the church, which happened in the wars of 1641, and

the country, from *Iriſh* enemies, and *Engliſh* rebels. There is nothing mentioned of his ſucceſſors until 1420, when *Nicholas Fitz-maurice* ſecond ſon to ſir *Patrick*, commonly called *Barbatus* the 7th. lord of *Kerry*, was made biſhop, who was ſucceeded by one *Maurice*, who died in 1462.

In 1480, *John Stack*, was by the proviſion of pope *Pius* 2d. made biſhop, but having neglected to haſten his proviſional letters, his election was ſet aſide; whereupon, *John Pig*, was by *Sixtus* 4th. appointed to ſucceed; and he having reſigned, the ſee was given to one *Philip*, whoſe election being annulled, *Stack* renewed his proviſional letters, and was a ſecond time declared biſhop. He aſſiſted at the provincial ſynod convened at *Fethard* in 1480, by *John Cantwell* biſhop of *Caſhel*. He died in 1488; and was buried in his cathedral; and the ſame year, the before mentioned *Philip*, was declared his ſucceſſor, by pope *Innocent* VIII. He died in 1495.

In 1495, *John Fitz-Gerald* canon of *Ardfert*, who was of the *Deſmond* family, ſucceeded by the proviſion of pope *Alexander* VI. His ſucceſſor is not mentioned.

Anno 1551, *James Fitz-maurice*, was biſhop of *Ardfert*; and alſo in 1576.

In 1588, *Nicholas Kenan*, was by the letters patent of Q. *Elizabeth*, appointed biſhop of *Ardfert*, and *Aghadoe*. He retired about 10 years after to *Limerick*, to avoid the calamities of war, where it is probable he died.

In 1600, *John Croſbie*, was advanced to theſe ſees, being prebendary of *Diſert*, which he held in commendam: he died in *September* 1621, and was buried in his own cathedral.

Anno 1622, *John Steere* an engliſhman, treaſurer of *Ardfert*, and archdeacon of *Emly*; was conſecrated biſhop of *Kilſenoragh* in 1617; and from thence tranſlated hither by letters patent dated *July* 20, 1622: he died in *May* 1628; and was ſucceeded by his brother.

1628, *William Steere* dean of *Ardfert*, was conſecrated in *October* by his metropolitan: he died in *January* 21, 1637.

In 1641, *Thomas Fulwar*, D. D. was conſecrated biſhop; and in 1660 was tranſlated to *Caſhel*, where he died in 1667.

Anno 1660, *Edward Synge*, D. D. dean of *Elphin*, was conſecrated biſhop of *Limerick*, on the 27th. of *January*; and held the ſees of *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe*, in commendam. He was tranſlated to the ſees of *Cork*, *Cloyne* and *Roſs*, in 1663.

In 1663, *William Fuller*, L. L. D. beſides the ſee of *Limerick*, alſo held theſe of *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe*; and from hence both theſe

and hath remained ſo ever ſince, except a ſmall part, which is uſed for divine ſervice, and is kept in good repair. In a ſmall chapel, which is in ruins, adjoining to the cathedral, is a tomb, round the edge of which is the following inſcription.

" This monument was erected, and chapel " re-edified, in the year 1688, by the Rt. Hon. " *Honora*, lady dowager of *Kerry*, for herſelf, " her children, and their poſteritie only, ac- " cording to her agreement with the dean and " chapter."

Towards the W. end are two detached chapels, ſaid to have belonged to the dignatories of this cathedral. Upon a ſtone in the wall of one of them, are carved a griffin and a dragon conjoined, which ſome of the family of *Fitz-maurice* carried formerly, as ſupporters to their arms.

Oppoſite to the W. end of the cathedral ſtands one of the antient round towers, near an hundred feet high, built moſtly of a dark kind of marble; which is the firſt I have met with, that was not compoſed of freeſtone. The door of this tower faces the W. entrance of the cathedral, that the penitents who were formerly incloſed therein, might receive the pardon, and prayers of the congregation, as they went in and out of the church.

theſe ſees have been annexed to *Limerick*, and enjoyed by the following biſhops.

1667, *Francis Marſh*, D. D.
1672, *John Veſey*, D. D.
1678, *Simon Digby*, D. D.
1691, *Nicholas Wilſon*, D. D.
1695, *Thomas Smyth*, D. D.
1725, *William Burſcow*, D. D.
1756, *James Leſley*, D. D.

That they were built for places of penance, is evident from ſeveral antient manuſcripts of good authority, concerning which, with other conjectural opinions relating to theſe buildings, the reader is referred to the natural and civil hiſtory of *Cork*, Vol. II. p. 407. and to that of *Waterford*, p. 357.

Nicholas, the third lord of *Kerry*, made ſeveral grants of lands to pious uſes hereabouts; and built a *Leper*, or *Lazar* houſe at *Ardfert*; alſo the caſtle here, and one at *Portrinande*, towards the E. parts of this barony. He died in 1324, and was buried in the friery of this place.

The perſons who return members for this borough to parliament, are a portrieve and 12 burgeſſes, which they do by antient preſcription, for the charter is not upon record.

There are here at preſent, but one or two good houſes, a few cabbins, and ſome old ruins: among others is the antient manſion houſe of the lords *Kerry*, which was demoliſhed in the wars of 1641, by one *Lawler* an *Iriſh* captain, who ſet it on fire. This was a ſtately building, erected but four years, when this cataſtrophe happened, by *Patrick*, the 19th. lord of *Kerry*, in 1637, who threw down a fine old caſtle that ſtood here, which was firſt built by *Nicholas*, the third lord *Kerry* in 1311, and re-edified, by *Thomas*, the 18th. lord, in 1590. The above mentioned lord *Patrick*, was born at *Lixnaw* in 1595, and ſat in the *Iriſh* parliament of 1634; but after the rebellion broke out, he retired into *England* in *Feb.* 1641-2, where he remained till his death; and was buried in the pariſh church of St. *Giles*'s in the fields, *Jan.* 31. 1660.

A little to the eaſt of *Ardfert*, ſtands the ruins of a *Franciſcan* friery, founded by *Thomas Fitzmaurice*, the firſt baron of *Kerry*, in 1253, and reformed to obſervants in 1518. The walls of the ſteeple, the

the choir, with ſome of the cloyſters, the dormitory, and morning prayer chapel, remain intire; the whole having been a noble ſtructure, it ſtill makes a venerable appearance. Near this abbey ſtands an elegant ſeat, and fine improvements, of ſir *Maurice Croſbie*, knt. with very extenſive gardens, as well for pleaſure, as the uſes of his houſe, which are kept in excellent order. On the ſouth ſide of the houſe is a ſpacious lawn, planted round with trees, cut into an arcade: the gardens open into ſeveral fine viſtoes, and avenues adorned with elms and beech. There are likewiſe large plantations of cyder-fruit, and other apple trees, which thrive extremely well. The culture of potatoes in orchards, (a method not practiſed in *England*), contributes greatly to the thriving of fruit-trees, as the ground is to be manured with dung, and frequently opened. The roots of the fruit trees are ſo much nouriſhed thereby, that they bear more abundantly, than where the ground is neglected: beſides, this method preſerves them from being hurt by cattle.

This ſeat of ſir *Maurice Croſbie*, ſtands within a ſmall mile of the ſea; the proſpect of which, in ſome meaſure, ſupplies the want of water, which nature has not afforded to embelliſh it, although it is by far the beſt improved one in this county at preſent; other places which I have deſcribed, being more indebted to the beauties of nature than of art. The adjacent ruined abbey, by its gothic pillars, ſpacious windows, noble arches, and ſubterraneous vaults, adds a ſolemnity to the lofty avenues of elm, and other plantations which ſurround it. This gentleman hath not intirely confined himſelf to the bare improvement of his ſeat, but hath alſo introduced a much better, and more profitable method of agriculture, than was heretofore practiſed in this part of *Ireland*. Nothing

ſeems more probable, than that the force of good example, will bring on a general improvement of a country; a deſign and ſtudy which is not beneath any perſon whatever: for if we reflect on the original of nobility in all countries, and of thoſe great men who firſt made that appellation venerable, we ſhall find that amidſt the government of nations, the command of armies, and the noiſe of victory, ſeveral of them with triumphant hands, diſdained not to cultivate the vine and the olive: and the *Roman* ſtate never appeared more formidable, than when her conſuls and dictators were equally capable of handling the plow, and their arms, of cultivating and of conquering lands. Theſe laudable purſuits have theſe further advantages, that they render the minds of thoſe who follow them, innocent and ſtrong, and as bountiful as the earth which they improve. That theſe are inconteſtable truths, ſuch perſons as have the happineſs of being acquainted with the preſent poſſeſſor of this ſeat, muſt readily acknowledge.

About a mile to the eaſt of *Ardſert*, is an extenſive park, well incloſed, and ſtocked with deer. Adjoining to it is a romantic glin, adorned with great variety of timber trees, which are in a flouriſhing condition, and of a large growth, although they have been but a few years planted. Sir *Maurice* hath alſo on his domain, near *Ardfert*, the largeſt tract of land under tillage, that is to be met with in any one place in this county; and which produces the fineſt wheat in the ſouth of *Ireland*, the ſeed of which, was brought from the county of *Kildare*. The manure here is lime, ſea-ſand, and dung: and among the many other utenſils and conveniencies for agriculture, near that gentleman's ſeat, it may not be amiſs to mention his method of placing his corn upon ſtands,

he

he having very fine ones built for that purpoſe. They are not only extremely uſeful for preventing vermin from harbouring in the ſtacks, but likewiſe for placing timber, ladders, carts, and other implements of husbandry underneath them. Thoſe who cannot conveniently build theſe ſtands, ſo as to have them remain in the ſame place, may form them of moveable ſtandards of ſtone, with caps of the ſame, the ſtandards being four obeliſks of two feet high or more, and the caps as many hemiſpherical ſtones placed upon them, with the flat ſide downwards, on which having laid four ſtrong pieces of timber, and other joints to bear up the corn, the reeks are to be placed thereon. For though vermin may eaſily aſcend the ſtandards, yet, they can ſcarcely get up the caps, for being plain at bottom, and hanging over a conſiderable way, they muſt fall back in the attempt.

The land hereabouts is very proper for flax, conſiderable quantities of which having been already raiſed. There is a ſpinning ſchool at *Ardfert*, and ſome linen weavers, but there is nothing done conſiderable in this way, in reſpect to other parts of the kingdom.

Tubrid, a mile eaſtward of *Ardfert*, is the ſeat of *Lancelot Croſbie*, Eſq; and has been for many years, the chief reſidence of the ſecond branch of the *Croſbie* family, deſcended from *Patrick*, the ſecond ſon of col. *David Croſbie*, as mentioned in a note, p. 57. The houſe has been greatly ornamented and improved by the preſent poſſeſſor, who is laying out ſeveral new plantations, and other works about it, which will render it a very agreeable place. Adjacent to the houſe is a fine old extenſive plantation, ſtanding thick and cloſe together, which is rather uſeful for defence and ſhelter than ornament, through which ſeveral viſtoes and avenues are to be cut: and as nature hath ſupplied this place with ſtreams of excellent water, it

can eaſily be adorned with canals, and other decorations of this kind, which are equally profitable and beautiful. This ſeat is the repreſentation of plenty and hoſpitality, where its owner meets his gueſts, with that benevolence and integrity which always accompany a good mind: and as his deſigns for adorning and improving his domain, are correſpondent to the liberality of his diſpoſition, it is not to be doubted but that *Tubrid*, in a few years will be a beautiful ornament to this part of the country. This place hath its name from a celebrated well in its neighbourhood, which is much frequented by the lower kind of *Romaniſts* in theſe parts.

Ballykealy was an antient caſtle of the *Fitz-Maurices*, and gave title of baron to a younger branch of that family. It ſtands two miles N. of *Ardfert*, and is the ſeat of *Maurice Croſbie*, Eſq; father to the laſt mentioned gentleman of *Tubrid*. To the W. of *Ardfert* near the ſea, is the ruins of an antient caſtle called *Rahanane*, formerly the reſidence of the biſhops of *Ardfert*. More to the S. is *Fenit* iſland, part of the earl of *Kerry*'s eſtate, on which is an old caſtle, built to defend the entrance of a ſmall creek, where veſſels with the aſſiſtance of a pilot, may enter in bad weather. Towards the N. point of *Fenit*, are ſeveral ſunk rocks, and alſo one above water called the *Roſe*. This iſland at low water, is contiguous to the main land; but in all the former charts and maps, is placed at a great diſtance from the ſhore.

The ſtrand of *Ballyheigh*, is, in fair weather, a very pleaſant ride, being about five miles long. This coaſt is compoſed of ſeveral ſand-hills, on which a long ſedgy graſs grows, in conſiderable quantities, which contributes greatly to prevent the havock and devaſtation the ſea ſometimes makes in the banks. The ſhore is very flat, and being expoſed to the weſtern ocean, and winds from

from that quarter, in ſtormy weather, a very heavy ſea with dreadful breakers rowl in upon it; which makes it extremely dangerous for veſſels, which muſt ſtrike the ground a great way from the coaſt, and are thereby loſt with all their people: ſo that mariners ought to endeavour to proceed to the northward of *Kerry*-head, by which means they may gain the mouth of the river *Shannon*. Some have fatally miſtaken *Ballybeigh* or *Kerry*-head, for *Cape Lane*, which is on the N. ſide of the *Shannon*, which hath always a light, and is to be kept on the ſtarboard ſide, and is much lower land than *Kerry*-head. This N. ſide of the *Shannon* is alſo the ſafeſt for veſſels to keep, it being the deepeſt water, and free from ſhoals.

But if the wind bloweth hard from any of the weſtern points, and a veſſel hath unfortunately got ſo far in this bay of *Ballybeigh*, that it is impoſſible for her to weather the *Shannon* mouth, in this extremity, ſuch as cannot obtain *Fenit* creek, (which is not to be effected without an experienced pilot) ought to endeavour to run on ſhore, towards the N. end of the bottom of the bay, where the water is deeper, and floweth higher than towards the middle, or S. end, by which method, the lives of the mariners, and the goods may be ſaved. In moſt of the other parts of this bay, the tide is long approaching the ſhore, which is ſo flat that ſhips are involved in the midſt of great and terrible breakers, whereby the lives of the men are hardly to be ſaved with the utmoſt difficulty.

The land towards the bottom of this bay is very flat, ſoft and boggy, and hath no other defence but the above mentioned ſand banks, from the fury of the ocean, which almoſt every winter breaks through them in many places; and therefore, a conſiderable tract of this part of the country will in a few years be probably overflown.

The

The neighbouring inhabitants ſhew ſome rocks, viſible in this bay only at low tides, which they ſay are the remains of an iſland, that was formerly the burial place of the family of *Cantillon*, who were the antient proprietors of *Ballyheigh*: which place is now the ſeat of *James Croſbie*, Eſq; whoſe eſtate extends from the bottom of the bay, to *Kerry*-head. As the houſe ſtands high, it hath a pleaſant proſpect of a great tract of the ſea, and alſo an extenſive one over a great part of the country. Adjacent to it are good fruit and kitchen gardens; but the neighbourhood of the ſea prevents the growth of timber trees to any large ſize. Although few gentlemen ſeem to know it, it is well worthy of notice, and a matter of conſequence to ſuch perſons whoſe ſituation is near the ſea; that of all timber trees, none thrive ſo well near that turbulent element, as the ſycamore, which will flouriſh where ſcarce any other tree will grow. It bears the ſpray of the ſea very well itſelf, and by its breadth of leaf, excellently defends any other trees from it in the ſummer, and is of ſo quick a growth, that its body and arms ſoon become qualified to do the ſame in winter. Great plantations of this ſtately and ornamental tree, may be ſoon raiſed either from ſeed, which is produced every year in great abundance, or by layers, or ſuckers: but the firſt is the beſt method, and it ſucceeds moſt happily when ſown on the ſpot where the trees are to ſtand: and as they grow up, the ſide branches ought to be trimmed off, for three or four years ſucceſſively. It reſiſts the ſtrongeſt winds, and affords a moſt excellent ſhade and ſhelter.

A ſmall diſtance to the W. of this ſeat, is a ſquare ſtone building, ſomewhat reſembling a fortification, but the time or occaſion of its being erected is unknown.

In

In the adjacent mountain are ſome herds of red deer; and about two miles more to the W. is a ſmall chapel, dedicated to an *Iriſh* ſaint, called *Mac-lda*; where a rood, or image of the ſaint is kept, which is held in great veneration by an old *Iriſh* family named *Corridon*, who ſettled here ſome centuries ago, from the county of *Clare*, and brought their tutelary ſaint with them: I have no where elſe met with any of that name in this county.

Very fine amethyſts have been diſcovered in the clifts near *Kerry*-head, which hath encouraged ſome gentlemen to form a company, to ſearch for thoſe precious ſtones, which they have lately found in conſiderable quantities, and meet with more ſucceſs every day. A ſet of ear-rings, a neck-lace, and other jewels compoſed of theſe amethyſts, were preſented by the late counteſs of *Kerry*, to her majeſty Q. *Caroline*, who was pleaſed to receive them in a moſt gracious manner from her ladyſhip. There are very fine ſtones of this kind, in the poſſeſſion of the right hon. *John* earl of *Shelburne*; and the above mentioned *James Croſbie*, Eſq; ſhewed me a very fine one, for which an eminent jeweller offered him a conſiderable price. Theſe clifts ſtand almoſt due S. of *Cape Lane:* ſome years ago, a ſhip was in the night time, caſt, by the fury of the ſea, upon a very high clift, in which inſtant, ſome of the people, providentially got on ſhore from the end of the bow-ſprit, and were thereby ſaved; but the veſſel on the return of the wave, fell down the precipice, was daſhed to pieces and never ſeen more.

About two miles N. of *Ballyheigh*, is a ſmall caſtle called *Ballingarry*, built by col. *David Croſbie*, together with ſome intrenchments, as a defence to a narrow iſthmus, that led into a ſmall peninſula; whither he retired with ſeveral *Engliſh* families, during the wars of 1641, to avoid the fury of

of the *Iriſh*. He built ſeveral houſes for them in the iſthmus, and cauſed two covered ways to be made from the caſtle to a draw-bridge, which formed the peninſula, in order to have his people paſs and repaſs with ſecurity. As he was ſupplied by means of the earl of *Inchiquin*'s friends with proviſions, from the county of *Clare* ſide of the *Shannon* by water, he was enabled to defend the place above a year; when at length the draw-bridge being treacherouſly let down by one *Kelly*, whom he had in his ſervice, the *Iriſh* gained admiſſion into the fortreſs. Nor did he hear any thing of the matter, being then ill of the gout, until he was informed thereof by his niece: in this condition he ſtood on his defence in his chamber, for ſome time, but at length obtained quarter with ſome difficulty. They conveyed him to the caſtle of *Ballybeggan* near *Tralee*, where, notwithſtanding the capitulation, they formed a deſign to murder him; which they would have put into execution, if he had not been privately carried off by his nephews, *Mac-Elligot*, and *Mac-Gillycuddy*, his ſiſter's ſons, then colonels in the *Iriſh* army.

Near this place is *Caſtle-Shannon*, ſome time ago occupied by the late rev. *Thomas Connor*, chantor of *Ardfert*, who was a gentleman well verſed in the hiſtory and antiquities of his country, as well as other branches of literature.

More to the E. on the ſea-coaſt is *Minegahane*, occupied by Mr. *Hewetſon*. The moſt remarkable curioſity of this place, is a prodigious noiſe made at certain ſeaſons by the ſea, ſomewhat like the firing of cannon, which may be heard at a great diſtance: this generally precedes a change of the wind and weather, and frequently happens towards the approach of a ſtorm. The ſame kind of roaring is alſo heard on the county of *Clare* ſide of the *Shannon*, the ſound of which,

which extends a great way round the country. Theſe kinds of noiſes are not uncommon at ſeveral other maritime places; and the ocean even at a conſiderable diſtance from the coaſt, hath been often heard to make a kind of a murmuring ſound, towards the approach of bad weather *(d)*.

It was probably ſuch a roaring of the ſea as this at *Minegahane*, that gave riſe to the fable of *Scylla*, mentioned by the poets.

About three miles eaſtward of *Minegehane*, is *Rattoo*, the ſeat of *Townſhend Gun*, Eſq; with conſiderable improvements, ſtanding at no great diſtance from the confluence of the rivers *Feal* and *Brick*, and alſo that of the *Galley*. The ground being low and marſhy near the conjunction of the two firſt rivers, he has cut banks, and made

(d) The inhabitants on the coaſt, make as certain a prognoſtic from theſe noiſes, of the alteration of the weather, as others can from the barometer; during the continuance of it, the ſurface of the water is often elevated in an unuſual manner, which mariners term a ſwell, and upon the ſubſiding of the ſea, a ſtorm generally ſucceeds: from which phænomenon, it is not unlikely, that theſe tempeſts are cauſed by eruptions from the bowels of the earth, forcing their way through the body of this tempeſtuous element, which afterwards flying about in the circumambient atmoſphere, frequently occaſion ſtormy commotions. During the time of this lifting up of the ocean, veſſels near the viſible horizon, ſeem as it were to be raiſed in the air; as do rocks, and promontories at a diſtance, the refraction being increaſed by an unuſual quantity of vapours riſing from the ſea. That there may poſſibly be ſuch a thing as a fermentation in the atmoſphere by different exhalations uniting there, may partly be evinced from the following experiment. If two phials, the one filled with *ſpirit of hartſhorn*, and the other with *elixir of vitriol*, be placed open near each other, a continual cloud will be perceived to hang over them, although neither ſingly admits any viſible effluvia. The cloud is occaſioned by the volatile alcalious particles of the *hartſhorn*, and the volatile acid of the *elixir* uniting in the air, which by their increaſing in magnitude become viſible: this experiment alſo ſhews how ſaline particles may float in the atmoſphere, but are undiſcernable till concreting into *moleculæ* they become viſible.

drains

drains, which has improved a conſiderable quantity of low ground, and rendered it proper for meadow and paſture. Several tracts of land near this place go by the name of the *Burgeſs* lands, from whence it is thought that *Rattoo* had been formerly a corporation. It is in ſome old records called *Rathtoy*; and in it ſtood an abbey of canons regular of St. *Auſtine*, which had been originally a preceptory belonging to the knights hoſpitallers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, founded by one friar *William*, and confirmed by *Miler Fitz-Miler*, in the reign of K. *John*. It was again changed into *Aroſian canons*, and dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. In *November*, 1600, it was burned down by the *Iriſh*, upon the approach of ſir *Charles Wilmot*'s forces to this part of the country. It is ſaid, that there were formerly 7 churches in the place; and ſome old manuſcripts mention it to have been a biſhoprick: which notion, the high antient round tower ſtanding in the church-yard (being for the moſt part erected near cathedral churches in *Ireland*) ſeems to countenance. A mile N. of *Rattoo*, is *Ballyhaurican*, a new built houſe, the ſeat of *Anthony Stoughton*, Eſq.

Towards the center of this barony of *Clanmaurice*, is *Lixnaw*, the antient ſeat of the earls of *Kerry* (*e*), who is baron of *Kerry* and *Lixnaw*, originally

(*e*) After the acceſſion of K. *James* I. *Thomas*, the 18th lord *Kerry*, ſurrendered his eſtate to the crown, and had it reſtored to him by new letters patent, dated *July* 16, 1604; and, in order to have a further confirmation thereof by a new patent, he ſurrendered the old one the 1ſt of *July*, 1612, and had a re-grant, the 6th of that month, to him, his heirs, and aſſigns for ever, of the town, lands, and village of *Lixnaw*, &c. containing 21 plowlands; the townlands, caſtle, and manor of *Liſtowel*, 4 plowlands; the caſtle and lands of *Ballenvoidnige*, 3 plowlands; *Beal*, *Fenit*, *Fenitbeg*, and *Iniſcoriman*, being 8 plowlands; *Bannagh*, *Liſoteige*, *Ardconyle*, *Liſſenealt*, *Tubrid*, &c; the manor and caſtle of *Ardfert*, except ſuch lands

originally by tenure, and afterwards ſo created by patent, by K. *Richard* II. This ſeat ſtands agreeably

lands as *Stephen Rice* of *Dingle*, Eſq; was then poſſeſſed of; the fiſheries and profits of the rivers *Brocker*, *Smerlagh*, *Galley*, *Caſhin*, and *Feal*; a court baron at *Ardfert*, and various rents and chiefries payable out of divers lands mentioned in the ſaid patent; alſo, the forfeited lands of *William Oge Bannaw*, late of *Killebeny*, and of *Thomas Mac-Elligot*, late of *Galley*, ſlain in rebellion; 6 plowlands belonging to *Edmond Mac-James*, late of *Coſhfeal*, attainted; the lands of *Thomas Fitzmaurice*, of *Mingehane*, attainted; the lands of *Shane Mac-Thomas ne Manowe*, late of *Ballygodran*; of *Shane oge Mac-Thomas*, late of *Kilſinoragh*; of *John Fitz-Edmund Fitz-Ulick*, late of *Balynorig*; of *Michael Mac-Shane Pierſe*, of *Dromartin*; of *Thomas Browne*, of *Kilkelan*; of *John Termin*, of *Kilgobbin*; of *William Keagh Stack*, of *Ballylongan*; of *Eneas Mac-Murrough Mac-Crath*, of *Coolmiligher*; of *James Mac-Maurice*, late of *Kilcaradie*; the poſſeſſions of *Edmund Fitzmaurice*, of *Knockduiſe*; of *Edmund Fitz-James*, of *Coſhfeale*; and of *John Mac-Thomas*, late of *Irrymoore*: with all royalties, mines, quarries, ſuits and ſervice, knights fees, wards, marriages, eſcheats, court leets, fines, patronage of churches, waifs, ſtrays, goods of felons and proclaimed perſons, bondſmen and bondſwomen, villeins, and their followers, eſtovers, fairs, markets, tolls, and all other franchiſes and privileges whatſoever; ſaving to *Joan* lady *Lixnaw*, wife to *Patrick Fitzmaurice* late baron, her demand out of the ſaid premiſſes; and alſo, all unlawful exactions whatever. To hold the ſame by the tenure of one knight's fee, when eſcuage runs in this kingdom of *Ireland*; and by free and common ſoccage of the king's caſtle of *Limerick*; with power to alienate any of the ſaid lands, not parcel of the three manors of *Lixnaw*, *Liſtowel*, and *Ardfert*, to hold ſuch lands of any of the ſaid manors, in which courts leet and courts baron may be held; with free warren on the lands of *Bannagh*; and a free park at *Lixnaw*; with fairs and markets at *Lixnaw*, *Liſtowel*, and *Ardfert*; and a fair at *Beal*, with courts of pied powder, *&c.* The ſaid patent remits the payment of 160*l.* half-faced money, making 213*l* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Iriſh* ſterl. and 120 beeves formerly payable to the earls of *Deſmond*, out of the barony of *Clanmaurice* yearly, which money and beeves were obtained by the ſaid earl's oppreſſions and exactions, when in his full power and authority, and had come to the crown by his attainder. The king alſo, by privy ſeal dated at *Weſtminſter April* 9, 1616, as a mark of his favour and royal bounty, was pleaſed to add ſo many caſtles, honours, and crown

ably on the river *Brick*, which is here cut into ſeveral pleaſant canals, that adorn its plantations and gardens. The improvements are very extenſive, moſt of the viſtoes and avenues terminating by different buildings, ſeats, and farm-houſes. The tide flows up to the gardens, whereby boats of a conſiderable burden may bring up goods to the bridge near the houſe: here are two ſtone bridges over the *Brick*, the oldeſt of which was built by *Nicholas*, the third baron of *Lixnaw*, who was the firſt perſon that made cauſeways to this place, the land being naturally wet and marſhy.

The preſent houſe conſiſts of a large building, with wings on each ſide, and ſeveral offices, that incloſe an handſome area: in one of theſe wings is a chapel, the walls of which are painted in freſco by a foreigner, called *John Souillard*, being copies of the celebrated cartons of *Raphael* at *Hampton-Court*, particularly, the lame man healed by *Peter* and *John*, *Elymas* the ſorcerer, *Paul* preaching at *Athens*, &c. The figures are as large as the life; and over the door, between feſtons and other decorations are the heads of *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Milton*, and *Pope*, all in *claro obſcuro* by the ſame hand.

crown lands as ſhould amount to 40*l.* a year in fee ſimple, and as many more as ſhould amount to the like ſum in fee farm, in regard of his faithful ſervices to the crown, and the better to encourage and enable him to perſevere in his majeſty's ſervice, to which he was found moſt zealouſly affected: and, foraſmuch as he had undertaken to diſcover, and, at his own charge, to bring to the crown, certain concealed rents and compoſition money, to the yearly value of 100*l.* or thereabouts, the king, in conſideration of that ſervice, granted to him, for ever, the moiety thereof, in conſequence of which warrant, he had a patent, *June* 23, 1618, granting him the lands of *Curracullenagh* in this county, &c. and other lands in ſeveral other counties, to hold by fealty, as of the caſtle of *Dublin*.

The

The village of *Lixnaw* conſiſts of one ſtreet of tolerable good houſes, not far to the eaſt of which is a noble avenue of lofty fir-trees, terminated by a mount, whereon is erected a monumental tower, beneath which, in a vault, the late earl of *Kerry* lies interred: this mount affords a fine proſpect of the adjacent country, which, for a conſiderable way round this ſeat, is a dead flat. All kinds of timber-trees flouriſh ſurprizingly well in this ſoil, which is deep and rich. This ſeat ſuffers not a little by the minority of its lord, from whoſe promiſing diſpoſition, happy genius, and other amiable qualities, it is not doubted, but that this antient habitation of his lordſhip's anceſtors, will one day, be ſo properly ornamented and improved, as to become a ſuitable reſidence for ſuch an accompliſhed young nobleman.

The eaſtern part of the barony is bounded by the county of *Limerick*, from whence it is partly divided by the river *Feal*, which, near the bounds of the county, runs through the wood of *Drumlegagh*, lately cut down, which was one of the largeſt in the kingdom. This river receives that called the *Smerlagh* into it, which riſes near *Stack*'s mountains, and, running in a ſerpentine courſe near *Liſtowel* caſtle, after a few miles, receives the river *Galey* from the N. E. and afterwards, the *Brick* from the ſouth: from thence loſing its name it goes by that of the *Caſhin*, which is paſſed by a ferry, is navigable for ſmall veſſels, and would be alſo for larger, was it not for a bar of ſand lying near its mouth.

I have been the more particular concerning the courſe and confluence of theſe rivers, as they are not ſet down on any map of *Ireland*. This barony being moſtly the eſtate of lord *Kerry*, was not forfeited in *Cromwell*'s time, and conſequently not ſurveyed by ſir *William Petty*: for which reaſon,

there are but few places in it marked in his maps: but this, and many other defects, are ſupplied in the map annexed to this volume.

About two miles S. of *Lixnaw* is *Crotto*, the ſeat of *Richard Ponſonby*, Eſq; of whoſe family an account is given page 60 of this volume. The houſe ſtands in an agreeable ſituation, and is adorned with good plantations.

Between the laſt mentioned ſeat and *Ardfert*, are the ruins of the antient abbey of *Odorney*, or *Kyrie Eleiſon*, dedicated to the virgin *Mary*. It was firſt filled with monks from the abbey of *Magee* in the county of *Limerick*; and its abbots were lords of parliament, of whom there were many perſons of eminence, as, *Thomas Fitzmaurice*, a *Bernardine* monk, the fifth ſon of *Maurice*, the ſecond lord of *Kerry*, who died in 1303; alſo, *Gerald Fitzmaurice*, the third ſon of *Patrick*, commonly called *Barbatus*, the ſeventh lord of *Kerry*, and brother to *Nicholas*, biſhop of *Ardfert*, before mentioned. *Chriſtian O-Conarchy*, legate to the pope, biſhop of *Liſmore*, and ſuperior of all the *Ciſtertians* in *Ireland*, having reſigned his ſee, and retired hither ſome time before his death, was interred therein in 1186: there is frequent mention of this prelate in ſir *J. Ware*'s hiſtory of the *Iriſh* biſhops. This houſe was founded in 1154, but of the founder's name we have no account; it was formerly eſteemed a very rich abbey, as were moſt of the *Ciſtertian* in this kingdom. *Edmond*, the eleventh lord of *Kerry* was, by king *Henry* VIII. *anno* 1537, created baron of *Odorney*, and viſcount *Kilmaule*, who had a grant of this and ſeveral other religious houſes, with their appurtenances, to him, and his iſſue male; which, on default thereof, reverted to the crown: he died in 1541. This abbey and the adjacent lands are, at preſent, poſſeſſed by ſir *Maurice Crosbie*.

The

The ſoil of the greater part of this barony is deep, indifferently rich, and, in winter, inclinable to marſh. Here are very large tracts of bog, and towards the eaſtern extremity it is terminated by mountains, but they, as well as the bogs, are for the moſt part reclaimable. Towards *Lixnaw* are great tracts of wet marſhy ground, which, by cutting drains through it, might be converted into fine meadow-land, as there are falls for carrying off the water to the adjacent rivers above mentioned. Theſe marſhes are for the moſt part unprofitable, except during the dry ſummer months; the exhalations which ariſe from them, render the air moiſt and unwholeſome, eſpecially in calm, warm weather, when they are not bruſhed off by gales of wind. They frequently keep people aſunder, who live within a ſhort way of each other, and yet to come together they muſt travel ſome miles about, which is alſo the caſe in the northern parts of this county. The ſouthern ſide of this barony is dryer, the ſoil conſiſting of a good hazel mold, or a mixture of clay, ſand, and gravel; which dryneſs of the land contributes greatly to the ſalubrity of the air. *Lixnaw* is well ſituated for carrying on the linen manufacture; turf and water, together with water-carriage being all very convenient to it: its old name was *Tuberbine*, which is changed for that of *Lixnaw*, by which name this part of the county was antiently called.

Before I quit this barony, I muſt mention an antient boundary, called in Iriſh *Clee Ruadg* or the red ditch, which begins at a place called *Cahir Carbree*, near *Kerry* head, and runs toward the *Caſhin*, where on the other ſide of that river it appears again, and croſſing the mountain of *Knockanure*, runs into the county of *Limerick*: where it ends, I have not as yet been informed. In my hiſtory of *Waterford*, I have mentioned ano-

ther ditch of this kind, p. 354, which runs for many miles through the country; and they are not uncommon alſo in *England*, witneſs *Offa's dike*, and others. Some conjecture that this was an antient boundary between the principalities of *Thomond* and *Deſmond*, but of this, nothing can be ſaid with certainty.

The barony of *Iraghticonnor* hath its name from the family of *O-Connor Kerry*, to whom the greater part of it formerly belonged. It is ſituated between the mouth of the river *Shannon*, and that called the *Caſhin*. The ſoil is moſtly deep, boggy, and marſhy in winter, but in the ſummer it is dry, and affords much paſture for cattle. It contains nine pariſhes *(f)*. The weſt ſide of this barony is bounded by the ocean: the ſhore is here partly compoſed of high ſand hills, and partly of ſteep clifts, on which laſt, the ruins of ſome caſtles are boldly ſituated, as thoſe called, *Ballybunian*, *Dune*, and *Lick*, which laſt belonged to the *Fitz-Geralds*, a branch of the *Deſmond* family. This caſtle was erected on a rock, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, to which there was formerly a draw-bridge. The caſtle of *Dune* was alſo built on an high clift ſtanding perpendicular over the ocean.

Between theſe caſtles, about 14 years ago, there was a kind of *Volcano*, which burnt for ſome time, as it was then termed by ſome unſkilful naturaliſts, who went to ſee it; but this burning was by no means to be accounted among the number of thoſe dreadful eruptions, called *volcanoes*, in other places, *(g)* but rather an accidental kindling of combuſtible

(f) 1. *Galey*. 2. *Liſſeltin*, 3. *Killeiny*, 4. *Liſtowel*, 5. *Kilcounley*, 6. *Knockanure*, 7. *Murhurr*, 8. *Kilnaghtin*, and 9. *Aghavally*, making 82 reduced plow-lands and 7 acres; when the whole county is taxed at 10*l.* this barony pays 1*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.* in proportion.

(g) The following relation of this pretended volcano was publiſhed in the year 1733, which is here ſubjoined, that the reader,

buſtible matter on the external ſurface of the clift, which became quite extinguiſhed, when the pabulum

reader, by comparing it with the above account of this phænomenon, may ſee how much the public was impoſed upon, by the ignorance of the relator in nature's operations.

" On the *Kerry* coaſt of the *Shannon*, between the caſtles of *Dune* and *Lick*, which are about half a mile aſunder, and oppoſite to *Carrigaholt*, the antient ſeat of the earls of *Clare*, the clifts riſe to a great height above the ſea, to one, two, or three hundred feet perpendicular; from which height, by the undermining of the waves, they ſometimes fall with mighty violence into the ocean.

Near two years ago, a piece of one of theſe high clifts fell off; whereupon, there broke out a ſmoke, attended with a ſtrong ſulphurous ſmell. It is hard to determine whether the ſubterraneous hidden fire was the occaſion of the clift's falling; or the colliſion of the rocks, on that accident, the cauſe of the fire: whichſoever of theſe it was, it has continued burning ever ſince, and has waſted away ſo much of the clift, that there has fallen, from time to time, a ſpace of about 60 feet in breadth, and 100 in length. About mid-way the ſmoak breaks out: the heap of earth which lately fell from the top, is turned into a kind of cruſt, which has ſeveral long cracks, from whence the ſmoak iſſues out. The mixture of burnt clay, aſhes, and calcined ſtones is worth obſerving, but the heat is ſo great, and the ſulphurous ſtench ſo ſtrong, that there is no waiting to be over curious in making remarks.

It is entertaining to look up, and to obſerve the different figures into which the fire has eat it, and the beautiful colours according to the different minerals and ſtones it meets with. In ſome places, vaſt columns of the burnt clift hang over head, in other, veins of melted ſulphur and *allum* congeal as they ſtream down the rocks, and hang like iſicles. The whole face of the clift ſeems to be a compoſition of red, yellow, black, and white calcined ſtones, and aſhes of clay cemented together by ſtreams of melted ſulphur and copperas, that to touch one of them with the tongue it will raiſe a bliſter. Next to theſe is a ſtratum of yellow ſtones, which are of an harder nature, and ſeem, by the taſte, to have more ſulphur, and leſs iron than the former. The third ſtratum is a burnt black ſtone like *Iriſh* ſlate, its taſte is ſharp like *alum*.

The remainder of the clift, from the ſtratum of black ſtone, up to the place where the ſmoak breaks out, is a compound of the three ſtrata together with lime, clay-aſhes, ſulphur, and copperas, and, in this part, the fire ſeems to be more intenſe than in any other. The nature of a fire compoſed of ſtones

bulum or fuel was exhauſted that fed the flame. Nor is the ſetting this matter on fire to be attributed to the colliſion or ſtriking together of two hard bodies, ſuch as flints, metals, or the like, (as is mentioned in the annexed tract, formerly publiſhed, relating to this affair) but to the following cauſe. A conſiderable part of this clift is compoſed

and minerals, is ſuch as does not admit of any great blaze. The inhabitants ſay, they ſee the fire very plain by night, the air over it is in a tremulous motion like the air over a burning lime kiln. What mines this volcano may contain, or how far its burning may in time proceed, are enquiries properly belonging to the fellows of the college, on whoſe eſtate it is; the red, yellow, and black ſtones, are of uſe in colouring.

The clifts are of an amazing height, and when the ſun ſhines on them, appear as if they were finely gilded. At the bottom they are full of large caves, into which the ſea rolls a great way, and the ſea-calves or ſeals ſport innumerably; and whilſt the waves are foaming and breaking below, there are three very beautiful caſcades of freſh water, which falling from the top of the perpendicular clifts, are almoſt quite diſſipated, before they reach the ſea, inaſmuch, that the miſt ariſing from one of them ſeems to be the ſmoke of another volcano.

Detached from the cliſt into the ocean ſtands a curious ſingle rock; it is a regular ſquare pyramid, in height and ſize ſomewhat reſembling the *obeliſk* at *Stilorgan*, and has on its very top an eagle's neſt; and that art might not be wanting where nature has been ſo bountiful in its beauties, the two ſtrong old caſtles of *Dune* and *Lick* ſtanding on the brow of the high clifts, that jut out like heads into the ocean, look as if they were deſigned to guard the entrance of this romantic bay."

Notwithſtanding what this chimerical writer atteſts, there is nothing like *alum* found hereabouts, and *copperas* is the work of art, not of nature; neither is there any limeſtone in this cliſt, the white calcined ſtones might cauſe him to miſtake them for limeſtone, on a ſuperficial view, but on examination, they were found to be no other than a calcined ſlate. His deſcription of this place is tolerably juſt, but his manner of reaſoning, in relation to its being a ſubterraneous fire, and his mention of *limeſtone*, *alum*, and *copperas*, are intirely conjectural. The diverſity of colours in ſome of the ſtones, is cauſed by the calcination of ſeveral kinds of ore, or earth and ſtones mixed with iron ore, which every naturaliſt knows, who hath made the experiment, produces a variety of colours.

of

of a ſtone called by naturaliſts *pyrites*; and there are alſo the marks both of *ſulphur* and *iron-ore* in the clift. It is well known to perſons converſant in chemical experiments, that if a quantity of *iron filings* and *ſulphur* be mixt together, and made into a paſte with water, this mixture will grow warm, heat, and at length burſt out into actual flame. Many of the *pyritæ* (ſome of which, properly ſo called, afford *copperas*) will take fire upon wetting. The calcined matter in this clift hath in it both *iron-ore*, and *ſulphur* ſtill unconſumed; which mixture having been wetted by the daſhing of the ſea, conſequently took fire. *Iron filings*, wetted with ſea water, will alſo grow hot even without any *ſulphur*. The reaſon why this phænomenon did not appear before, was, becauſe theſe *ſtrata* or beds of *pyritæ*, *iron*, and *ſulphur*, were not expoſed ſooner to the air and ſea water, until the waves of the ocean, by undermining the clift, cauſed it to fall down.

M. *Tournfort*, in his voyage to the *Levant*, informs us, "that in the iſland of *Milo*, in the *Archipelago*, the iron mines that are found there, and from whence a certain tract of land takes the denomination of *St. John de Fer*, maintain perpetual fires; and he thus reaſons upon this phænomenon. It is certain, ſays he, that *filings* of *iron* ſteeped in common water will grow conſiderably warm, and much more ſo in ſea water: and if you mingle them with ſome *ſulphur* pounded, you will ſee this mixture really burn ſome time after it is moiſtened. It is therefore probable, that the fires which are conſtantly felt in this iſland, are ſolely occaſioned by a fermentation of a ferruginous matter mixed with *ſulphur*, which no place in that iſland is without; and theſe materials are heated by being drenched in ſea water, which runs through all parts of the ſpungy rock which compoſes this iſland." And in the ſame manner may the conflagration

gration of our clift be accounted for *(b)*. Whilſt the fire continued, it muſt have burnt with ſome fierceneſs, as there are conſiderable quantities of clay calcined to a red brick, mixed with iron ore, which have been melted, in many places, like the cinders thrown out of a ſmith's forge. The ruins of this clift make at preſent an odd appearance, being ſhaped like a pyramid, which is compoſed of a black ſandy ſubſtance, mixed with iron ore, and the burnt part is more than 60 feet above the ſea.

The high clift, called by the country people *the devil's caſtle*, ſtands to the north of *Lick*, it is inacceſſible to any creature but fowls, and hath an eagle's neſt on its ſummit. The whole ſhore hereabouts hath a great variety of romantic caves and caverns formed by the daſhing of the waves: in ſome places are high open arches, and, in others, impending rocks ready to tumble down upon the firſt ſtorm. And not far from the laſt mentioned caſtle is a deep hole in the earth ſeveral yards from the verge of the clift, into which the ſea hath an ingreſs, and where it ſometimes makes a prodigious roaring noiſe.

(b) We have had no account in hiſtory of a volcano breaking out, in any place, but that earthquakes always preceded the eruption. They have been noticed to communicate with each other many hundred miles diſtant under ground, as is affirmed by *Gaſſendus*; thus *Veſuvuis* with *Ætna*; and this laſt with the mountains of *Syria*, underneath the vaſt *Mediterranean* ocean; they with the *Arabian*; and theſe with mount *Soma* in *Æthiopia:* for, *anno* 1633, they all burnt out furiouſly at once, ſometimes they burnt alternately, for, if the one ſmoaked, the other flamed, and when the firſt flamed, the laſt ſmoaked. In the deflagration of *Veſuvius*, in the reign of *Titus*, this mount threw ſmoak, aſhes, and cinders, over ſea, into *Africa*, *Egypt*, and *Syria:* at *Rome*, they darkened the air and ſun; and two adjoining cities were demoliſhed by the earthquake.

The

The ruins of *Beal* caſtle ſtand near the mouth of the river *Shannon*, which belongs to the earl of *Kerry*. In the work called *Pacata Hibernia*, it is named *Beau-lieu*, and it is there noticed for being the place of the murder of the brave *Maurice Stack*, who commanded a party of Q. *Elizabeth*'s forces againſt the rebels in this county; for a particular account of which cataſtrophe, the reader is referred to the ſaid work. This caſtle, ſtanding in a fine ſituation, commanded a noble proſpect of the *Shannon* for ſeveral miles up the country, which river is here three leagues broad, but it may be rather termed an arm of the ſea. Near this caſtle is a large warren well ſtocked with rabbits, from whence a fine pleaſant ſtrand runs along the *Shannon* towards *Carrigfoile*, and the ſhore above it is beautifully wooded down to high water mark, which in ſummer renders this place extremely agreeable, and is in winter the haunt of a prodigious quantity of woodcocks and other game; inſomuch, that a ſingle perſon hath ſhot 50 brace in a forenoon, in the extent of one or two miles at moſt.

In this agreeable ſituation ſtands *Littur*, an houſe and ſeat of *John Wren*, Eſq; which commands a fine view of the river *Shannon*: and more to the eaſt is *Aſdee*, poſſeſſed by Mr. *Edmonds*. Theſe lands, with many others hereabouts, as *Carrigfoil*, &c. were forfeited by the *O-Connors* of *Kerry*, partly in Q. *Elizabeth*'s time and in the rebellion of 1641, and were, after the reſtoration of the royal family, granted to the univerſity of *Dublin*. Near *Aſdee* is a large incloſure of ſtone, called in *Iriſh* a bawn, formerly built as a place of ſtrength, to preſerve cattle from being carried off by an enemy.

To the eaſt of the laſt mentioned place is the caſtle of *Carrigfoile*, formerly the chief ſeat of

O Connor

O-Connor Kerry (ſo named to diſtinguiſh him from, *O-Connor Sligo.*) built in a romantic and ſtrong ſituation in a ſmall iſland, which ſtands in a baſtion formed by the river *Shannon.* It was defended on the land ſide, oppoſite the iſland, by double walls, the outermoſt having ſquare flankers, and the inward round baſtions, built in the infancy of the art of fortification. At the back of the caſtle, is an iſland which defended it from being battered by ſhipping in the river.

However, this ſeemingly, impregnable place, was beſieged and taken by ſir *William Pelham* on palm ſunday in the year 1580; and was alſo delivered up to ſir *George Carew*, L. preſident of *Munſter*, in 1600, who was afterwards, maſter of the ordnance, and earl of *Totneſs*; the ſaid ſir *George Carew*, having been only a captain of foot, when it was firſt reduced. Its owner *O-Connor*, in conſideration of his ſurrendering this place, received a grant of 13 plowlands in the county of *Clare*, from the earl of *Thomond*, who was then a faithful ſubject of Q. *Elizabeth*, for himſelf and his friends to live upon; and a garriſon of ſir *Charles Wilmot*'s company was placed in the caſtle. But *O-Connor* only temporized, for he continued loyal no longer, than he heard of the arrival of the *Spaniſh* forces at *Kingſale*; and then went into rebellion.

Near this caſtle is the houſe of Mr. *Sandes*, and not far from this place, is *Ruſheen*, the ſeat of *Pierce Croſbie*, Eſq; It ſtands in a kind of iſthmus formed by the river *Shannon*, and a creek which runs up from *Carrigfoile* to the abbey of *Lislaghtin.* The plantations here, are large and well grown, conſiſting of well incloſed orchards and gardens, with fine avenues and groves of timber trees, which were all raiſed and planted by that gentleman, forming ſeveral viſtoes, terminating in very agreeable

agreeable points of perſpective, particularly to the iſland of *Scattery*, formerly *Iniſcathy*, an iſland in the *Shannon*, in which is a ruined church and monaſtery, dedicated to St. *Senan*, with ſeveral cells, and an high round tower; alſo to the caſtle of *Carrigfoile*, and the ruined friery of *Liſlaghtin*, which was founded by *John O-Connor*, in 1478, for minorites, who were obſervantine franciſcans of the ſtrict order. The pariſh church was dedicated to an *Iriſh* ſaint called St. *Laghtin*, who died in 622. The friery was granted in fee to *James Scolls*, at the yearly crown rent of 3*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* who aſſigned his intereſt in the ſame, to *Thomas Law*: but they neglecting to pay the ſaid rent, the premiſſes were ſeized by the crown, being 12 acres of land; and the collector of the county, not being able to let the land for the yearly value of the ſaid rent, the premiſſes became greatly in arrear, and were ſet up to auction, and ſold for 40*s.* per annum; which leaſe being expired, *Henry Roſe* of the city of *Dublin*, Eſq; having lands contiguous propoſed to give 4*l.* a year for it, and had a leaſe of 99 years of it at that rent. The ſteeple, choir, and ſeveral other parts of this abbey ſtill remain.

The ſoil hereabouts, is very deep and marſhy in winter, yet trees flouriſh in it extremely well; and the country in ſummer abounds with rich paſture. The inhabitants are ſupplied with limeſtone by water from the county of *Limerick*, and in the ſame manner with many neceſſaries from that city; and can ſend their goods very cheap to market though at 50 miles diſtance. But tillage is quite neglected, black cattle for dairies, and beef for exportation, being moſtly regarded.

Near the bounds of this county, ſtands *Terbert*, the eſtate and manor of which, belong to the rev. doctor *Leſley*, now L. biſhop of *Limerick*.

The

The houſe is finely ſituated, and commands an extenſive view of the river *Shannon*, where it is rendered above one half narrower, being confined by a point of land, that ſtretches it ſelf from the north, or county of *Clare* ſide of that river, towards *Terbert*, the eaſt and weſt ſides of which open into two capacious bays.

It has likewiſe a fine proſpect up the river towards *Limerick*, and a deep bay on the ſouth ſide, where ſtand the ruins of the caſtle of *Glin*, the antient ſeat of the knights of *the Glin*, or of *the Valley*, as they have formerly been called, being as well as the knights of *Kerry*, and the *white Knights*, a branch of the *Deſmond* family.

Oppoſite to *Terbert* houſe, is a ſmall iſland, within which is a ſafe and commodious road and harbour for ſhips, either bound up the *Shannon* for the city of *Limerick*, or where they may wait for wind and weather to convey them to ſea. The village of *Terbert* hath fairs and markets, beſides a *charter School:* the owner propoſes to erect other buildings in it, which will no doubt render it more conſiderable than it hath hitherto been, as it's ſituation is extremely advantageous either for an inland, or foreign trade. The ſoil around it is rich and fertile, but by no means ſo well cultivated as it might be: there is a deſign of making great improvements here, and of adorning it in ſuch a manner as the elegance of ſo fine a ſituation truely deſerves.

Towards the end of lord *Chicheſter*'s government in this kingdom, and during the reign of K. *James* I. the ſeignory of *Terbert* was granted to *Patrick Croſbie*, Eſq; *(i)* on condition of his keeping

(i) In a letter from the firſt E. of *Cork*, and the lord chancellor *Ely*, L. juſtices, to the L. *Wentworth*, lord deputy of *Ireland*, dated *Feb.* 26. 1631, we have the following account. "There

keeping in it, ſeveral *Iriſh* families who were tranſplanted hither from the *King's County*. Mr. *Croſbie*'s ſon

" There is a matter of no ſmall importance to the ſtrengthning and ſecuring thoſe parts of *Leinſter*, which is that of the tranſplanted ſepts of *Liex*, conſiſting of the *Moores*, *Kellies*, *Lawlers*, *Clanboys*, *Clanmalaughlins*, *Dorans*, and *Dowlings*, who were in all ages paſt much obſerved to diſquiet the peace of *Leinſter*; and therefore, it was a long time the deſire of the ſtate, to remove them. Towards the end of L. *Chicheſter*'s government it was reſolved, that theſe ſepts (having no eſtate of free-hold) ſhould be tranſplanted into ſome remote part; and to that end, the ſeignory of *Terbert* beyond the mountains of *Sleivelogher* in the C. of *Kerry*, was granted to *Patrick Croſbie*, Eſq; deceaſed, with an abatement of his majeſty's rent due thereout, from 55*l.* to 3*l.* 15*s.* a year: which was done, to the end to remove divers of thoſe ſepts thither; to whom the ſaid *Croſbie*, firſt reſerving to himſelf, three quarters for his own demeſne, was to grant terms of the reſidue of the ſaid ſeignory, at reaſonable rates, that they being ſo provided for, might have no cauſe to return again to thoſe places, whence, they were tranſplanted; which, they were by ſeveral proclamations, and acts of council forbidden to do, upon pain to be executed by martial law. That work was no ſooner done, and they removed, than this ſtate found very good effects thereof, in the general quiet rendered thereby to all theſe parts of *Leinſter*. Some leaſes were made to them by Mr. *Croſbie* in his life time, and others only promiſed. As the leaſes made them, are nearly run out, it is neceſſary they have new ones, leaſt otherwiſe, theſe diſturbers (being many in number, and of good ſtrength) take occaſion thereby to return to their former habitations, whence they were tranſplanted, and ſo again renew theſe diſorders, which by their removal have a long time been diſcontinued. We therefore, in our deſires to prevent all occaſion of diſquiet, which how ſmall ſoever they may ſeem in the beginning, may break out afterwards into great and general miſchiefs, as we have found by experience in this kingdom; thought fit to call before us *Dominick Roch* of *Limerick*, alderman, to whom ſir *Pierce Croſbie*, knt. ſon of the ſaid *Patrick Croſbie* ſold theſe lands, and having enjoyned him to appear before us the 7th. day of *November* laſt, that we might then ſettle a courſe in that buſineſs; he diſobeyed our commands, and as we are informed, departed into *England*, purpoſing to ſupply all defects in his eſtate; that he may defeat the policy of ſtate, undertaken and hitherto continued, with ſo good ſucceſs; we have therefore judged it fit, and neceſſary

ſon ſir *Pierce* ſold this eſtate to alderman *Dominick Roch* of *Limerick*, from whoſe family it was purchaſed by L. *Clare*, who forfeited it by his attachment to K. *James* II. and upon the revolution it came to the family of *Leſley*.

The gentlemen of this part of the country, have by a ſubſcription cauſed a new road to be made from the *Shannon* to the village of *Liſtowel*, which will be of great ſervice to the people of this barony, who formerly had not a tolerable good road through it, into the other parts of the county, except that leading along the ſhores of that river and the ſea, and acroſs the river *Caſhin*, by a ferry; whereby it was (in the winter ſeaſon and bad weather) almoſt barred of all communication with the reſt of the county.

The caſtle of *Liſtowel* above mentioned is pleaſantly ſituated on the river *Feal*. It was taken in *November* 1600 by ſir *Charles Wilmot*, being then held out for the lord *Kerry*, againſt Q. *Elizabeth*.

This barony beſides the ocean and the river *Shannon*, hath the advantage of the rivers *Feal*, and *Caſhin* to export and import commodities to and from almoſt every part of it; and theſe laſt mentioned rivers are alſo alike convenient to the barony of *Clanmaurice*. The ſoil is naturally ſo rich in moſt places, that it would want but very little manure of any kind, to bring it to produce corn, provided, that it was properly opened according to Mr. *Tull*'s horſe-hoeing method; which practice can hardly fail of ſucceſs in ſuch deep

neceſſary to give your lordſhips this intimation, to the end, you may ſeaſonably take order, that no confirmation or grant be made to him there, of thoſe lands, in prevention of the neceſſary and profitable deſigns of this ſtate."

ſoils,

ſoils, whatever it may do, in hungry gravelly or ſandy grounds; which will not afford good crops, without an addition of manure.

The parts of this barony, which lye contiguous to water carriage, are commonly improved with ſea ſand, ſea wrack, or lime; but where the ſoil is wet and deep, the farmer muſt be at conſiderable pains to drain and carry off the ſuperfluous moiſture; to lighten which expence, the double-breaſted wheel plough, with 3 coulters, as deſcribed by Mr. *Bradley* in his huſbandry, is extremely convenient, being very uſeful in drawing of ditches or trenches, where land wants draining. For works of this kind, this plough is to be uſed with a double number of horſes according to the depth or ſtiffneſs of the land. The ſame plough will alſo draw deep and wide drains; and is a very proper inſtrument for cutting through riſing grounds for avenues, which would be very ſlowly performed by digging, and become very expenſive; for where one perch can be opened with a ſpade, this will open 150 in a day, if the ground be not too ſtiff.

No people in *Europe* can have a better opportunity of employing the poor, and improving their country, than the gentlemen of eſtate in *Ireland*. When they are at their ſeats every object that preſents itſelf may remind them of theſe deſigns: their houſes being removed from the tumults of cities, afford them the beſt opportunity and freedom of obſervation, how their lands may be improved, what kinds of agriculture are proper for different ſoils; and how their tenants are employed, not only among the labouring men, but alſo among the women, and children, in whoſe young hands induſtry ought to be planted, in order to it's thriving and taking root the better; their hoſpitality and familiar converſation

tion with their neighbours and others, may always afford them proper intelligence; the leiſure their retirement gives them, is ſo great, that either they muſt ſpend their time upon ſuch attempts, or more chargeable, or leſs innocent pleaſures. Such a turn of thinking, may become a kind of philoſophical amuſement; for if they ſhould chuſe to inform themſelves about the breeding, diſeaſes, and cures of animals, their parks, their ſtables, their ſtalls, and their ponds, will give them eternal matter of enquiry: if they would amuſe themſelves with the ripening of fruits, the beautifying of flowers, the culture of plants, and the propagating of foreſt trees, their orchards, gardens, fields, groves, and nurſeries will furniſh them with perpetual contemplation. And thus they might make their ſports and their buſineſs alike ſerviceable to themſelves and the public.

The ſtudy of natural hiſtory in the country is an inſtructive, eaſy, delightful, and profitable entertainment. For there is nothing ſo inconſiderable among all the works of nature, but may be made to reflect light upon other things. Such is the dependance among all created beings, the inanimate, the ſenſitive, the rational, the natural, and the artificial, that the apprehenſion of one of them, is a good ſtep towards the underſtanding of the reſt: and the higheſt pitch of human reaſon is to follow the links of this chain, till all their ſecrets are laid open to our minds; and their works are advanced or imitated by our hands. Thus we may rank all the varieties and degrees of things, ſo orderly one upon another, that ſtanding upon the top of them, we may perfectly behold all that are below; and make them ſerviceable to the quiet, peace, and plenty of man's life.

But this is a work too great for any one perſon to attempt, it would be more than if a ſingle man ſhould

ſhould endeavour to build a magnificent ſtructure with his own hands; for if another L. *Bacon* ſhould ariſe to remove the rubbiſh, and a ſecond *Newton* build upon his foundation; or even both unite to form the idea, bounds, and proportion of ſo noble an edifice, the work muſt remain unfiniſhed: for humbler minds muſt ſtill be contented to aſſiſt only in collecting materials, and as it were to dig in the quarries of nature, until more ſuch ſpirits as they ſhall ariſe to make ſome uſe of their drudgery, in erecting ſuch a ſyſtem of natural inquiries.

If we conſider the ſmall ſearch that has been made into the natural products of our country, eſpecially its ſubterraneous treaſures, which we may ſuppoſe to be many, from the few, but yet noble diſcoveries of minerals found out of late years; and if we reflect that theſe inquiries are but as yet in their infancy in *Ireland*, and have been but very ſuperficially made, in reſpect of what might have been performed by a few hands, properly encouraged for this purpoſe: this concluſion may be drawn; that when theſe matters ſhall become more familiar to us, our country will in this reſpect appear quite new, and may furniſh us with many ſubjects of *natural hiſtory*, and materials for manufactures which we have hitherto been obliged to other places for.

Thoſe gentlemen whoſe taſte may not lead them to make ſuch inquiries, might employ themſelves in as uſeful a way, by not only countenancing our infant arts, but alſo by detecting and ſeverely proſecuting every fraud committed in making up goods for exportation; which if connived at, muſt ruin our national credit, never to be regained, and will be at length ſeverely felt by the landed intereſt. And they might likewiſe be uſefully employed in promoting our charity-

ſchools, whereby an union of mind, both in civil and ſpiritual matters, may be obtained; which will in time render the nation happy, and it's government ſecure and proſperous.

CHAP. IX.

Containing the civil hiſtory of this county.

THIS part of the work will be conſiderably abridged, by avoiding a repetition of many particulars, which might not be improperly introduced as belonging to this county, but have been already publiſhed in the hiſtories of *Cork* and *Waterford*, to which the reader is referred; where, among other matters, may be found an account of the actions and hiſtory of ſeveral families who had poſſeſſions in all theſe counties: but I ſhall only inſert ſuch particular tranſactions in this work as have been either omitted in the ſaid tracts, or which more particularly belong to this county.

An. 1172. *Dermot Mac-Carty*, K. of *Deſmond*, ſwore fealty and ſubjected his country to K. *Henry* II. (*a*) and gave him hoſtages as a ſecurity to pay him a yearly tribute.

1177. *Raymond le Groſs* aſſiſted the ſaid *Dermot Mac-Carty* againſt his rebellious ſon, for which he had a grant of lands in this county, as is already mentioned, p. 27.

1185. *Mac-Carty*, K. of *Deſmond*, joined ſeveral other chiefs, and waſted the *Engliſh* ſettlements, but was at length ſlain the enſuing year near *Cork*.

1196. *Donald Mac-Carty* revolted, and deſtroyed ſeveral caſtles of the *Engliſh*.

(*a*) Girald. Cambrenſ.

This

This county, with ſeveral others in *Munſter*, was made ſhire ground by K. *John*, who appointed ſheriffs and other officers for them, according to the laws of *England*. An. 1210.

During the adminiſtration of *William Den*, lord juſtice of *Ireland*, the *Mac-Carties* entered *Deſmond*, and by means of an ambuſcade, ſurprized and ſlew *John Fitz-Thomas*, anceſtor to the *Fitz-Geralds*, and his ſon *Maurice*, at *Callan*, in the barony of *Glanerought*, in this county: which defeat, ſo reduced the *Fitz-Geralds*, that none of that name durſt put a plough in the ground for twelve years; until diſſenſions ariſing among the *Iriſh* chiefs, the *Fitz-Geralds* recovered their former authority (*b*). 1261.

Thomas,

(*b*) *John Fitz-Thomas*, is by moſt writers called *John* of *Callan*, from the place of his death. His father *Thomas*, married *Ellinor*, daughter to ſir *William Morrie*, (called by the *Iriſh Morriarty*) by whom all the eſtates in *Kerry* came to this family: he died at *Youghal*, 26 *May* 1260. He married to his firſt wife *Margery*, daughter of ſir *Thomas Fitz-Anthony*, with whom he got the lands of *Decies* in the county of *Waterford*, and the country of *Deſmond*, with all the bailiwicks, returns of the ſheriffs, &c. and the cuſtody of the caſtle and manor of *Dungarvan*, all which were confirmed to him by the charter of K. *Edward* I. whilſt he was earl of *Cheſter*; which bears date at *Bermondſey*, 7 *Nov.* 44 *Henrici Tertii. viz. An.* 1260.

By the ſaid *Margery*, he had his ſon *Maurice*, ſlain alſo with him at *Callan*, who married the daughter of the lord *Cogan* of *Belvoir*, alias *Carigoline* in the county of *Cork*, with whom he got a great eſtate in that county; and by her he left at his death an only ſon *Thomas*, called by the *Iriſh*, *Nappagh*, or the ape, on the following account. Being only nine months old, when his father and grand-father were ſlain, and nurſed at *Tralee*, in this county; whither the news of their deaths ſuddenly arriving, the nurſes who attended him, in their firſt aſtoniſhment, ran out of the houſe, and left the child alone in the cradle; when a baboon or ape, which was kept in the family, took up the infant and carried it to the top of the caſtle, from whence, after bearing it around the battlements, and ſhewing it for ſome time to the aſtoniſhed ſpectators, he brought it down ſafe, and laid it in the cradle. By this accident he

An. 1280. *Thomas*, the ſon of *Maurice*, the eldeſt ſon of *Raymond le Groſs*, who founded the friery of *Ardfert*, departed this life, at *Browry*, the houſe of his ſon-in-law, ſir *Otho de Lacy*, on the feaſt of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. He was the firſt perſon of the family who aſſumed the name of *Fitz-Maurice*, and the firſt lord baron of *Kerry*: he was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *Maurice*, who was the ſecond lord of *Kerry*. See a further account of his deſcent in a note, p. 197, 198, of this work.

1295. *Thomas*, the ſon of *Maurice*, ſirnamed *Nappagh*, was conſtituted lord juſtice of *Ireland*; and being captain of all *Deſmond* or S. *Munſter*, was ſo great and powerful a man, that he is frequently ſtiled prince and ruler of *Munſter*. He claimed to be the king's ſheriff in the counties of *Cork*, *Waterford*, and *Kerry*, founding his pretenſions on K. *Edward* Iſt's grant to his grand-father *John Fitz-Thomas*, whoſe heir he was. He married the daughter of *John* lord *Barry*, and ſat as lord *Offaley*, in a parliament held at *Dublin* the 18*th* of *October* 1295, (by *John Wogan*, who then ſucceeded him in his office) and left two ſons, *John*, who was the eighth lord *Offaley*, and was created earl of *Kildare*; and 2. *Maurice*, created earl of *Deſmond*. He died according to *Henry* of *Marlborough*, in 1298. In the ſame parliament ſat alſo *Maurice Fitz-Maurice*, the ſecond lord of *Kerry*, and to him K. *Edward* I. in 1297, ſent his writ of ſummons, to aſſiſt him in an expedition to *Scotland*, which he obeyed, by going thither with horſe and arms prepared for

was called *Nappagh*, in *Iriſh* the ape; and the earls of *Kildare* (being his immediate deſcendants) continue to bear monkies for their ſupporters and creſt, in grateful remembrance of the ſaid *Thomas*'s preſervation; and the late earl, as an alluſion to this event, did uſe this motto over his creſt, *non immemor beneficii*.

that

that ſervice (*c*). He died at *Lixnaw* in 1303, and was buried with his father in the friery of *Ardfert*; being ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *Nicholas*, the third lord of *Kerry*.

The ſaid *Nicholas Fitz-Maurice*, received the honour of knighthood at *Adair*, from *John*, lord *Offaley*, for aſſiſting him to ſuppreſs the rebellion of the *Iriſh* in *Munſter*; in which year he went alſo againſt the *Scots*. He made ſeveral grants of lands to pious uſes; built the leper-houſe at *Ardfert*, with the caſtles of *Portrinande* and *Ardfert*, the ſtone bridge at *Lixnaw*, and was the firſt who made cauſeways, (called, by the *Iriſh*, *Toughers*) to that place: he died in 1324, leaving three ſons and ſix daughters. *Maurice* and *John* the two eldeſt were ſucceſſive lords of *Kerry* (*d*).——The ſame year were celebrated the marriages of *Maurice Fitz-Gerald*, who was afterwards in 1329, created earl of *Deſmond*, to *Margaret*, daughter of *Richard de Burgo*, earl of *Ulſter*, at *Green-Caſtle*, and of *Thomas*, earl of *Kildare*, to *Joan*, the third daughter of the ſaid earl. An. 1312.

Maurice Fitz-Gerald, afterwards earl of *Deſmond*, ſwore fealty to K. *Edward* II. and gave ſecurity for his good behaviour to ſir *John Hotham*, who was ſent into *Ireland* to receive the ſame, with the oaths of ſeveral other great men. 1315.

Maurice (Fitz-Nicholas) Fitz-Maurice, the fourth lord of *Kerry*, having had a diſpute with young *Dermot Mac-Carty*, ſon and heir of *Mac-Carty-more*, 1325.

(*c*) He married *Mary*, daughter and heir to ſir *John Mac-Cleod* of *Galway*, chief of his name, whoſe kindred have been ſince called *Mac-Elligot*, a numerous name and family in *Kerry*. She brought him five knights fees about *Liſtowel* and *Tralee*, the lands of *Galey*, *O Brenan* and *Cloghan-mac-kin*, with ſeveral others in this county; in right whereof her arms of azure, a tower argent, are quartered by the family.

(*d*) He married *Slany*, daughter to *Connor O Brien* prince of *Thomond*, by whom he had three ſons and ſix daughters.

he killed him upon the bench, before the judge of aſſize at *Tralee*; for which he was tried, and attainted before the parliament at *Dublin*: but although he was not put to death, his family thereby loſt their lands in *Deſmond* and *Molahaff*, which had been granted by K. *Richard* I. to *Maurice*, the eldeſt ſon of *Raymond le Groſs*.

An. 1327. *Maurice Fitz-Gerald* above mentioned, having received an affront from the lord *Arnold le Poer*, who in deriſion called him a rhimer, aſſembled all his followers, and being joined by the *Butlers* and *Berminghams*, ravaged the country of the *Poers*, ſlew great numbers of them, and obliged others to retire into *Connaught*. The *Poers* were aſſiſted in this broil by the *Bourks*, but were every where put to flight; and the lord *Arnold* was compelled to eſcape into *England*, leaving his lands to be plundered by the *Fitz-Geralds*.

1329. On the 27*th* of *Auguſt*, this year, he was created earl of *Deſmond*, with a royal juriſdiction or palatinate in the ſame, by patent dated at *Glouceſter (e)*.

In

(e) In theſe words, "SCIATIS, quod pro bono & laudabili ſervitio, quod dilectus & fidelis noſter *Mauritius Fitz-Thomas de Hibernia*, nobis & progenitoribus noſtris hactenus impendit, & nobis in futurum impendet, volentes perſonam ejuſdem *Mauritii* honorare, dedimus ei nomen & honorem comitis de *Deſmond* in *Hibernia*, ipſumque in comitem de *Deſmond* præfecerimus & gladio cinxerimus. Et nos contemplatione præmiſſorum dedimus, conceſſimus, & hac charta noſtra confirmavimus eidem comiti omnes regales libertates, quas habuimus in comitatu de *Kerry* in dicta terra noſtra *Hiberniæ*, quatuor placidis, *viz.* incendio, raptu, forſtallo, & theſauro invento, ac etiam proficua de croceis in dicto comitatu de *Kerry*, cum omnibus ad ea ſpectantibus, quæ nobis et hæredibus noſtris volumus remanere, duntaxat exceptis. Habendum & tenendum eidem comiti & hæredibus maſculis de corpore ſuo legitime procreatis, de nobis & hæredibus noſtris, per ſervitium fœodi unius militis in perpetuum, ſub nomine & honore comitis de *Deſmond*, quare volumus, &c.

Apud *Glocester* 27 *Auguſt* 3 *Edw.* III.

The

In *January* following, he was ſummoned by ſir *John Darcy*, lord juſtice, to fight the *Iriſh* rebels then An. 1330

The four pleas, *viz.* burnings, rapes, forſtal, and treaſure found, excepted by this patent, were cognizable only by the king's judges. The *proficua de croceis*, were territories belonging to the church, called the liberties of the croſs, and the king generally appointed ſheriffs in ſuch diſtricts: and *Tipperary* was divided into the earl of *Ormond*'s palatinate, and *Croſs Tipperary* in like manner.

Theſe counts palatine, were termed *Palatini, ſive Comites Palatii*, as being principal officers or councellors in the emperor's palace. The title did not become very common until about the time of *Charlemagne*, who erected ſeveral counties in *Italy*, *Germany*, and *France*; and gave the counts or governors of them an abſolute authority in martial and civil affairs: and for this reaſon the imperial law ſays, "*Quod comes eſt judex ordinarius*;" and thus, the word *Grave* in the *German* tongue, is uſed to ſignify both a *judge*, as well as an *earl*.

They were either *comites ſimplices*, or *palatii*, altho' the firſt had a power of life and death, yet the latter were of a much higher rank, having many great privileges which were not granted to the other.

The *Saxons*, according to *Milton*'s caſe, 4. *Coke* 34. introduced the name and office of counts into *England*, long before the *Norman* conqueſt. But *William* the conqueror, according to *Cambden*, was the firſt who erected a county palatine in *England*, in favour of *Hugh Lupus*, which, until the time of king *Edward* III. was the moſt honourable title in *England*; the firſt duke being *Edward* the *Black Prince*, created duke of *Cornwal* in 1337; the firſt marquis was made by king *Richard* II. and the title of viſcount not until the reign of king *Henry* VI. That of baron was originally neither a name, nor title of dignity, nor addition, as may be ſeen in the celebrated caſe of lord *Lovat*, 8 *Henry* VI. 10. a, but that of an earl is both, according to the lawyers, who ſay, that if the ſirname of a baron be omitted in a brief, the ſame ſhall be void. *Davis*'s reports, p. 60.

The *comites ſimplices* in the *Saxon* times, were governors of counties, having *cuſtodiam comitatus*, a power to raiſe the *poſſe*, to ſuppreſs rebellion, riots, &c. which was a military command. They had alſo a juriſdiction in civil cauſes, for which they held courts, both for civil and criminal matters, which laſt, they held in the king's name; for pleas of the crown, could not be held in any other court but the king's: But all the courts for civil affairs were held in the name of the

then in arms, with a promiſe of the king's pay, which propoſal he accepted; and accordingly routed

counts. They were the immediate officers under the king, ſaw his writs executed, and were to attend him, as well in the council as in the field. By the appointment of king *Alfred*, he had for his aſſiſtance a deputy called *vicecomes*, for the more ready diſtribution of juſtice in the county courts, which office is now managed by ſheriffs, who yet retain the ſame name in *Latin*.

In counties palatine, the counts or earls, had *jura regalia*; and by their own authority appointed their *vicecomes*, or ſheriffs, and all other ſubordinate officers, who acted in their lord's name.

Baldus, (*Tit. Reſcript.* 6. *de precibus imperatori offerendis*,) and other doctors of the imperial law, ſay, that it is a principal prerogative of an imperial monarch to create counts palatine in his dominions: and the kings of *England* have created ſeveral both in *England* and *Ireland*, as that of *Cheſter* already mentioned; that of *Durham*, erected ſoon after, according to *Cambden*, and that of *Lancaſter*, created according to *Plowden*, by K. *Edward* III. &c.

K. *Henry* II. erected three palatinates in *Ireland*. The firſt was that of *Leinſter*, granted to earl *Strongbow*, throughout all that province; the ſecond in *Meath*, in favour of *Hugh de Lacy* the elder; and the third in *Ulſter*, granted to *Hugh de Lacy* the younger.

That of *Leinſter* deſcended to the five ſons, and five daughters of *Richard*, earl marſhal of *England*, who married the daughter and heir of earl *Strongbow*, by *Eva*, daughter of *Mac-Morregh*, K. of *Leinſter*. But the five ſons enjoying this great eſtate ſucceſſively, and dying without iſſue, which happened about the fortieth year of K. *Henry* III. it was divided among the daughters; each of whom, had an entire county allotted to her for an inheritance.

The eldeſt daughter had *Catherlough* or *Carlow*, and was married to *Hugh de Bigot*, earl of *Norfolk*, who in her right had the marſhalſhip of *England*. The ſecond daughter had *Wexford*, and married *Warren de Mountcheney*, whoſe ſole daughter and heir was matched to *William de Valentia*, half brother to K. *Henry* III. who by that marriage was created earl of *Pembroke*. The third daughter was married to *Gilbert de Clare*, E. of *Glouceſter*, whoſe portion was the county of *Kilkenny*. The fourth had *Kildare*, and was married to *William de Ferrers*, earl of *Derby*. And the fifth had the territory of *Leix*, now the *Queen*'s county, and was married to *William de Bruce*, lord of

ed the *O Nolans* and *Morroughs*, burned their country, (now *Wicklow*) obliged them to give hoſtages,

of *Brecknock*. All theſe great men enjoyed a palatinate juriſdiction in their reſpective counties in *Ireland*, in right of their wives, who were coparceners to their brothers inheritance. But as they did not reſide here, and managed their eſtates only by their ſeneſchals, who were obliged to entertain ſeveral of the natives in their pay, to defend their lands againſt the old *Iriſh*; their ſervants in time, began to ſet up titles for themſelves. Thus, *Daniel Mac-art-Cavenagh*, being entertained by the earl of *Norfolk*, uſurped *Carlow:* and *O-Moore* (by lord *Mortimer*, who married the daughter and heir of lord *Bruce,)* took poſſeſſion of *Leix* towards the end of K. *Edward* IId's reign; which not only ruined theſe juriſdictions, but cauſed the intire loſs and decay of this province to the *Engliſh*.

The palatinate of *Ormond*, granted by K. *Edward* III. to that earl, which continued to the reign of K. *George* I. when it was put down by act of parliament, was the laſt granted in *Ireland*.

The *jura regalia* enjoyed by every count palatine, are reducible to two heads. Firſt, a royal juriſdiction, and ſecond, a royal ſeignory. In right of the firſt, he had the ſame courts and officers as the king, who had no juriſdiction in his liberty; none of the king's writs being of force therein, except writs of error, or appeals, which according to *Dier*, 321. 345, were generally excepted in their charters. They had by their royal ſeignory, royal ſervices, and royal eſcheats; by the firſt, they could make tenures *in capite*, and create barons. Thus, the palatines of *Cheſter*, created the barons of *Haulton*, *Milbank*, *Malpas*, *Kindreton*, &c. But to deſcend nearer home. Our palatines in *Meath*, had their barons of *Navan*, *Skreen* and *Galtrim*. They of *Kildare*, thoſe of *Narrow* and *Rhebane*. They of *Carlow*, the barons of *Idrone*; alſo the barons of *Miſſet* and *Savage*, were created by the palatines in *Ulſter*. The earls of *Ormond* created the barons of *Burntchurch* in *Kilkenny*, and *Loghmoe* in *Tipperary*. And the earls of *Deſmond* had their knights of *Kerry*, thoſe of the *Glin* and *Valley*, beſides the baron of *Ballykealy* in *Kerry*, the baron of the *Iſland*, &c.

Theſe palatinate barons, held their lands by the tenure of grand ſerjeantry, *(vid. Coke* 2. L. *Cromw.* caſe,) nor could an heir enter into poſſeſſion without having livery out of the chancery of the palatinate, under the penalty of being judged an intruder, and of rendring up the profits to the lord. *(Dier*, fol. 303.

The

ſtages, and recovered the caſtle of *Ley* from the *O Dempſies*. But the revenue of the crown being inſufficient

The lords palatine had the profits of all eſcheats, the power of exerciſing capital puniſhments, and all other royal juriſdictions, as may be ſeen by the ſtatute of abſentees, 28 *Hen.* VIII. *cap.* 3. whereby the ſeignories of *Carlow* and *Wexford*, are reſumed to the crown; the preamble of which act recites, "That all manner of pleas were held therein, and that the king's writs did not run in the ſaid counties." Thus theſe lords were a kind of abſolute ſovereigns in their own territories: they made barons and knights, erected courts for criminal and civil cauſes, and for the payment of their own revenues, in the ſame manner as the king. They appointed their own judges, ſheriffs, ſeneſchals, coroners, &c. and by this means, two thirds of the *Engliſh* ſettlements in *Ireland*, were alienated from the crown; ſo that as early as the reign of K. *Edward* III. that prince attempted to reſume theſe grants, which were the occaſion of continual conteſts between the old *Engliſh* lords who were long ſettled in *Ireland*, and thoſe born in *England*; whereby the former refuſed to meet the others in parliament, and held ſeparate aſſemblies; which was alſo the cauſe of ſome bloodſhed. But the old *Engliſh* lords being more powerful than the new comers, got the better of their antagoniſts; and had a grant of all their liberties confirmed to them by K. *Edward*, in the 26th year of his reign, by which peace was for a time reſtored to the kingdom. See *Davis*'s reports, p. 130.

The privileges of the palatinate of *Deſmond* continued to be enjoyed without interruption until the reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, when in 1576, ſir *William Drury* lord preſident of *Munſter*, intended to ſet about reforming the whole province, and to make a ſcrutiny into the palatinate of *Kerry*. *Deſmond* being appointed one of the council to the preſident, endeavoured to diſſuade him from his deſign; but he being inflexible, the earl made him a pretended offer of his aſſiſtance, and requeſted him to uſe his country at his pleaſure, and make his caſtle of *Tralee* his own houſe. The preſident accepted the invitation, travelled into *Kerry* with 140 men, and near *Tralee*, narrowly eſcaped falling a ſacrifice to 7 or 800 of *Deſmond*'s followers, whom he reſolutely charged and put to flight. The counteſs of *Deſmond*, who abhorred her lord's treachery, waited on ſir *William*, and prevailed on him to pardon her husband; excuſing him by ſaying, that her lord's people were only aſſembled for a general hunting, who ſeeing his lordſhip's men advance towards them in an hoſtile manner, betook themſelves to flight.

The

inſufficient to pay his men, he was obliged to raiſe contributions on the country at diſcretion, which were then termed *coign* and *livery*. This forced numbers of the *Engliſh* to quit the kingdom, and cauſed the defection of all *Munſter* and great part of *Leinſter*, as the reader may find at large in ſir *J. Davis's Hiſtorical Relations*, with ſome curious

The preſident ſeem ſatisfied, but purſued his determination of executing ſtrict juſtice, throughout the country: which ſo chagrined the earl, that he drew up articles of complaint againſt him, which with bitter exclamation, he preſented to the lord deputy; and wrote letters of complaint to the lords of the council in *England*, but all to no purpoſe: for he was obliged to deliver up ſeveral of his followers to juſtice, who had been demanded by the preſident, for diſturbing the peace of the country.

In 1579, *James Fitz-Maurice* with ſome *Italians*, having landed at *Smerewick*, notice was given of their arrival to captain *Thomas Courtnay*, a commander of one of the queen's ſhips then at *Kinſale*, who took the fleet that brought them over. This intelligence was given by Mr. *Henry Danvers*, an *Engliſh* gentleman, who was then at *Tralee*, with the provincial judges *Mead* and *Charters*, ſent there to execute juſtice in the queen's name: but he, and the judges, with all their ſervants, were inhumanly murdered in their beds, by ſir *John* of *Deſmond*, the earl's brother; who did it to ingratiate himſelf with the rebels, notwithſtanding *Danvers* had been his goſſip, a tie of great affinity among the *Iriſh*. This maſſacre ſo exaſperated Q. *Elizabeth*, that ſhe was reſolved to deſtroy the earl's power in this county, and to aboliſh the palatinate juriſdiction, which his rebellion ſoon after gave a very juſt and ſufficient reaſon to put into execution. His anceſtors had ſet up likewiſe a very ſtrange privilege, that they ſhould not come to any parliament, or grand council, or within any walled town, but at their will and pleaſure, which pretended prerogative, *James* earl of *Deſmond*, the father of *Gerald* the laſt earl, ſurrendered by his deed in the chancery of *Ireland*, 32 K. *Henry* VIII. (according to ſir *J. Davis* in his hiſtorical collections.) He ſubmitted himſelf to ſir *Anthony St. Leger*, lord deputy, took an oath of allegiance, and covenanted that he would ſuffer the laws of *England* to be executed in his country, aſſiſt the king's judges in their circuits, and permit ſubſidies to be raiſed upon his followers: But this was never performed, either by him or his ſucceſſor.

reflections

reflections of that author on the earl's conduct in thoſe particulars.

An. 1330. This earl under colour of a royal liberty, which he claimed in this and other counties, by the grant of K. *Edward* I. and inſerted in his creation-patent, excluded the king's ſheriffs, and the other ordinary miniſters of juſtice from this county; as appears by a *quo warranto* brought againſt him, the 12*th* of that king. During the minority of K. *Edward* III. this earl was required, with ſeveral other nobles, who had alſo fallen off from the *Engliſh* government, to ſwear fealty to the crown of *England*, with which he refuſed to comply; and was, with *William* earl of *Ulſter*, committed by order of *Roger Outlaw* lord juſtice, into the cuſtody of the marſhal of *Limerick*, from whom he made his eſcape. The next year, his fidelity to the crown of *England* being ſuſpected, he was retaken at *Limerick*, by ſir *Anthony Lucy*, lord juſtice, who upon his ſolemn oath on the evangeliſts, of fidelity to the king, the future preſervation of the peace, and his aſſiſtance in the war againſt the *Iriſh*, enlarged him; but having reaſon to ſuſpect his ſincerity, had him again taken, and he was confined a year and a half in the caſtle of *Dublin:* at length many of the nobility having been bound for him, he was releaſed. But this revolt of the firſt earl of *Deſmond*, being treated of in the 2d vol. of the hiſtory of *Cork*, from p. 19 to 23, I ſhall refer the reader to that work. The ſame earl broke his leg by a fall from his horſe, but being recovered he went into *England*, and was moſt graciouſly received by the king.

1339. *Maurice* (*Fitz-Nicholas*) *Fitzmaurice*, the 4th baron of *Kerry*, having aſſociated himſelf with the *Iriſh*, and raiſed diſturbances, was taken priſoner by *Maurice* E. of *Deſmond*, who ſlew 1400 of the rebels. This nobleman died that year, whoſe death was occaſioned by the ſtrictneſs of his diet during his confinement.

finement. He was interred at *Ardfert*, having no iſſue: his brother *John* ſucceeded him in the lordſhip, who died in 1348, and was the 5th. lord of *Kerry*. His ſucceſſor was *Maurice* his eldeſt ſon, the 6th. lord.

King *Edward* having been adviſed to reſume An. 1341. all the privileges and grants, which had been made to the old *Engliſh* nobility in *Ireland*, they refuſed to meet at a parliament, which was ſummoned to aſſemble at *Dublin*, and held a council at *Kilkenny*, where they, with the commons, agreed to preſent ſeveral queries to the king, containing the ſubſtance of their grievances; and praying redreſs. *(f)* The earl of *Deſmond* was at the head of the malecontents, when the king ſent over *Ralph Ufford*, L. juſtice, to compoſe thoſe heats. He was married to the counteſs of *Ulſter*, a covetous woman, who perſwaded him to purſue violent and rigorous meaſures: and having ſummoned a parliament to meet on the 7th. of *June* 1345, *Deſmond* not only refuſed to attend, but appointed another aſſembly to meet at *Callan* in the C. of *Kilkenny*; which proceeding ſo provoked the L. juſtice, that he marched againſt him into *Munſter* with the king's ſtandard; and having taken poſſeſſion of his lands, confiſcated all his eſtate, granting them in fee to others on the reſervation

(f) Sir *John Morris* was then L. deputy, who being but a knight, the nobility diſdained to be governed by him, the queries ſent to the king were,

(1) How a realm of war might be governed by one, both unſkilful, and unable in all warlike ſervice?

(2) How an officer under the king, who entered very poor, might in one year grow to more exceſſive wealth, than men of great patrimony and livelihood in many years?

(3) How it chanced, that ſince they were all called lords of their own, that the ſovereign lord of them all was not a penny the richer for them?

of

of an annual rent. Sir *Euſtace le Poer*, ſir *William Grant*, and ſir *John Cotterell*, the earl's principal followers were executed, being taken in the caſtle of *the iſland* in this county. All which ſo humbled *Deſmond*, that he ſubmitted himſelf to the L. juſtice, who admitted him to bail, the earls of *Ulſter* and *Ormond*, with 24 knights becoming ſureties for his appearance: but he making default a ſecond time, the utmoſt advantage was taken againſt his ſecurities; for although the two noblemen and ſome of the knights, had part of their fines remitted, ſixteen of them loſt their eſtates, and were thereby ruined.

An. 1346. Sir *John Morris* having again called a parliament to meet, *Deſmond* would not attend it, pretending the loſs of ſeveral privileges which had been taken from him, which he and his anceſtors had enjoyed. But ſir *Walter Bermingham*, being this year appointed L. juſtice, procured leave for the earl to manage his cauſe in *England*; and 20*s*. a day allowed him to defray his expences, from the day he landed. Being kindly received, he was very active in procuring ſatisfaction for *Ufford*'s oppreſſions, which he obtained amply in 1352, by a reſtoration to all his poſſeſſions and juriſdictions, which again reſtored peace to this kingdom.

1355. *Maurice* E. of *Deſmond*, was appointed L. juſtice of *Ireland* during his life. But his death happened on the 25th. of *Jan.* following, in the caſtle of *Dublin*. He was firſt buried among the friers preachers of that city, but his corps was afterwards removed to the friery of *Tralee*.

1357. This year *Maurice Oge*, or young *Maurice*, the ſecond earl of *Deſmond*, being the eldeſt ſon of the laſt mentioned earl, by *Margaret*, daughter to *Richard de Burgo* E. of *Ulſter*, died ſuddenly at *Caſtlemain* in this county, and was interred in the friery of *Tralee*. During his ſhort rule of three years,

years, he proved himſelf a very gallant man, and, ſay the hiſtorians, the mirrour of the age. He was ſucceeded in the earldom of *Deſmond* by his younger brother *John*, who died at *Youghal* in 1369, and was there interred, being the 3d. earl. His ſucceſſor was his half brother *Gerald*, commonly called the poet.

The ſaid *Gerald*, who became the 4th. earl of *Deſmond*, was a very learned man for that age, being well verſed in poetry and the mathematicks, and was by ſome looked upon, in thoſe ignorant times, as a magician. In 1358, he had the cuſtody of all his brother's eſtate, with the keeping of the counties of *Cork*, *Waterford* and *Kerry*. In 1367, he was conſtituted L. juſtice of *Ireland*; and was preſent at all the parliaments of K. *Richard* II. In 1385, he and *Robert Tame*, ſheriff of the C. of *Cork*, were appointed lieutenants to *Philip de Courtnay*, L. L. in *Munſter*, for the better defence of the province; and by commiſſion dated at *Skryne* 8 *December* 1388, his lordſhip and *Patrick Fox*, were appointed keepers of the peace in the counties of *Limerick* and *Kerry*, with very extenſive powers, and authority. The king at the ſame time granted him a licence to ſend his ſon *James*, to *O-Brien* of *Thomond*, the Iriſhman, to remain and be brought up with him, as long as his lordſhip pleaſed, notwithſtanding any ſtatute to the contrary, and forbidding that he ſhould be moleſted for ſo doing by the king or his ſucceſſors. In 1397, he went out of his camp near the iſland of *Kerry*; and was privately murdered, having never been heard of more. By *Eleanor*, daughter to *James* the 2d. earl of *Ormond*, he had two ſons, *John* and *James*, who both ſucceeded to the title.

An. 1358

1367

Maurice Fitzmaurice the 6th. lord of *Kerry*, fighting for K. *Edward* III. againſt the *Iriſh* was taken priſoner, the 6th. of *July* this year, with the

1370

the lord *Thomas Fitz-John*, and many others. He was a lord of parliament in the 48th. of that king, died at *Lixnaw* in 1398, and was interred at *Ardfert*. His eldeſt ſon *John*, dying before him, he was ſucceeded by his 2d. ſon, ſir *Patrick Fitzmaurice*, commonly called *Barbatus*, the 7th. lord *Kerry*, who was killed in the C. of *Clare* in 1410.

An. 1386. *John Fitzgerald*, the 5th. E. of *Deſmond*, was on the 12th. of *April* this year, appointed the king's ſheriff of the *Croſſes* of *Kerry*; and was knighted for his ſervices to the crown: being a very brave man, he ſerved in the wars of *Scotland*. Upon his return from that kingdom, he marched with a great number of his men into *Tipperary*; and on the ſunday next before the octaves of St. *Michael*, having met the E. of *Ormond* near the abbey of *Iniſlaunaght*, with an intention to give him battle, an end was put to all their controverſies, by a mutual engagement, to preſerve a ſtrict amity for the future: but the ſame night, he was unfortunately drowned at the ford of *Ardfinnan*, in the river *Suir*, as he was repaſſing with his men.

This event happened in 1399, as appears by a commiſſion of inquiry dated at *Clonmel*, 30 *May* 1400, directing an inqueſt to be made of what eſtate he held the day of his death, &c. By *Joan*, daughter of the L. *Fermoy*, he left an only ſon, then very young, named *Thomas*.

1418. *Thomas* the 6th. earl of *Deſmond*, by his marriage with the daughter of *William Mac-Cormac* of *Abbyfeale*, who was his inferior, cauſed all his friends and followers to abandon him; and was expelled at length from his lands, by his uncle *James*, to whom he, this year, made a formal ſurrender of the earldom, upon condition that he ſhould give to his ſon *Maurice* an eſtate ſufficient for an earl's ſon; which being complied with, he quitted

quitted this kingdom, and dying in *France*, was interred at *Paris*, where, as *Marlborough* ſays, the K. of *England* attended at his funeral.

James the 7th. E. of *Deſmond*, having thus procured the earldom, got it confirmed to him by act of parliament; and the ſame year, he founded the abbey of *Aſketon*, in the C. of *Limerick*. An. 1420.

In 1422, he was made conſtable of *Limerick*; and two years after, had the cuſtody of the counties of *Cork*, *Waterford*, *Limerick*, and *Kerry*. For his good ſervices in keeping thoſe counties in peace, he had a licence, "to abſent himſelf during life from all future parliaments, ſending a ſufficient proxy; and to purchaſe what lands he pleaſed, by what ſervice ſoever they were holden of the king." As lord of the liberties of *Kerry*, he entered into a deed with *Patrick*, lord *Kerry*, who is there ſtiled *Patrick Fitz-Maurice-Fitz-John*, captain or head of his nation, whereby, the ſaid *Patrick* was bound to anſwer to the earl and his heirs at his aſſizes, *&c.* To which deed, *William Stack* archdeacon of *Ardfert*, and *Nicholas*, biſhop of that ſee, were witneſſes. The ſaid earl ſtiled himſelf in another deed or conveyance of certain lands in the C. of *Waterford*, *James Fitz-Gerald* E. of *Deſmond*, L. of *Decies*, and *O-Conilloe*; and lord of the liberties of *Kerry*. His lordſhip marrying in *Connaught*, *Mary*, daughter of *Ulic Bourke Mac-William Eighter*, chief of that province, he brought the *Ne-Sheehyes*, with him into *Munſter*, for his life-guards; and gave the lands of *Ballingown* in this county, to one of his lady's attendants. He and the E. of *Ormond* had the honour to ſtand godfathers to *George* duke of *Clarence*, 2d. ſon to *Richard Plantagenet* D. of *York*, who was born in *Dublin*. He died at his caſtle of *Macollop*, in the C. of *Waterford* in 1462, and was ſucceeded in the earldom by his eldeſt ſon *Thomas*.

An. 1463. *Thomas*, the 8th. earl of *Deſmond*, was this year appointed L. deputy to *George* D. of *Clarence*: he held a parliament at *Wexford*, from whence it was adjourned at different times to *Waterford*, *Naas*, and *Dublin*, wherein the 40 days privilege, before and after the ſeſſion, were allowed by an act to the lords and commons. Having had 9 of his men the following year deſtroyed in *Fingall*, at the inſtigation of *William Sherwood*, biſhop of *Meath*, ſeveral *Engliſh* and *Iriſh* repaired to him at *Dublin*, and adhered to him againſt that prelate. This quarrel was increaſed to that degree, that they impeached each other before the king; but the biſhop's accuſation proving fruitleſs, the earl returned to his government, and was rewarded with many favours.

1465. He ſummoned two parliaments this year, the one to meet at *Drogheda*, on the feaſt of St. *Martin*, where among other laws, ſtill in force, there was one paſſed for an univerſity to be erected in that town, which took no effect. The other he held at *Trim*, on the *Wedneſday* after St. *Lawrence*, when it was enacted, that *Iriſh* men ſhould wear their beards, and go apparelled in the *Engliſh* manner, ſwear allegiance, and take *Engliſh* ſirnames; alſo keep bows and arrows, with a conſtable and a pair of butts for ſhooting in every town. In his time mints were eſtabliſhed in *Dublin*, *Trim*, *Drogheda*, *Waterford*, and *Galway*, to coin money; and *Engliſh* money was for the firſt time advanced a 4th. part in *Ireland*.

1467. He was ſucceeded in the government by *John Tiptoff*, E. of *Worceſter*, L. deputy. When repairing to *Drogheda* to meet him, he was accuſed of making alliances, *&c.* with the *Iriſh*, who were the king's enemies, and furniſhing them with horſes and arms againſt the king's ſubjects; for which he was beheaded on the 15th. of *February* 1467-8, by order of the ſaid earl. But theſe were

were only the pretended reaſons given the public, for his deſtruction, as may be ſeen in the 2d. Vol. of the hiſt. of *Cork*, p. 28. We are alſo told, that a child of his kindred and name was appointed to be executed at the ſame time, who beſought the executioner, *not to hurt a boil that was upon his neck*; the putting of which child to death, confirms the opinion, that malice and revenge, were the principal reaſons why this earl ſo unhappily loſt his life.

This year died *Thomas Fitzmaurice*, the eldeſt ſon of *Patrick*, ſirnamed *Barbatus*. He was the eighth lord of *Kerry*; *Edmond* his ſecond ſon ſucceeding him became the 9th. In 1485 he recovered lands, which had been granted by K. *John* to his anceſtors, in the earl of *Deſmond*'s court palatine of *Dingle*, before *Thomas Coppinger* ſeneſchal to that earl. He died at *Lixnaw* in 1498, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *Edmond*. An. 1469.

James, the eldeſt ſon of *Thomas* E. of *Deſmond*, became the 9th. earl, which dignity he enjoyed for 20 years with great honour; and was at length baſely murdered on the 7th. of *Dec.* this year, at his houſe of *Courtmontreſſe*, near *Rathkeal* in the C. of *Limerick*, by his own ſervants, at 28 years of age. The murderers were all apprehended and executed by his brother *Maurice*, who ſucceeded him in the earldom. 1487.

This *Maurice* who was the 10th. earl, being uſually carried in an horſe litter, was ſirnamed *Claudus*. On the 23d. of *July*, he joined *Perkin Warbeck*, and beſieged the city of *Waterford*: of which an account is given in the hiſtory of that county, p. 134. But receiving the king's pardon upon his ſubmiſſion for this offence, he granted him all the cuſtoms, cocquets, poundage and prize-wines in *Limerick*; and the iſſues and profits of the fee-farm of that city, *&c.* He died at *Tra-* 1497.

lee in 1520, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon *James*, who became the 11th. earl of *Deſmond*.

An. 1521. The ſaid *James*, committed ſeveral depredations on the lands of *Mac-carty* in *Muſkerry*, who overcame him in battle, as may be ſeen in the hiſt. of *Cork*, vol. II. p. 34. He entered into a conſpiracy againſt K. *Henry* VIII. in 1523, with *Francis* I. K. of *France*, and again in 1528, with the emperor; for which he was proclaimed a rebel and traitor. He died at *Dingle*, or *Rathkeale* 18 *June* 1529, and was buried with his father at *Tralee*. He was ſucceeded in the earldom by his uncle *Thomas*, who became the 12th. earl, and who was brother to *Maurice* the 10th. earl. He died in 1534 near *Rathkeale*, being then very old.

1535. *James*, the 13th. earl of *Deſmond*, was grandſon of *Thomas* the laſt earl. He was for ſeveral years bred in the court of *England*, being ſent thither in the nature of an hoſtage: but upon the news of his grandfather's death, he came over with a great retinue, and landed this year at *Youghal*, on the 7th. of *Auguſt*. But was murdered in *Clan-Gibbon*, by ſir *Maurice Fitz-Gerald*, *vulgo Niger*, ſon of his great uncle and ſucceſſor, and was buried at *Youghal*, leaving no iſſue.

1536. *John*, the 4th. ſon of *Thomas*, the 8th. earl of *Deſmond*, thus ſucceeding his grand-nephew *James*, became the 14th. earl; but being then, as it is ſaid, a lay-brother in the friery of *Tralee*, he never intermedled with any worldly affairs; and not ſurviving his advancement to the honour two years, he died in 1536, being of a great age; and was interred in the ſaid friery. He was ſucceeded in the earldom by *James* his 2d. ſon.

1543. *Edmond Fitzmaurice* the 10th. baron of *Kerry*, died this year, and was buried in the friery of *Ardfert*. After the death of his wife, he reſigned his title and eſtate to his eldeſt ſon, and took the habit

habit of St. *Francis* as a lay-brother, in the ſaid friery. His ſaid ſon *Edmond* who became the 11th. lord, dying without iſſue male, was ſucceeded by his brother *Patrick*, the 12th. L. of *Kerry*, who died of a cold he took by hunting at *Drumleggah* in 1547, and was buried at *Ardfert*, leaving two ſons minors, *Thomas*, and *Edmond*, who were ſucceſſive lords of *Kerry*.

James, the 15th. E. of *Deſmond*, after his acceſſion to the honour, attempted to raiſe new diſturbances in *Munſter*: but his plots being diſcovered, he ſubmitted to the L. deputy *Grey* in 1536; and after renewing his fidelity in 1541, went to *England* in *Auguſt* to tender his duty to the king, and vindicate himſelf from the articles of treaſon falſely laid to his charge. He met with a princely reception, and was honoured with the poſt of L. high treaſurer of *Ireland*, which he enjoyed to the end of Q. *Mary*'s reign, was admitted into the privy council, and 1ſt. *July* 1543, the king authorized the L. deputy St. *Leger*, to make him a grant by patent, of an houſe and parcel of land near *Dublin*, for the keeping his horſes and train, when he repaired to parliament or council; and accordingly St. *Mary's Abbey* was granted to him by the deputy. On the 1ſt. of *Nov.* 1557, he was commiſſioned with others, to continue the parliament; but did not long ſurvive, departing this life at *Aſkeaton* 14 *Octob.* 1558. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *Gerald*, by his ſecond wife, to whom he left his earldom by will, having ſet aſide his ſon *Thomas*, whom he had by his firſt wife, on pretence of her being too near of kin.

Thomas Fitzmaurice, the 13th. lord of *Kerry*, An. 1549. being, as is before mentioned, left a minor, was in ward to the ſaid *James*, earl of *Deſmond*, and ſo died at the caſtle of *Liſtowel* in 1549, leaving the honour to his brother *Edmond*, the 14th. lord, who was alſo in ward to the ſaid earl; and died

within a month after his brother, at *Beale* caſtle: on whoſe death, his uncle *Gerald* (the *red-haired*) third ſon of *Edmond*, the 10th. lord, became the 15th. L. *Fitzmaurice* of *Kerry*, and married *Julia*, daughter to *Cormac* lord *Muſkerry:* but in a month after, he was killed in *Deſmond*, and was buried at *Ardfert* the 1ſt. of *Auguſt* 1550.

An. 1550. His brother and ſucceſſor *Thomas*, the 16th. baron of *Kerry*, was born in 1502. He ſerved in the *Milaneſe* as an officer under the emperors of *Germany*, for many years before the honour accrued to him; and being then in *Italy*, *Gerald Fitzmaurice*, the next male heir apparent, entered upon *Lixnaw*, and poſſeſſed it for a year, when *Joan Harman*, who had been nurſe to the L. *Thomas*, being then very old, accompanied by her daughter, went in ſearch of him; and taking ſhip at *Dingle*, landed in *France*, proceeded to *Milan*, and having acquainted him with her errand, died in her return home. On this intelligence, he came to take poſſeſſion of the eſtate and title, in which, he received great oppoſition for about 2 years; but at length had both ſurrendered to him: and in a deed made to him, by *John Fitz-Richard*, 5 *Edw.* VI. he is ſtiled lord of *Kerry*, and captain of his nation. In the 1ſt. of *Phil.* and *Mary*, he received a letter from their majeſties, dated at *Hampton-Court*, the 23 *Sept.* and directed, to *their truſty and well beloved ſubject the baron of Kerry*. "Advertiſing him of their marriage, and requiring him to aſſiſt the L. Dep. *Fitz-William*, to redreſs the diſorders crept into the ſtate, ſince the death of K. *Henry* VIII. both in matters of religion and otherways, and to preſerve the kingdom, in peace, tranquillity, juſtice, and honour." Alſo, by pat. dated by the queen at *Weſtminſter*, 23d, of *Octob.* following, in conſideration of his good ſervice to her, and K. *Edward* VI. he received a grant, and confirmation

of

of his eſtate, to hold it for ever of the crown, by the ſame rents, and ſervices any of his anceſtors had held the ſame.

He ſat in the parliament of the 3d. and 4th. of *Phil.* and *Mary*, by the title of *Thomas Fitzmaurice*, baron of *Lacksnaway*, *vulgariter vocatus*, *Baro de Kerry*; and 14 *March* 1578, was introduced by the E. of *Ormond* to the L. D. in his camp, who was then proſecuting the earl of *Deſmond*, to whom he then made a tender of his ſervice.

Gerald, the 16th. earl of *Deſmond*, was at firſt An. 1558. oppoſed by his half brother *Thomas*, in his pretenſions to the earldom, who was aſſiſted by *Thomas*, L. *Kerry*, *John Fitz-Gerald*, the *white Knight*, *Thomas Fitz-Gerald*, the *Knight of the Valley*, and others; but *Gerald* getting the better of his opponents, was ſtiled and owned the 16th. earl of *Deſmond*; and as ſuch, was preſent in the parliament held at *Dublin* the 12th. of *Jan.* 1559-60: but his reſtleſs and ambitious mind, not contented with his peaceable ſettlement in the earldom, nor ſatisfied with being one of the greateſt ſubjects in *Europe*, cauſed him to raiſe a rebellion, that brought him and his family to ruin.

His firſt diſturbances were againſt the E. of *Or-* 1564. *mond*, (for, ſays ſir *John Davis*, the firſt occaſion of his rebellion, grew from his attempt to charge the *Decies* in the C. of *Waterford*, with *Coign* and *Livery*, *Black Rents*, and *Coſheries*, after the *Iriſh* manner) when he was reſiſted by the ſaid earl, who fought him in a pitched battle at *Affane*, on the 15th. of *Feb.* 1564, where he was taken priſoner; and loſt a conſiderable number of his followers.

Theſe earls were both ordered afterwards into *England*, to account for their unwarrantable conduct, where they were examined before the privy council: but their accuſations againſt each other

being ſo very contradictory, and uncertain, no order could be made; and therefore they were referred to the council of *Ireland*, who adviſed them to ſubmit to the queen's determination, (*g*) to which

(*g*) The queen wrote the following obſcure letter, all with her own hand to ſir *Henry Sidney*, on the occaſion of this diſpute.

" *Harry*,

IF our partial ſlender managing of the contentious quarrel, between the two *Iriſh* erles did not make the way to cauſe theſe lines to paſſe my hande, this gibberidge ſhould hardly have cumbered your eyes; but warned by my former fault, and dreading worſe hap to come, I rede you take good heed that the good ſubjects loſt ſtate be ſo revenged, that I hear not the reſt be won to a right by-way to breed more traytor's ſtocks, and ſo the gole is gone. Make ſome difference twixt tried, juſt, and falſe friends, let the good ſervice of well deſervers be never rewarded with loſs, let their thanks be ſuch as may encourage new ſtrivers for the like, ſuffer not, that *Deſmond*'s * dening deeds, far wide from promiſed works, make you truſt for other pledge, than either himſelf or *John*, for gage. He hath ſo well performed his *Engliſh* vows, that I warn you, truſt him no longer than you ſee one of them. *Prometheus* let me be, and *Prometheus* hath been mine too long. I pray God your old ſtrange ſheep late as you ſay returned into fold, were not her wooly garment, upon her woolſy back. You know, a kingdom knows no kindred, *Si violandum jus regnandi cauſa*, although to harm is perilous in the hand of an ambitious head. Where might is mixed with wit, there is to good an accord in government. Eſſays be oft dangerous, eſpecially where the cup-bearer hath received ſuch a preſervative, as what met ſoever betide the drinker's draught, the carrier takes no bane thereby. Believe not, though they ſware that they can be full ſound, whoſe parents ſought the rule, that they full fain would have. I warrant you, that they will never be accounted of baſtardy, you were to blame to lay it to their charge; they will trace the ſteps that others have paſſed before. If I had not eſpied, though very late, legerdemain uſed in theſe caſes, I had never plaied my part, no, if I had not ſeen the balances held awry, I had never myſelf come into the weigh-houſe. I hope I ſhall have ſo good a *Cuſtomer* of you, that all under officers ſhall do their duty among you. If

* Noiſy deeds.

ought

which they agreed; and for the performance thereof, entered into a recognizance of twenty thouſand pounds each: whereupon, a commiſſion, under the broad ſeal of *England*, was ſent to the deputy to take their examinations. But the queen, as appears by her letter to ſir *Henry Sidney*, ſeeming to lean much to the earl of *Ormond*, and to be ſtrongly prejudiced againſt *Deſmond*, he refuſed to take the determination of the matter upon him, unleſs ſome other commiſſioners out of *England* were joined with him; which requeſt was complied with. (*b*) The chief points in controverſy between them

ought have been amiſs at home I will patch, though I cannot whole it. Let us not, nor no more do you, conſult ſo long, till advice come too late to the givers; where then ſhall wee wiſh the deeds, when all is ſpent in words. A fool too late bewares when all the peril is paſt. If wee ſtill adviſe wee ſhall never do; thus are wee ever knitting a knot, never tied; yea, and if our web be framed with rotten hurdles, when our loom is well nigh done our work is new to begin, God ſend the weaver true prentices again; and let them be deniſons I pray you, if they be not citizens, and ſuch too as your antienteſt aldermen, you have or now dwell in your official place, have had beſt cauſe to commend their good behaviour. Let this memorial, be only committed to *Vulcan*'s baſe keeping, without any longer abode, than the leiſure of reading thereof; yea, and with no mention made thereof to any other wight. I charge you, as I may command you, ſeem not to have but ſecretaries letters from me, your loving maiſtres,

ELIZABETH REGINA."

(*b*) Sir *Henry Sidney* to ſecretary *Cecil*, writes thus.

" —— I aſſure you ſir, that if I ſerved under the crueleſt tyrant that ever tyrannized, and knew him affected on the one or the other ſide, between party and party; and referred to my judgment, I would rather offend his affection; and ſtand to his miſrecord, than offend my own conſcience; and ſtand by God's judgment. Therefore I beſeech you to let me have ſome other to be joined with me, &c."

(*i*) Which

them were, concerning the profits of the prize-wines at *Youghal* and *Kinſale*, which both earls claimed by different grants from the crown; the bounds of their reſpective lands, and other conteſted eſtates, particularly the manor of *Kilſhelagh*, which *Deſmond* claimed, but had been awarded to the earl of *Ormond*; and ſeveral quarrels, and diſturbances of the peace on both ſides, which occaſioned them to charge each other, and their followers with treaſon, murder, and felonies, and with many depredations, and treſpaſſes.

The earl of *Ormond* in excuſe for giving the earl of *Deſmond* battle at *Affane*, pleaded the cuſtom of the times, "That he had levied his forces for the defence of the country againſt *Deſmond*, and went, at ſir *Maurice Fitz-Gerald*'s requeſt into his country; where travelling quietly within a mile of *Drumana*, ſir *Maurice*'s houſe, the E. of *Deſmond* accompanied with a great number of proclaimed traytors, and *Iriſh* rebels, whom he had authority from the government to proſecute, ſet upon him: whereupon he was obliged to kill ſeveral of *Deſmond*'s people in his own defence. That he did not ſeek to juſtify himſelf, but to ſubmit his cauſe to the queen."

An. 1566. Theſe earls being brought by the commiſſioners to a reconciliation, (*i*) it did not long ſubſiſt, for *Deſmond* in 1556, raiſed an army of 2000 men, and encamp'd them on the frontiers of *Ormond*'s country, and the lands of his friends, who were the lords *Barry* and *Roche*, and ſir *Maurice Fitz-Gerald* of the *Decies*. Yet he attempted nothing at this time, contenting himſelf with committing

(*i*) Which was made in the chapter-houſe of St. *Patrick*'s church *Dublin*, in the old oak door of which, may be ſeen to this day, the aperture cut for them to ſhake hands through; each fearing to be poigniarded by the other. A ſmall ſquare board is nailed on the hole.

ſome

ſome depredations on the lands of *Mac-Donogh Carty* of *Duhallow* in the C. of *Cork*, who was then in rebellion.

The L. D. *Sidney*, being employed againſt *O-Neil* in the north, could not undertake any expedition into *Munſter* to quell thoſe diſturbances, but diſpatched captain *Herne*, conſtable of the caſtle of *Leighlin*, to *Deſmond*, to know the reaſon of his proceedings, who at that time ſeemed to have no other intent than to revenge himſelf upon the earl of *Ormond*, although a rumour prevailed, that he intended to join *O-Neil*. But to clear himſelf of this ſuſpicion, he returned with captain *Herne* to the deputy; and offered to attend him into *Ulſter* with all his men, or to remain upon the borders with a party of horſe, during his abſence: and accordingly he marched with his brother ſir *John* of *Deſmond*, and others, and defended the frontiers of *Leinſter*, whilſt the deputy proſecuted the war againſt *O-Neil*.

In the beginning of this year, ſir *Henry Sidney* An. 1567.
made a progreſs through *Munſter*, and *Connaught*. At *Youghal*, he reprimanded *Deſmond* for continuing his animoſity againſt *Ormond*, and for having lately taken a prey of cattle, which belonged to that earl. *Deſmond* flying into a paſſion, the deputy briſkly made him ſenſible of his duty, and told him that by this breach of the peace, he had forfeited 20,000*l.* to the queen, which ſo affronted the earl, that he paid him very little reſpect afterwards, and prevented as many as he could influence from attending him; particularly, *Mac-Carty More*, who had been but 2 years before created earl of *Clancare*, and viſcount of *Valentia* in this county, with ſir *Owen O-Sullivan*. But many others, who complained much of *Deſmond*'s oppreſſions, adhered to the L. deputy, who ſays in his letters, "that the county of *Cork* was the pleaſanteſt

country

country he had ever ſeen, but was moſt miſerably waſted and uncultivated, the villages and churches burnt and ruined, the caſtles deſtroyed, and the bones of the murdered and ſtarved inhabitants ſcattered about the fields,"—— and adds, "that a principal ſervant of *Deſmond*'s not long before his arrival, after he had burned down ſeveral villages, and deſtroyed a large tract of the country, put a parcel of poor women to the ſword; and that ſoon after this cruel fact, the earl feaſted him in his houſe."

So little concern did the earl expreſs for theſe devaſtations, that he told the deputy, who carried him with him in his progreſs, that inſtead of one *Gallow-glaſs* or *Iriſh* ſoldier that he then kept, he would ſoon maintain five; and that before midſummer he would take the field with 5000 men.

The lord *Kerry* waited on the deputy, who at firſt imagined him to be of *Deſmond*'s party, but he denied it, and promiſed to be a faithful ſubject to the queen. At *Kilmallock* the deputy had information that all *Deſmond*'s people were in arms: the earl pretended that the occaſion of this riſing was, to apprehend *O-Brien O-Goonagh*, and the *white Knight*, two of his followers, who had committed many diſorders, and whom the deputy had demanded: but this was an idle excuſe, as they were the very perſons who headed the forces. This being objected, *Deſmond* on his knees, offered to diſperſe them; but the deputy ſaid he might act as he pleaſed in that reſpect, and that although he had but 200 men in his company, and the others were 600, that if they moleſted him, he would give them battle; and that his life, ſhould be immediately the forfeit of their temerity. The earl was immediately confined, and carried priſoner to *Limerick*, from thence to *Gallway*, and ſo to *Dublin*.

The

The lord deputy appointed ſir *John* of *Deſmond*, *Henry Davells* or *Danvers*, an old ſoldier, and *Andrew Skiddy*, to govern the counties of *Cork*, *Limerick*, and *Kerry*, during the earl's impriſonment, who was ſent into *England* ſoon after. Sir *Henry Sidney* gives this character of *Deſmond*, "that he was a man both void of judgment to govern, and will to be ruled. The earl of *Clancare*, he ſays, was willing enough to be ruled, but wanted a force and credit to rule. He adviſed the queen to erect a preſidency court in this province, and condemns that abſurd policy of keeping up diſſentions among the *Iriſh*, for fear of an univerſal revolt, the only good ariſing from it, was, that the ſurviving *Iriſh* began to wiſh to live in quiet."

Sir *John* of *Deſmond* behaved himſelf ſo well, An. 1568.
during his government of *Kerry* in the earl's abſence, that he made reparations to the value of 3000*l.* to ſeveral perſons whom the earl had injured. *Ormond* being much diſpleaſed at his promotion, fearing he would prove in time as troubleſome as his brother, made intereſt to get him ſent into *England*, where he was committed to the tower, with his brother. There were priſoners there at this time, the baron of *Dungannon*, *O-Connor Sligoe*, *O-Carrol*, and other *Iriſh* chiefs; moſt of whom were enlarged upon their ſubmiſſions.

On the 11th of *July*, the E. of *Deſmond* made 1570.
an humble ſubmiſſion, and laid all his eſtate at the queen's feet, promiſed to convey what part ſhe pleaſed to accept of, and acknowledged to have forfeited to her majeſty his recognizance of 20,000*l.* upon which, he and his brother were ſuffered to return into *Ireland*, ſome time after.

Sir *Warham St. Leger* informed ſir *Henry Sidney*, that the earl of *Clancare*, *James Fitzmaurice*, *Mac-Donough Carty*, and others, had held a meeting in *Kerry*, from whence they had diſpatched the titular

tular biſhops of *Roſs* and *Caſhel* for aid to the king of *Spain*, to reform religion, *&c.* And that thoſe gentlemen whom the queen intended to ſettle in *Ireland*, in order to reform the country, ſhould be immediately haſtened over.

About this time, the earl of *Clancare*, deſpiſing his title of earl, aſſumed that of *Mac-Carty-More*, and called himſelf king of *Munſter*; and being joined by *O-Sullivan More*, *Mac-Swiney*, and others, he invaded the lord *Roche*'s country, ravaged it, and ſlew ſeveral people. *James Fitzmaurice*, among other depredations, attacked the lord *Kerry*'s eſtate; and this devaſtation began to ſpread all over *Munſter*, by the riſing of ſeveral *Iriſh* chiefs in other places; and continued until the landing of the earl of *Ormond*, from *England*, who offered the queen to ſerve againſt thoſe rebels.

The earl of *Clancare* was encouraged in his rebellion by a ſupply of 1000 targets, a great number of ſword-blades, harquebuſſes, and other weapons, which (according to lord *Sidney*'s letters, vol. 1. p. 37, 39) were ſent him by the king of *Spain*. He correſponded with the rebels of the counties of *Tipperary* and *Kilkenny*, who were 2000 ſtrong, with whoſe aſſiſtance he took lord *Kerry* priſoner, and refuſed to releaſe him, although the lord deputy had ſent him ſeveral letters to that purpoſe.

An. 1572. Sir *John Perrot* being appointed lord preſident of *Munſter*, he ſo effectually purſued the rebels, that *James Fitzmaurice* was obliged to ſurrender himſelf to him at *Kilmallock*, which town, on the 4th of *March* preceding, he had burnt and plundered, having executed the *ſovereign* and ſeveral of the townſmen. He made his ſubmiſſion in the church, lying proſtrate at the preſident's feet, who held the point of his ſword to *Fitzmaurice*'s heart, in token that

that he had received his life at the queen's hands. *Mac-Carty More* was alſo reconciled to the ſtate, and ſat in the parliament held in *Dublin* this year.

Deſmond on his landing at *Dublin*, the 25th of *March*, was committed to the cuſtody of the mayor, who had orders to uſe him well. He continued a priſoner at large until *September*, when *Chriſtopher Fagan*, the new mayor, informed the government, that he ſhould be welcome to diet and lodging with him, but that he would take no charge of him; and the government granting the earl licence to walk abroad on his parole, upon a pretence of going to hunt, he eſcaped into *Munſter*, where he ſoon after entered into a confederacy with ſeveral perſons, who adviſed him not to conſent to the articles which the government had thought fit to impoſe upon him, binding themſelves by oath neither to ſpare life or fortune in his defence. This combination was ſigned *July* 18, 1574. An. 1573.

Upon his eſcape, he was proclaimed a traitor, and a reward of 1000*l.* with 40*l.* a year annual penſion, to any perſon who ſhould bring him in alive; and 500*l.* and 20*l.* a year penſion, to him that ſhould bring in his head.

The earl however remained quiet until the year 1576, when ſir *William Drury* was made lord preſident of *Munſter*, and the government then thought proper to appoint *Deſmond* one of his council. Sir *William* intending to reform the province, reſolved to break through the earl's pretended liberties, and hold aſſizes in his palatinate of *Kerry*, which became a ſanctuary for rebels and diſorderly people: this ſir *William* accompliſhed, though he narrowly eſcaped being cut off in the attempt. 1576.

This year *James Fitzmaurice*, the earl's couſin, was ſent into *Italy* to ſolicit the pope's aſſiſtance, by whom he was nobly entertained, and diſmiſſed 1577.

with

with a large ſum of money. On his return through *Spain*, he was furniſhed by that king with men, money, and ammunition *(h)*. During his progreſs, he held a correſpondence with the male-contents of *Munſter*, particularly with *O-Sullivan Bear*, who had agreed with one *John Calais*, as he informed the lord preſident, to pilot him into *Bear-haven*.

An. 1578. In the ſpring of this year, the *deputy* ſent to *Deſmond* to meet him at *Kilkenny*, he having refuſed to attend the *preſident* before, who had made ſeveral complaints againſt him. The earl went to the *deputy*, who reconciled him to the *preſident*; and ſoon after he gave him information of his couſin *Fitzmaurice*'s progreſs abroad; who, on his leaving *Spain*, went to *France* to ſolicit aid from the *French* king, and actually made an offer of the kingdom to *Henry* III, provided he would aſſiſt to ſubdue it. That monarch gave him a very liberal entertainment and many rich preſents, detained him at his court near two years, and at length diſmiſſed him without aſſiſtance, only promiſing to recommend him to his ſiſter, the queen of *England*, to procure him her pardon. He returned again to *Spain*, where that king, by means of the titular archbiſhop of *Caſhel*, had received a gift of *Ireland* from the pope. *James* thereupon haſtened again to *Rome*, and undertook to put *Ireland* into their hands, and reduce it again to the pale of the

(k) Mr. ſecretary *Walſingham* ſent the following advice to the lord deputy *Sidney*, which he had received from *Liſbon*.

——— *James Fitzmaurice* came to this court from *Rome* in *June* laſt, and had acceſs unto the king, but received no great countenance from him, in outward ſhew.——He departed in a *French* ſhip of 70 tuns, and carried with him 100 ſoldiers, beſides 200 ſpare harquebuſſes, with their furniture and other munitions, &c.

Romiſh

Romiſh church, if he might be furniſhed with proper aſſiſtance.

Saunders, an *Engliſh* jeſuit, and *Allen*, an *Iriſhman* of that order, contributed greatly to bring the pope to forward this expedition. He made the firſt his nuncio, with authority to curſe and bleſs, at his pleaſure, all who oppoſed or favoured the deſign. A conſecrated banner was alſo beſtowed them, with ſome ſoldiers, and recommendatory letters to king *Philip* of *Spain*, who alſo furniſhing ſome ſuccours. They all embarked in three ſhips and landed at *Smerewick*, in this county, with eighty *Spaniards* and a few *Engliſh* and *Iriſh* catholics.

The pope's conſecrated banner being diſplayed An. 1579.
on their landing, they built a fort for their ſafety, expecting daily to be joined by the diſcontented *Iriſh*. Sir *James* and ſir *John* of *Deſmond*, the earl's brothers, with many of their people, came in to them: the earl was at this time rebuilding a caſtle in the county of *Limerick*. He directly ſent for *Clancare* to aſſiſt him in oppoſing the foreigners, who came to him very unwillingly, until he perceived his real deſigns, when he took his leave and returned home. *Deſmond* diſmiſſed his workmen, went into *Kerry*, raiſed his forces, and gave out, that he intended to attack the invaders, who, about this time, had their ſhips taken by captain *Courtnay*. The earl's behaviour gave umbrage to the *Spaniards*, who now began to perceive, that *Fitzmaurice*'s promiſes were not to be relied on: but he aſſured them of a large reinforcement ſpeedily, and deſired liberty to go to the abbey of *Holy Croſs*, in *Tipperary*, to perform a vow that he had made in *Spain*; his real intent being to travel into *Connaught* and *Ulſter* to ſeek aſſiſtance. Having taken his rout through the county of *Limerick* with twelve horſemen, and a few kernes or foot ſoldiers,

the horſes being haraſſed, he ordered his men to bring him the firſt they ſaw. Accordingly they took two out of a plough that belonged to ſir *William Bourke*'s tenants; who immediately raiſed the country, and, with ſome of ſir *William*'s ſons, purſued *Fitzmaurice* to the ſide of a wood. Here he expoſtulated with them concerning the neceſſity he was under to take the horſes, and earneſtly intreated them to eſpouſe his cauſe. But *Theobald Bourke*, the eldeſt ſon, replied, that his family had been too deeply engaged in rebellion before, that they had lately taken an oath of fidelity to the queen, and inſiſted on his reſtoring the horſes; which *Fitzmaurice* refuſing, an engagement enſued, wherein *Theobald* and one of his brethren, with ſome of his men, were ſlain. The like fate attended *Fitzmaurice*, who was firſt wounded, and then ſhot through the head; to the great advantage of the queen's affairs: for had he lived longer, all the *Iriſh* malecontents would have probably joined him, being an active enterprizing perſon. His body was quartered, and fixed upon the gates of *Kilmallock*; and, for this ſervice, ſir *William Bourke* was created baron of *Caſtleconnel*.

When the *Spaniards* heard of his death, they came to a reſolution to ſolicit licence to depart: but ſir *John* of *Deſmond* undertook to head them, who being at firſt received very coldly by thoſe foreigners, on account of his familiarity with *Henry Danvers*, he, to ingratiate himſelf with them, procured him to be murdered, as is before related, p. 163.

Sir *William Drury*, then lord juſtice, encamped near *Kilmallock* with 400 foot and 200 horſe, and diſpatched meſſengers to *Deſmond* and the other principal men of thoſe parts to attend him. The earl, after ſome delays, came to the camp well attended

attended with horſe and foot; and, during his ſtay therein, it was diſcovered that he held a correſpondence with the *Spaniards*, for which he was committed to the *knight marſhal*'s cuſtody; and, apprehending worſe to follow, he begged to be brought before the lord juſtice, and, with great humility and ſubmiſſion, promiſed and ſwore upon his honour and allegiance, that he would faithfully ſerve the queen againſt the rebels. Whereupon, the juſtice, by the advice of the council, enlarged him: which indulgence proved his ruin, and that of his family, beſides the loſs of much blood and treaſure, with the devaſtation of the whole province.

Sir *John* of *Deſmond*, in the mean time, encamped with his forces near *Slievelogher*: but the lord juſtice drove them from thence, and purſued them ſo cloſe, that he often lay in the ſame camp they had quitted in the morning; and having deſtroyed all the forage, he returned to *Kilmallock*. Some time after, ſir *John* defeated a party of the juſtice's forces, and ſlew *Herbert* and *Price*, two captains with very little loſs on his ſide. The lord juſtice being reinforced from *England*, marched into *Conniloe*, without meeting the *Iriſh*: whereupon, he proceeded through the county of *Tipperary* towards *Waterford*, where the counteſs of *Deſmond* met him, with her only ſon: and interceding for her huſband, who was, by this time, ſuſpected to have joined the rebels, preſented the child to him as a pledge for his father's fidelity; who put him under the care of the earl of *Ormond*, where he remained until the 11th of *October* following, when he was brought to *Dublin*. The earl, after this, ſtood upon his defence, nor would he meet ſir *Nicholas Malby*, (who, upon the lord juſtice's ſickneſs, commanded the army) but only returned fair promiſes. And when ſir *Nicholas* defeated his brother *John*, ſometime after, (who was at the head of 2000 men at *Monaſter ni-va*, in the county

of *Limerick*, where *Allen*, the jeſuit, was ſlain) the earl and the lord *Kerry*, who about this time had alſo joined him, ſtood in an adjacent wood to ſee the fight; and, about midnight, ſent congratulatory letters to the *Engliſh* camp: in anſwer to which, ſir *Nicholas* deſired a meeting, but, inſtead thereof, he attacked the queen's forces, and loſt ſeveral of his people; ſome of whom, being made priſoners, declared, that their lord had been in arms ever ſince his brother *John*'s defeat. The next night he again attacked the camp, but without ſucceſs. The lord *Kerry*'s ſon, *Patrick*, about this time, returned from *England*. He was born in 1541, and was ſent over very young, in the nature of an hoſtage, to queen *Mary*, where he was educated till upwards of 20 years of age. He had an employment in queen *Elizabeth*'s court, with whom he was in great favour, and had her leave to go into *Ireland* to ſee his father: where he no ſooner arrived, than he joined him and the earl of *Deſmond*, againſt the queen's authority.

After the earl's fruitleſs attempt upon the camp, the general earneſtly preſſed him by letter to return to his duty; but he ſent him word, that he would not yield any further obedience to the queen: and ſoon after he fortified his caſtles, and cauſed *O-Connor* to do the ſame at his caſtle of *Carrigfoile*.

Malby having notice of the death of ſir *William Drury*, which happened at *Waterford*, put the forces into quarters: whereupon, ſir *John* of *Deſmond* attacked *Adair*, but without ſucceſs, it being then held by captain *Carew* (afterwards ſir *George*, who became lord preſident of *Munſter* and earl of *Totneſs*) with 400 foot and 50 horſe. The *Engliſh* had a ſmall cot, or boat, capable of carrying 8 perſons, with which they ferried 120 men, acroſs the *Shannon*, into the *knight of the glin*'s country, where they did great execution for a time, but ſtaying in

it

it too long, the *knight*, with ſir *John* of *Deſmond*, attacked them with 400 foot and 30 horſe: but the *Engliſh*, after a ſmart ſkirmiſh of 8 hours, made good their retreat with little loſs, having killed 50 of the *Iriſh*.

Sir *William Pelham*, being appointed lord juſtice, wrote to the earl of *Deſmond*, requiring his attendance upon him at his camp near *Caſhel*: but the earl ſending excuſes by his lady, the lord juſtice ſent the earl of *Ormond* to him to inſiſt upon the following articles. That *Saunders* and all the ſtrangers ſhould be given up to the queen. That he ſhould ſurrender his caſtles of *Aſkeaton* and *Carigfoile*. That he ſhould ſubmit himſelf directly to the queen; and that he ſhould inſtantly join her forces with all his men, and aſſiſt in ſubduing the rebellion. To which demands he returned an anſwer, dated at *Crogh* the 30th of *October*, filled with trifling excuſes, requiring reſtitution for old injuries, and inſiſting that he was a good ſubject, although he ſhould not ſubmit to thoſe propoſitions. The lord juſtice, not being deſirous of proceeding to extremities, ſent him other letters to induce him to reform, but all to no purpoſe; for they proved as ineffectual as the former: whereupon, the earl of *Ormond*, the lords *Mountgarret* and *Dunboyne*, the biſhop of *Waterford*, ſir *Nicholas Malby*, ſir *Edmond Butler*, and others, ſigned the proclamation ſetting forth that he was a traytor; which was openly publiſhed againſt him, and all his aſſociates and confederates, at *Rathkeale*, on the ſecond of *November*, 1579. The counteſs of *Deſmond* came to the camp to intercede for her unhappy lord, about an hour after the proclamation was read; but the forces had marched towards her huſband's country, which they entered with fire and ſword. The day he was proclaimed, he ſet up his ſtandard at a place called *Ballyhowry*, in the county of *Cork*: his firſt exploit was the plundering of *Youghal*,

and carrying away the goods to his caſtles of *Strangcally* and *Liſfineen*, in the county of *Waterford*, which were then garriſoned by the *Spaniards*. On the 29*th* of *Nov.* he ſent an arrogant letter to the lord juſtice, importing that he and his friends had entered into the defence of the catholic faith, with authority from the pope, and the king of *Spain*, and deſired his lordſhip to join them.

An. 1580. The earl of *Ormond*, being, on the lord juſtice's return to *Dublin*, made governor of *Munſter*, and ſir *Warham St. Leger*, provoſt marſhal, they attacked *Deſmond's* forces, ſlew numbers of them, burned his towns, waſted his lands, and took his caſtles, putting the *Spaniards* alſo to the ſword: and being in *January* 1579-80, again joined by the lord juſtice, they entered *Kerry*, burnt all the country as far as the mountains of *Slievelogher*, and ſlew about 400 men.

The lord juſtice having marched to the mountains of *Slieve-miſh* beyond *Tralee*, and not being able to paſs further with the army, reſolved to beſiege *Carrigfoile*, then commanded by one *Julio*, an *Italian* engineer, who had with him 19 *Spaniards*, and 50 *Iriſh*. The lord juſtice coming too near to view the place, narrowly eſcaped being killed with a muſket ball: he cauſed the caſtle to be battered with three pieces of ordnance, one culverin, and a demi-culverin; and a breach being made, it was mounted by captain *Macworth*, who ſtormed the caſtle, putting fifty to the ſword, beſides ſix who were hanged.

Julio was preſerved a few days, for ſome political reaſons, but upon his not complying with the lord juſtice's requeſt, he was alſo executed. This place was taken on *Palm-ſunday* 1580; after which the caſtles of *Aſkeaton* and *Ballylohane* were deſerted by the enemy.

On the 15*th* of *June*, the army took a large booty of cattle belonging to the earl of *Deſmond*, who with

with his lady, and *Saunders* the pope's legate, very narrowly eſcaped, his cloaths having been taken and moſt of his baggage. On the 4*th* of *Auguſt*, ſir *James* of *Deſmond*, having entered the county of *Cork*, took a prey of cattle from ſir *Cormac Mac-Tiege* of *Muſkerry*; but being purſued by ſir *Cormac*'s brother, the cattle were recovered, and ſir *James* was mortally wounded in defence of them: and being made priſoner, was brought to *Cork*, and executed in that condition. The earl loſt 150 of his men on this occaſion, which ſo diſmayed him, and his brother *John*, that they were compelled to fly from place to place for ſhelter.

The counteſs of *Deſmond* again preſented herſelf before the lord juſtice *Pelham*, and humbly beſought pity for her huſband; but he refuſed to accept of his ſubmiſſion on any other terms, than that of throwing himſelf upon the queen's mercy.

The *Engliſh* forces began to mutiny for want of pay, and ſome of them refuſed to march with *Ormond* into the mountains; but the lord juſtice ſoon diſcreetly quelled this ſedition. *Ormond* after ſir *James* of *Deſmond*'s defeat, divided his men into two parties, and marched with one of them to *Caſtle-Iſland*, whilſt the other marched from *Caſtlemain* towards *Tralee*, where they joined: and having again ſeparated them into three diviſions, they marched towards *Dingle*, driving all the people of *Corkaguiny* before them. In this expedition, they took 8000 cows, beſides ſheep and horſes, ſlew many people, and would have killed ſeveral more, had not ſir *William Winter*, who was then in *Ventry* harbour, with three of the queen's ſhips, granted many of them protections. He was then vice-admiral of *England*, and was ſent to prevent the landing of a new reinforcement from *Spain*, but arrived too ſoon on the coaſt. About this time ſir *John* of *Deſmond* and doctor *Saunders*, made

an attempt to join the lord *Baltinglaſs*, who had taken up arms in *Leinſter*; but they were intercepted by the garriſon of *Kilmallock*, who took their ſervants priſoners, and forced the maſters to return to *Kerry*.

Admiral *Winter* having ſailed to *England*, a freſh reinforcement of 700 *Spaniards* and *Italians* landed about the latter end of *September* at *Smerewick*, with arms for 5000 more; beſides cannon, ammunition, and money. They added ſome new works to the fort built by *Fitz-Maurice*, and named it *Fort del Ore*. The earl of *Ormond* marched directly towards them: whereupon the *Spaniards* quitted the fort, and retired to the faſtneſs of *Glanigalt*: but finding the *Engliſh* to be fewer than they expected, three hundred of them went back by night with their commander into the fort. *Ormond* having neither artillery or proviſions, returned alſo without attacking thoſe foreigners. At *Rathkeale*, he met the lord duputy attended by the captains *Zouch* and *Rawleigh*, (the celebrated ſir *Walter*) *Denny*, and *Macworth*, with about 800 men, who all advanced towards the enemy.

Captain *Rawleigh*, having been well acquainted with the cuſtom of the *Iriſh*, remained ſome hours behind, in ambuſh, and waited until ſeveral of *Deſmond*'s *Kerns* came into the forſaken camp, to pick up whatever the *Engliſh* might have left, when he immediately fell upon them with his men, and cut many to pieces.

Sir *William Winter* being again returned with the fleet, the *Spaniards* were attacked both by ſea and land. The deputy having ſummoned them to ſurrender; was anſwered, "that they held it for the pope, and the king of *Spain*, to whom his holineſs had given *Ireland*." And making a ſally, captain *Denny* obliged them to retire. That night, the *Engliſh* raiſed a battery, which played next morning upon the fort.

The

The *Spaniards* (except another feint ſally, made next day) did nothing worthy their reputation, and being cloſe preſſed by land and ſea, they yielded at diſcretion: whereupon, they were all, except the commander, put to the ſword, and the *Iriſh* hanged; a cruelty that much diſpleaſed the queen, and which the *Engliſh* had no excuſe for but the ſmallneſs of their army, (being only equal in number to the enemy,) the ſcarcity of proviſions, and the near approach of the *Iriſh* rebels.

Among others, ſir *John Fitz-Gerald* of the *Decies*, in the county of *Waterford*, who had been priſoner to the earl of *Deſmond*, was now retaken and ſet at liberty; the fort was demoliſhed, and the lord deputy returned to *Dingle*, where the forces were refreſhed by ſupplies brought in by the earl of *Ormond*. Captain *Zouch*, with 450 men, was appointed to govern the county, and had all the victuals given him that were found in the fort: he had loſt many of his men by ſickneſs at *Dingle*, notwithſtanding which, he marched towards *Caſtlemain*, ſurprized the earl of *Deſmond*, and *David Barry*, (who began to aſſemble their followers) near *Aghadoe*, ſo ſuddenly, that the earl eſcaped in his ſhirt towards *Aharlow* wood, in the county of *Limerick*, when paſſing by *Kilmallock*, he was purſued by that garriſon three miles, till he recovered the wood. Captain *Dowdal* ſoon after attacked him, killed a great number of his men, took his carriages, and drove a large prey of his cattle to *Kilmallock*. An. 1581.

Zouch being appointed governor of *Munſter*, kept his head quarters at *Cork*, and found means to take ſir *John* of *Deſmond*, and *James Fitz-John* priſoners, who were executed *(l)*. After which the government hearing nothing of *Deſmond*, reduced the army to 400 foot, and 50 horſe.

(l) Vid. Hiſt. of the county of *Cork*, vol. II. p. 58, 59.

Upon

An. 1581. Upon this reduction, lord *Kerry* and his ſon, took advantage of the weakneſs of the *Engliſh*; and pretending to have received injuries from the government, attacked the garriſon of *Adair*, and ſlew the greater part of the men, with their captain, except a few who ſaved themſelves in the abbey, and recovered the fortreſs. He alſo took the ſtrong caſtle of *Liſconnel* by ſtratagem, and threw the *Engliſh* ſoldiers in it over the walls: and though he failed in his attempt againſt the caſtle of *Adnagh*, he ranged through the counties of *Tipperary* and *Waterford* without reſiſtance. *Zouch* with 400 men advanced towards him, and came up with him in the wood of *Liſconnel*, where he had 700 men; but the baron fled at the firſt charge, leaving his cattle behind him. *Zouch* having received a reinforcement of 200 men at the *Glin*, detached captain *Dowdal* in purſuit of lord *Kerry*, who overtook him near *Glanfleſk*, and defeated him again; killing 150 of his men, and taking all his proviſions, 800 cows, and 500 horſes: which reduced the baron to ſuch diſtreſs, that he applied to the earl of *Ormond*, (whom he had cauſeleſsly injured, by ravaging his country) and acknowledging his crime, beſought his protection, which that generous nobleman readily granted, and procured him the queen's pardon.

This ſtorm raiſed by the lord *Kerry*, was hardly appeaſed, when *Deſmond*, who had long lain in obſcurity, appeared again in the field, and attacked the garriſon of *Adair*; who ſaved themſelves in the abbey with ſome difficulty. About this time died *Saunders* the pope's nuncio, which put a ſtop to the recruits that his holineſs was ſending into *Ireland*, to complete his chimerical conqueſt.

After his death, the lords juſtices *Loftus* and *Wallop*, uſed all their endeavours to bring *Deſmond* to a ſenſe of his duty: but he anſwered, "that he would rather forſake god, than his men."

However,

However, he was obliged to wander about in a miſerable condition, for, not daring to lie in any houſe or caſtle, he frequented the woods and faſtneſſes, and kept his *Chriſtmas* in one near *Kilmallock*, where he was attacked at day-break by ſome ſoldiers from thence, who obliged him to run out of his bed in his ſhirt, and ſtand up to his neck in a river under a bank, with his lady, and by this means he eſcaped: but the ſoldiers ſlew his attendants, and carried away his goods. After this, the earl of *Ormond* being made general of *Munſter*, arrived at *Waterford* from *England*, with 400 men; with which he ſo haraſſed the country, and ſlew ſo many of the rebels, that the greater part of the remainder came in, ſubmitted themſelves, and had the queen's pardon.

Deſmond having now no hopes, wrote on the 5*th* of *June*, a moſt ſubmiſſive letter to the earl of *Ormond*, who took no notice thereof. In *Auguſt* the garriſon of *Kilmallock*, hearing that *Deſmond* was with ſixty gallow-glaſſes, in *Abarlow* wood, a party ſurprized twenty-five of them aſleep, and the remainder, who were boiling horſe-fleſh, they ſlew. About a month after, *Deſmond* being beſet in *Duhallow*, by a party of lord *Roche*'s men, he and ſome of his people forced their way, and eſcaped by the goodneſs of their horſes: but a prieſt who attended him was taken, who informed the earl of *Ormond*, in what diſtreſs his lord was, that he lurked in corners for fear of being taken, and that he was chiefly ſupported by one *Gowran Mac-Swiney*, who was then under protection: but this man, who was a captain of gallow-glaſſes, being killed ſoon after, the earl was reduced to greater extremities than ever. An. 1583.

Being almoſt quite forſaken, and in great diſtreſs for proviſions, he ſent a few truſty ſervants over *Tralee* ſtrand towards *Caſtlemain* to take ſome cattle. But a poor woman, named *Morriarty*, whoſe

whoſe ſmall ſtock were all taken, repaired to her brother, *Owen O Morriarty*, and made ſuch complaints, that he reſolved, if poſſible, to recover the cows. Whereupon, he addreſſed himſelf ſo effectually to the *Engliſh* governor of *Caſtlemain*, that he obtained ſeven muſketeers, and twelve kerns, with whom he followed the track of the cattle. They came that night to a wood four miles eaſt of *Tralee*, where they were reſolved to lodge; but about midnight, diſcovering a fire not far off, they gathered together, and cauſed one of the company to go towards it, to know who was there. The man at his return informed them, that he diſcovered five or ſix perſons in a ruined houſe: whereupon they determined to attack them, and entering it, found an old man ſitting by the fire, the others having fled at their approach. One *Daniel Kelly* an *Iriſhman*, then a ſoldier, (who was afterwards hanged at *Tyburn*, but for this ſervice, was rewarded with a penſion of 20 *l.* for thirty years) almoſt cut off the old man's arm with his ſword; and repeating the blow over his head, he deſired they would ſave his life, for that he was the earl of *Deſmond*. *Kelly* upon this deſiſted, but the effuſion of blood cauſing the earl to grow faint, and, unable to travel, he bade him to prepare for death, and then ſtruck off his head: which happened on the 11*th* of *November* 1583. The head was ſent by the earl of *Ormond* into *England*, as a preſent to the queen, who cauſed it to be fixed upon *London* bridge: and his body after eight weeks hiding, was interred in a ſmall chapel near *Caſtle-Iſland*. The family of *Morriarty* are ſtill in diſgrace among the *Iriſh*, for the death of this unfortunate earl. *Sullivan* in his catholic hiſtory, affirmed that the place where his blood was ſhed continued to be red in his time. But as to the credit of this author, ſee the hiſtory of *Cork*, vol. II. p. 414. in which work the reader may meet with

with further reflections on the conduct of that unhappy nobleman.

After his death, the *Iriſh* all ſubmitted, and became good ſubjects. Sir *John Perrot* being made lord deputy, appointed governors in the ſeveral counties of *Munſter:* he gave the charge of the county of *Deſmond* to the earl of *Clancare*, ſir *Owen O Sullivan*, and *O Sullivan More*; and the palatinate of *Kerry*, to the government of the queen's ſheriff, and the lord of *Kerry*. An. 1584.

Sir *John Norris* being appointed lord preſident, received hoſtages from all ſuſpected perſons in *Kerry* and *Deſmond*; which ſecured the peace of the country ſo well, that nothing extraordinary happened therein for ſome years, except the ſettlement of the *Engliſh* gentlemen called undertakers, on the forfeited eſtates of *Deſmond*, and his followers; of whom an account is given in the ſecond chapter of this volume.

This year *Thomas*, the ſixteenth lord of *Kerry*, was preſent in the parliament held by ſir *John Perrot*. He was knighted in 1567 by the lord deputy *Sidney*; and was of the privy council to K. *Edward* VI. Q. *Mary* and Q. *Elizabeth:* he departed this life at *Lixnaw*, 16*th Dec.* 1590, and was buried in the tomb of biſhop *Stack*, in the cathedral of *Ardfert*. Governor *John Zouch*, who kept a garriſon in the abbey, refuſed him burial in the tomb of his anceſtors. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *Patrick*, already mentioned, who became the ſeventeenth lord of *Kerry*. 1585.

The following ſhips were loſt this year on the ſea coaſts of *Munſter*, being a part of the *Spaniſh* armada. 1583.

In the *Shannon*, 2 with 600 men.
In *Tralee* bay, 1 with 24 men.
In *Dingle* bay, 1 with 500 men.
In *Deſmond*, 1 with 300 men.

In

In the *Shannon* a ſhip was burnt and the men embarked in another: beſides ſeveral others that were loſt in *Connaught*, and one in *Loghfoile*, being in all 17 ſhips, and 5394 men.

An. 1598. *O Neil*, earl of *Tyrone*, having this year broke out into open rebellion, marched to *Munſter*; where he took upon him to create *James*, (the ſon of *Thomas Fitzgerald*, who was the eldeſt ſon of *James* the fifteenth earl, by his firſt wife) earl of *Deſmond*; who went afterwards by the name of the *ſugan* earl.

1599. Sir *George Carew* having been made lord preſident of *Munſter*, he found a great part of the province in rebellion (*m*). The firſt ſkirmiſh which the queen's forces had with the rebels, happened near *Kinſale*, with *Florence Mac-Carty*, who had married the daughter of the late earl of *Clancare*, and aſſumed the title of *Mac-Carty-more*, whom captain *Flower* routed, and obliged to ſubmit to ſir *George*; who demanded that his eldeſt ſon might be put into his hands as an hoſtage: but *Florence* excuſed himſelf from delivering him up, by ſaying, that ſuch an act would cauſe his followers to forſake him, who would drive him out of *Kerry*, and elect his wife's baſe brother in his room, to be their chief. He added, that he had long taſted of miſery and war, and had but juſt taken poſſeſſion of his wife's country, with great trouble. The preſident threatening to force him to a compliance, he deſired that the queen ſhould make him as ample a grant of *Deſmond*, as ſhe had done to the late earl of *Clancare* his father-in-law; and that ſhe would confer the title of *Mac-Carty-more*, or that of earl upon him, and give him 300 men to defend his country; all which demands were refuſed him: but the preſident thought proper to diſcharge him on his promiſing to keep the peace.

(*m*) See hiſtory of *Cork*, vol. II. p. 68, & ſeq.

The

The preſident was not a little pleaſed, that by this means he had broken *Florence*'s alliance with the *ſugan* earl of *Deſmond*: and henceforth he ſet about ruining the rebels by making them diſtruſt each other: but a ſcheme he had formed of cauſing *Dermot O Connor* to apprehend that earl, proved fruitleſs. It had indeed this good effect, that his dread of being aſſaſſinated by his own people ſo terrified him, that he never after thought himſelf ſecure (*n*).

About this time, *Donald Mac-Carty*, baſtard ſon to the late earl of *Clancare*, made an attempt to diſpoſſeſs *Florence* from the eſtate, but in vain; for *Florence* fearing a revolt of his followers, impriſoned ſeveral of them to the number of eighteen, and cauſed *Dermot O Connor* to apprehend the two *O Donoghoes*, *O Sullivan-more*'s brothers, and others.

The lord preſident having in *July*, taken the caſtle of the *Glin*, marched towards *Carigfoile*, but *O Connor Kerry*, immediately ſurrendered that caſtle; although upon the arrival of the *Spaniards* at *Kinſale* he retook it, and put the *Engliſh* garriſon to the ſword.

The mock earl of *Deſmond*, having muſtered up 500 men in this county, was joined by *Patrick*, the ſeventeenth lord of *Kerry*, *Thomas Oge*, and ſeveral diſaffected perſons. The lord preſident, well knowing, that many people were much attached to the *Deſmond* family, cauſed a footman of *James*, the ſon of *Gerald*, the late earl of *Deſmond*, with his maſter's arms before and behind, (the uſual livery for footmen of that time) to ſhew himſelf in moſt places of this county. The queen created this *James*, earl of *Deſmond*, by a new patent, and had him educated in *England*; he having been in the hands of the govern-

(*n*) See the hiſtory of *Cork*, vol. II. p. 70, &c.

ment

ment ſince the year 1579, at which time the counteſs his mother delivered him to the lord juſtice, ſir *William Drury*, as an hoſtage for his father's fidelity: and it was expected that on his arrival in *Ireland*, all the mock earl's followers, would come over to him. But his being educated a proteſtant fruſtrated this deſign, (as may be ſeen in the hiſtory of *Cork*, vol. II. p. 71.)

The preſident waiting at *Carrigfoile*, for a ſhip with proviſions from *Cork*, he ſent *Maurice Stack*, a native of *Kerry* who had entered into the preſident's ſervice, with fifty men into this county. He was a man of ſmall ſtature, but of an invincible courage; for, with this handful of men, he marched into the heart of the country, burned *Ardfert*, and other villages, took a ſufficient prey to ſupport his men, ſurprized *Liſcahane* caſtle, belonging to *Edward Gray*, an undertaker, under ſir *Edward Denny*, which the rebels had taken, and put the *Iriſh* warders of it to the ſword; where he continued until he was reinforced by ſir *Charles Wilmot*. The preſident returned to *Limerick*, for being diſappointed of his ſupplies, he was obliged to diſperſe the forces into garriſons.

The *Iriſh* thereupon attacked *Liſcahane* caſtle, and placed an engine, called a *ſow*, to the walls, which were a kind of wooden houſes that went upupon wheels; and the doors opening inwards, they ſerved to cover the workmen, who laboured with crows and pick-axes to make a breach. The defendants making a ſally, demoliſhed the ſow, and ſlew twenty-ſeven that were in it. The aſſailants having no artillery to batter the caſtle, attempted to win it by fraud; for which purpoſe, the lord *Kerry*, who lay at *Ardfert*, near the place, with 200 foot, and 20 horſe, ſent *Florence Mac-Carty*, who, not appearing in arms ſince his ſubmiſſion, was an unſuſpected perſon, to inform the garriſon,

garriſon, that the lord preſident's forces were defeated, and that if they ſurrendered, they ſhould have quarter, and be eſcorted to *Carrigfoile*. This ſtratagem not taking effect, he boaſted much of the ſtrength of the *Iriſh*, and the weakneſs of the queen's forces; and endeavoured to corrupt the conſtable, named *Walter Talbot*, who commanded in *Stack*'s abſence, with large offers to ſurrender, but all in vain. The preſident being informed of the extremity the garriſon was reduced to, the *Limerick* roads being bad, he marched through *Clare*, and landed his men near *Carrigfoile*; the earl of *Thomond*, having provided boats. Upon advice that the *Iriſh* intended to demoliſh all their caſtles in *Kerry*, he ſent a detachment under ſir *Charles Wilmot* into *Clanmaurice*, who ſurprized *Lixnaw*; which caſtle had been undermined, and propped with timber, and was ready to be demoliſhed, if any *Engliſh* forces ſhould arrive in the country.

Sir *Charles* alſo took *Rattoo* caſtle, where, as well as at *Lixnaw*, he placed garriſons. He then rode with 50 horſe, to ſir *Edward Denny*'s caſtle of *Tralee*, which the *ſugan* earl had taken, and employed 150 men to undermine the vaults, and who had almoſt finiſhed their taſk, when ſir *Charles* fell upon them, killed 32 on the ſpot, and ſeized on the weapons of 100 more who fled to the mountains of *Slievemiſh*. After this ſervice, he relieved *Liſcahane*, and returned to *Carrigfoile*. In the mean time, the preſident having advice of the arrival of his proviſions at *Carigahoult* in *Clare*, cauſed a conſiderable quantity to be tranſported up the river *Caſhan*, to *Lixnaw*.

Patrick lord *Kerry* demoliſhed the fortifications of his caſtle of *Beale*, called by the writer of *Pacata Hibernia*, *Beaulieu*: and being greatly concerned to ſee his chief ſeat of *Lixnaw* poſſeſſed by the *Engliſh*, he fell ſick, and died with grief, on An. 1600.

the 12*th* of *Auguſt*, 1600, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *Thomas*, who became the eighteenth lord. This county, according to the ſame author, was at that time well filled with corn, which was ſoon reaped by the *Engliſh* garriſons; and was then eſteemed one of the beſt inhabited counties in *Munſter*.

On the lord preſident's arrival at *Carrigfoile*, the *Iriſh* ruined *Caſtle-Iſland*, which belonged to ſir *William Herbert*; and ſeveral other caſtles.

Florence Mac-Carty, obſerving with grief, the progreſs the *Engliſh* had made in ſubduing the country, entered into a ſecret negotiation with *O-Neil*. He diſpatched one *Owen Mac-Egan*, a prieſt, into *Spain*, to implore aſſiſtance to drive out the *Engliſh*, and privately combined with the pretended earl of *Deſmond*, who was to marry a ſiſter of lord *Muſkerry*; by which match all the different clans of the *Mac-Carties* would be united, who were able to raiſe 3000 fighting men. Excluſive of this reinforcement, the rebels were eſtimated by the preſident, to amount to 5030 foot, and 242 horſe in *Munſter*, and about 20,000 in the other three provinces. As ſoon as ſir *George Carew* was informed of this projected match, he ſent for *Florence* to *Carrigfoile*, who with many oaths and proteſtations of loyalty, denied the matter: but the preſident knowing that he had received a large tract of land called *Quirine* and *Killaha*, with the rents of *Bear* and *Bantry*, the beeves of *Carbery*, *Carigrohan* and *Ballinrea*, near *Cork*, as a reward for this union, from the mock earl, Sir *George* haſtened away towards *Cork*, where his preſence might be moſt ſerviceable, in preventing this junction of all the *Mac-Carties*.

During the preſident's abſence, ſir *Charles Wilmot*, gave a protection to *William Fitz-Gerald*, the knight of *Kerry*: who, to ſhew his loyalty, had refuſed

refuſed the mock earl entrance into his caſtle of *Dingle*: but he revenged the affront by ſetting fire to the town, and returned to *Caſtlemain*. *Thomas*, the eighteenth lord *Kerry*, (who was born in 1574, and during his father's life time, lived in *Ballybonany* in this county) on the deceaſe of his father, endeavoured, by his lady's interceſſion, who was ſiſter to the earl of *Thomond*, to gain the queen's protection, and the preſident's favour; both which were promiſed, provided he would merit them, by performing ſome ſignal ſervice. This he abſolutely refuſed, becauſe (as he expreſſed himſelf in a letter to the lord *Thomond*) it ſtood not with his conſcience, or his honour: whereupon his ſuit was rejected. Upon the knight of *Kerry*'s ſubmiſſion, *James Fitz-Thomas*, and *Pierce Lacy*, entered his country with a ſtrong party, intending to ſurprize him, and plunder his lands: but the knight being prepared, gave them ſo warm a reception, that he ſlew two of their chiefs, *O Kelly*, and *Mac-Coſtelogh*, with ſixteen of their followers, and drove the remainder back, without any loſs on his ſide.

Towards the end of *Auguſt*, the brave *Maurice Stack*, before ſpoken of, was, by lord *Kerry*'s lady, invited to dine with her, in her lord's caſtle of *Beale*. Dinner being over, ſhe deſired to ſpeak with *Stack* privately in her chamber; where after a little time, they diſagreeing in ſome diſcourſe, ſhe cried out to ſome ruffians, then at the door, *do you not hear him abuſe me?* Whereupon, they inſtantly ruſhed in, murdered him with their ſkeins, (a kind of knife like the *Scotch* dirks) and threw him out of an high window into the court-yard: as ſoon as he was ſlain, ſhe ſent an account of it to her lord, and deſired the murderers to fly to him for protection. Some ſay, that this lady was the chief agent in this barbarous act, but her friends have endeavoured to excuſe her. Her brother, the earl of

Thomond, had ſuch an abhorrence of this deteſtable affair, that he would never ſee her, nor did ſhe ſurvive the murder a year after its perpetration. That her lord approved the deed, appears from his cauſing *Thomas*, the brother of the ſaid *Maurice Stack*, to be hanged the next day, he having been a long time his priſoner.

A *French* ſhip laden with wine, proviſions, and ammunition, arrived at *Dingle* on the 29*th* of *Auguſt*, which were ſold to the rebels; whereof the *Engliſh* ambaſſador made a complaint to the *French* king.

Ardfert caſtle, belonging to lord *Kerry*, was at this time, beſieged by ſir *Charles Wilmot*. The warders made a conſiderable reſiſtance for nine days; having burnt ſome machines the *Engliſh* had placed againſt the walls to ſecure their miners. At length, ſir *Charles* having got a ſmall piece of cannon, called a ſacker, which he had borrowed from the maſter of an *Engliſh* ſhip, in order to batter down the doors, the walls being too ſtrong for ſo ſmall a piece to annoy; the garriſon on ſight of the ordnance, thought proper to ſurrender. Sir *Charles* hanged the conſtable, but the reſt of the men were ſpared.

The queen's affairs in *Kerry* being in ſo good a poſture, the preſident fearing that the mock earl would take ſhelter in the county of *Limerick*, intreated the earl of *Thomond* to take upon himſelf the government of *Aſkeaton* caſtle in that county: which he readily undertook, and there, had a confirmation of *Florence Mac-Carty*'s intrigues with the rebels. Whereupon, *Daniel*, baſtard ſon to the earl of *Clancare*, was taken into protection, and allowed to bear the title of *Mac-Carty-more*, which *O Neil* had deprived him of in favour of *Florence*.

Sir *Charles Wilmot*'s forces at length obliged the mock earl to quit this country: who in his retreat, was attacked and routed by captain *Greame*, and others

others of the garriſon of *Kilmallock*, ſo that he was never able after that defeat, to aſſemble one hundred of his followers together.

In this diſtreſs he fled into the county of *Tipperary*; where not meeting with the aſſiſtance he expected, he returned privately into that of *Limerick*, with only five perſons to attend him, two of whom were meſſengers from the pope.

About this time, *O Sullivan-more*, who had been detained priſoner by *O Neil*, for acting againſt *Florence Mac-Carty*, found means to eſcape. The lord deputy ſent him to the preſident, whom he informed of the tranſactions of the northern rebels, and the preſident ſuffered him to return home.

About this time *Florence Mac-Carty* was once more reconciled to the government, though he ſtill continued to act ſecretly in behalf of the *Iriſh*. He did all in his power to prevent *Thomas Oge*, the conſtable of *Caſtlemain* caſtle, from delivering it up to the queen; and informed him that *Redmond Bourke* and *Tyrrel*, were marching into *Munſter* with a great force. He promiſed to victual the place, to pay all arrears due to the garriſon, and to give him ſix plough-lands for ever, provided he would defend it. The letters containing theſe offers, were intercepted by the vigilance of Mr. *Boyle*, then clerk of the council of *Munſter*; afterwards the firſt earl of *Cork*, by whoſe means, *Thomas Oge* delivered up the place, and made his ſubmiſſion to the preſident on the 4*th* of *November*.

The mock earl being thus circumſtanced, was obliged to conceal himſelf privately in the borders of the county of *Tipperary*, and *Aharlow* wood, and was frequently hunted by the army. Lord *Kerry* and the knight of the *Glin*, were in a very little better condition, being forced to ſhelter themſelves

in the faſtneſſes of *Clanmaurice*, where they aſſembled ſome followers to protect the corn they had for their future ſupport. But *Wilmot*, having a truſty guide, marched near 12 miles through the woods, and came upon them ſo ſuddenly, that he ſlew 60 of their men, the two chiefs narrowly eſcaping; after which he ravaged the country, and deſtroyed all their corn.

Florence Mac-Carty having kept at a diſtance, ſince the diſcovery was made of his tampering with the governor of *Caſtlemain*, and finding that he had but little hopes of foreign aſſiſtance, thought fit to repair to the lord preſident with 40 horſe, being (ſays the author of *Pacata Hibernia*) like *Saul*, higher by the head and ſhoulders, than any of his followers. The preſident, hoping to put an end to the troubles of this province, admitted of his ſubmiſſion, and again demanded his eldeſt ſon as a pledge: but his father affirming that he was very ſickly, and not able to take ſo long a journey, he offered his baſe brother (who had been many years in *France*, *Spain*, and *Hungary*) and his foſter-brother, both of whom he held in the higheſt eſteem, as hoſtages in his ſon's place, who were accepted.

Florence requeſted that thoſe pledges might alſo ſerve for the *O-Sullivans*, *O-Donoghoes*, *O-Crowlies*, and *O-Mahons Carbery*; but this the preſident would not allow.

November 5, *Liſtowel* caſtle, the laſt and only one that held out for lord *Kerry*, was beſieged by ſir *Charles Wilmot*. As a chamber was preparing to place the powder in a mine to blow up the caſtle, a ſpring of water guſhed out in ſuch abundance, that he was obliged to begin a new work, which he carried under ground to the midſt of a vault in the caſtle: the work being perceived by the garriſon, they called out for mercy; but he would hear of no other terms but their ſurrendering at diſcretion.

diſcretion. The ward, being 18 men, ſubmitted on their knees, but the women and children were ſuffered to depart. Nine of the *Engliſh* having been ſhot during the ſiege, he preſently cauſed the ſame number of priſoners to be hanged; and by the preſident's order the reſidue were ſoon after executed, as they had all of them been under protection; except an *Iriſh* prieſt, named ſir *Dermot Mac-Brodie*, who was pardoned for the following reaſon. It happened that upon ſurrendering the caſtle, the lord *Kerry*'s eldeſt ſon, then but 5 years old, was carried away by an old woman almoſt naked and beſmeared with dirt; *Wilmot* detached a party in ſearch of him, who returned without finding the child, but the prieſt propoſed, if ſir *Charles* would ſpare his life and that of the child, to diſcover where he was: which being granted, he went with a captain's guard to a thick wood, ſix miles from the caſtle, which was almoſt impaſſable, where, in an hollow cave, they found the old woman and the child, whom they brought to ſir *Charles*, who ſent both the prieſt and the child to the lord preſident.

The knight of *Kerry* went to the preſident, during this ſiege, carrying with him a favourable letter concerning his good behaviour ever ſince his ſubmiſſion; and that he had lately delivered up his caſtle of *Dingle* to ſir *Charles*, which teſtimony wrought ſo much with the preſident, that he gave him a kind reception, and ſent him home much pleaſed with his journey.

Sir *Charles* marched from *Liſtowel* to the abbey of *Rattoo*, which the enemy burnt down upon his approach; from thence he proceeded with his horſe to *Tralee*, and attacked 100 men headed by *Moriertagh Mac-Sheehy*, and put them to flight, but by the ſwiftneſs of their horſes they gained the mountain of *Slievemiſh*: however, he ſlew 40 of their foot, and took all their arms.

Florence Mac-Carty, notwithſtanding his late ſubmiſſion, raiſed 1000 *Bonaughts*, (ſoldiers ſo called) to be ſupported in *Deſmond*; and gave a protection in his country to lord *Kerry*. He alſo attacked *John Barry* the ſheriff of the county of *Cork*, who made an incurſion into *Deſmond*, to apprehend malefactors, and levy proviſions at eaſy rates, for the uſe of the government: he ſlew ſeveral of *Barry*'s men, and drove the reſt out of the county: nor did he ſcruple to fall upon a party of ſir *Charles Wilmot*'s forces, who had croſſed the river *Mang* for the ſame purpoſes, for he killed two of the ſoldiers. However, he wrote to the lord preſident to excuſe theſe violences, alledging, that he took the ſheriff's men, for rebels, and traytors, and that he imagined the ſoldiers were a part of them.

The lord preſident, as ſubtle as *Florence*, ſent him in anſwer to theſe excuſes, that he was well ſatisfied with his proceedings, and that he had an intire confidence both in his innocence and loyalty; and therefore requeſted him to repair to him, that the malefactors on both ſides might be brought to juſtice. But *Florence* was not to be drawn out of his country ſo readily, and therefore gave ſeveral reaſons for not waiting upon the preſident, and at laſt inſiſted on having a new protection, which was a tacit confeſſion of his guilt. He was at length, by aſſurances of ſafety to his perſon prevailed on to meet the preſident, who adviſed him to repair into *England*, and there procure a confirmation, and grant of his eſtate from the queen. *Florence* pretended to reliſh this propoſal, and took his leave of the preſident in order to prepare for his journey, but ſoon after he ſent to inform him, that his followers were ſo poor, that they could not afford to ſupply him with means to bear his expences; and requeſted his lordſhip's letters into *Carberry* (C. *Cork*) to recommend it to the gentlemen there, to contribute

contribute towards the charge of his voyage: which being granted, *Florence* raiſed the money, but had not the leaſt intention of quitting the kingdom: this was not the only inſtance of his dupeing the preſident, who was himſelf one of the ſubtleſt politicians of his time. With this money, *Florence* laded a ſhip with hides, and tallow, and ſent her abroad to purchaſe arms and ammunition, which were to be landed in his harbour of *Valentia*; and at the ſame time he diſpatched his couriers into all the other provinces to ſollicit aid againſt the *Engliſh*.

On the 21ſt. of *December*, the queen ſent expreſs directions, that in every pardon granted, either general or ſpecial, there ſhould be an exception that the ſame ſhould not extend to *James*, the titular earl of *Deſmond*, his brother *John*, *Pierce Lacy*, the *Knight* of the *Glin* or *Valley*, and *Thomas Fitzmaurice* ſon to the late baron of *Lixnaw*, or *Kerry*. However, the lords of the council by their letters to the preſident, which he received the 28th. of *Jan.* gave him power to pardon the three laſt perſons for life only, if he ſaw cauſe; provided they performed ſome ſignal ſervice to merit ſuch a favour.

In the beginning of this year, moſt of the inhabitants of *Munſter* had pardons out of the preſident's court: in this county the number amounted to 270. An. 1601.

In *May*, the pretended earl of *Deſmond* was taken by the *white Knight*, as is related in the hiſt. of C. of *Cork* vol. II. p. 73, &c. and was ſent by the lord preſident into *England*. In *June* he had *Florence Mac-Carty* (o) apprehended likewiſe at

(o) *Florence* in reality was far from behaving with gratitude to the *Engliſh* government: for being in *England May* 1599, he had the addreſs to procure the queen's letters to *Robert* E. of *Eſſex*, L. L. of this kingdom, authorizing him to order letters

at *Cork*, who exclaimed highly againſt him, and inſiſted greatly upon his innocence; but the preſident to vindicate himſelf, gave the queen and council of *England*, a detail of all *Florence*'s underhand doings againſt the ſtate.

On the 23d. of *Septemb.* a fleet of *Spaniſh* ſhips arrived at *Kinſale*, with 5000 men on board to invade *Ireland*; and it was very fortunate for the queen's affairs, that the *mock earl of Deſmond*, and *Florence* were ſecured in time, before their arrival.

letters patent to be made out, granting to him and his wife *Ellen*, and their heirs male, the whole county of *Deſmond*, and all other lands wherein he could claim any eſtate or inheritance; but at the ſame time authorizing the L. L. to ſtay thoſe letters in the hanaper, or to deliver them, as he ſhould approve of *Florence*'s good behaviour. Notwithſtanding this favour, and his oath of allegiance, he was ſcarce at home, when he treated with one *John Annias* an engineer, to fortify *Dunkerron* againſt the *Engliſh*, as appears by his examination. At the ſame time, he wrote to *O-Sullivan*, *Mac-Fineen*, the two *O-Donoghoes*, and others, to aſſemble and create him *Mac-Carty-More*, contrary to his promiſe and the laws of the land: and all thoſe that refuſed to comply he perſecuted as his mortal enemies: for *Owen*, eldeſt ſon of ſir *Owen O-Sullivan*, being abſent, he had his lands plundered; and impriſoned *John Oge-Sullivan*, keeping him as an hoſtage for the reſt of his family's obſerving his authority as *Mac-Carty-More*. When he found that ſome of his followers had revolted, and ſet up his wife's baſtard brother *Daniel*, in his place, he ſollicited *O-Neil* to come into *Munſter*, and was in a ſolemn manner created *Mac-Carty-More*, at his camp of *Iniſcarra* in the C. of *Cork*, where all the ceremonies were uſed, that the *Iriſh* heretofore performed at the inauguration of their antient kings. Scarcely had *Tyrone* quitted *Munſter*, when *Florence* attacked the queen's forces commanded by capt. *Flower*, wherein he miſcarried. He took upon him to appoint his own ſheriff in *Deſmond*, commanding one *Ferrers* to act for him in that capacity, who refuſed the office, unleſs he could ſhew an order for it from the preſident, as ſuch had been ſometimes granted to the late earl of *Clancare* in troubleſome times; whereupon, he appointed one of his followers named *Moriertagh Mac-Teig*. He was in reality one of the moſt conſiderable of the *Mac-Carties*, that are mentioned either by the *Engliſh* or *Iriſh* hiſtorians, ſince they loſt their power in this province, at the firſt arrival of the *Engliſh*.

The

The natives continued quiet, until a ſecond fleet of *Spaniards* arrived in *Caſtlehaven*, which encouraged a general defection of the greater part of the *Iriſh*, who flocked from all parts to join the enemy. The chief perſons who revolted in *Kerry* were, the earl of *Clancare*'s baſe ſon *Daniel*, who led on all the *Mac-Carties* in *Deſmond*, alſo *O-Sullivan-More*'s eldeſt ſon, *John O-Connor Kerry*; and even the knight of *Kerry*, with all the pardoned people in this county, took up arms, and joined *O-Donnell* who then arrived from *Ulſter*, and marched to join the *Spaniards* at *Caſtlehaven*. They were tempted to this revolt by an appearance of being reſtored to the public enjoyment of their religion, and by a conſiderable treaſure that the *Spaniards* had brought with them, to pay the troops that ſhould join them. A few days after this defection, *John O-Connor* found means to betray the caſtle of *Carrigfoile*, and to give it up to the *Spaniards*, who ſlaughtered all the garriſon.

After the defeat of the *Spaniards* at *Kinſale*, the ill ſucceſs of whoſe invaſion, may be ſeen at large in the work already cited, (*p*) the L. preſident detached ſir *Charles Wilmot* into *Kerry*, with a regiment of foot and a troop of horſe. In his march through the C. of *Limerick*, he defeated a party headed by *Mac-Swiney*, the *O-Connors*, and *O-Neils*. On his arrival at *Carrigfoile*, he found it ruined and deſerted; however, he placed ſome ſoldiers in it, and gave the command to capt. *Cullum*. Having with much difficulty paſſed the river *Caſhan*, being obliged to ſwim his horſes, he found capt. *Tyrrel*, *Hugh Mac-Swiney*, *Owen O-Maily*, *Rorie O-Connor*, *Phelim O-Connor*, and *Gerald Fitzmaurice*, brother to L. *Kerry*, with 500 foot, and a few horſe aſſembled at *Lixnaw* to diſpute his paſſage. The An. 1602.

(*p*) Hiſt. of *Cork*, Vol. II. p. 76, &c.

baron

baron of *Kerry*, went himſelf into *Deſmond*, to perſwade the *Mac-Carties*, *O-Sullivans*, and *William Bourke*, who was then in that country, to join the others, for the ſame purpoſe: but *Wilmot* had gained the S. ſide of the river, before they had any certainty of his march.

In a few days after, he had notice that the baron was returned to his caſtle of *Lixnaw*; upon which, he marched thither, but, fearing to be ſhut up, he quitted it before his arrival, left his brother *Gerald* to defend it, and went again to ſollicite aſſiſtance in *Deſmond*.

This caſtle being but a pike's length from the river, the garriſon neglected to lay in a ſufficient ſtore of water, thinking, they might readily come at it. Sir *Charles* having received this intelligence by a woman, who was turned out by the warders, he placed a ſelect party of men, on the ground between the river and the beſieged, to prevent them getting any water, and in this ſervice he had a lieutenant, and one man ſlain. The garriſon being thus cut off from the river capitulated; ſir *Charles* readily allowing them quarter, as he had affairs of more conſequence to proſecute.

From *Lixnaw* he marched to *Caſtlemain*, where an *Engliſh* garriſon that had been placed there before the ſiege of *Kinſale* ſtill remained, which he relieved; and from thence detached one half of his men into the *Knight* of *Kerry*'s country, (who continued in arms, ſince the arrival of the *Spaniards*) ordering them to plunder the ſame, and to drive all the cattle towards *Dingle*. He marched after this detachment, with the remainder of his men, as far as *Ballinahaw*, where he met the *Knt.* of *Kerry*, with 100 of his followers, and 200 mercenaries, drawn up in a bog, within half a mile of which he had a caſtle garriſoned by his men. Sir *Charles* in order to draw him to firm ground, ſent a party to fire the caſtle gate, who,

in

in three hours gained poſſeſſion of it. But the knight well knowing that he could not be attacked by the horſe in the bog, ſtood firm, and reſolutely charged the *Engliſh* foot who came up to him. Sir *Charles* obſerving that his forces were in great danger, if they ſhould retreat, drew up his colours to the head of his pikes; and bore down upon the enemy. (thus he himſelf relates it) The ſkirmiſh was well, and for a long time, diſputed on both ſides; and about 20 men were killed with pike and ſword. The horſemen ſeeing the event very doubtful, alighting from their horſes, entered the bog, which reinforcement put the *Iriſh* to flight; and though they were purſued for more than a mile (as they out ran the *Engliſh*) but very few of them were ſlain.

Phelim O-Connor fell in this encounter; and all their other chiefs were wounded except the knight.

The next day ſir *Charles* marched to *Dingle* with his horſe, where numbers of people demanded protections. On the 5th. of *March* he took the caſtles of *Rahanane*, and caſtle *Gregory* from the knight of *Kerry*; and forced him to join L. *Kerry* in *Deſmond*.

Dermot, brother to *O-Sullivan-more*, ſubmitted, and gave him the following account of the *Iriſh*. That *William Bourke* commanded 300 mercenaries in *Clanmaurice*, who were paid by the L. *Kerry*. That the ſame number were ſupported by the knt. of *Kerry*, and headed by *Mac-Cabe*'s ſons, and the *Mac-Swineys*. That *Daniel*, who was now called *Mac-Carty-more*, with *O-Sullivan*'s aſſiſtance, had 400 men in pay, under capt. *Tyrrel*, which made 1000 men, who came from other places, and were kept up in this county.

Bourke, about this time correſponded with ſir *Charles Wilmot*, and ſeemed very deſirous to ſubmit:

mit: he offered to collect all the cattle in the county together, and deliver half of them to the army, provided he might return with the other half into *Connaught*. During this treaty, ſir *Charles*'s detachments ſlew ſeveral of L. *Kerry*'s men in *Clanmaurice*, and brought all his tenants under ſubjection; after which defeat, *Daniel Mac-Carty* voluntarily ſubmitted to mercy, bringing 500 cows with him to the army, beſides a great number of ſheep, and poor horſes, called garans; and ſir *Charles* gave him as much countenance as he could expect.

Having pacified the northern parts of this county, ſir *Charles*, about the middle of *April*, marched into *Deſmond*, and being arrived at *Liſtree*, he received an order to join the L. preſident, who was then beſieging *O-Sullivan Bear*'s caſtle of *Dunboy*. Sir *Charles*, before his march, ſent a party into *Iveragh*, where *Daniel*, ſon to *O-Sullivan More*, remained with a great ſtore of cattle. They burned and ſpoiled all that country, and returned with 4000 cows, beſides ſheep, and garans. Theſe ſucceſſes obliged the knight of *Kerry* to ſue for protection, which he hoped the more readily to gain, as ſir *Charles* was ordered to leave the country.

The *Iriſh* hearing of his intention to join the preſident, did all in their power to prevent it, by guarding the difficult paſſes, and cutting down trees to obſtruct his march over *Mangerton* mountain, which the author of *Pacata Hibernia* on this occaſion calls *a moſt hideous and uncouth mountain*: and the *Iriſh* gave out, that they would riſque every thing to prevent his deſign. However, after a painful march through a very wild mountainous country, he ſurmounted thoſe obſtacles, and joined the L. preſident without any moleſtation from the *Iriſh*.

After

After the reduction of *Dunboy* caſtle, which made the moſt obſtinate defence, of any place during this war, (*q*) ſir *Charles* was ſent again into *Kerry*, with directions from the preſident to remove the inhabitants effects and cattle, and to deſtroy ſuch corn as could not be reaped immediately and carried off.

Theſe orders were given in conſequence of a new invaſion which had been threatened by *Spain*, that the *Iriſh* might have no ſubſiſtence in the country: but the harveſt being very backward, and the biſhop of *Ardfert* with other *Engliſh* gentlemen, whoſe fortunes depended upon this year's corn, remonſtrating againſt them, to ſir *Charles*, and the preſident, they were ſuſpended until the harveſt was got up. After which ſir *Charles* quitted the place, with all the loyal ſubjects, who brought off their corn, cattle, and effects; and the rebels finding no ſubſiſtence, were ſoon after obliged to abandon it alſo.

The knight of *Kerry* having had his laſt ſtock of proviſions taken by ſurprize by the *Engliſh*, he and *Thomas Oge Fitz-Gerald*, came in and ſubmitted. But *O-Sullivan More*'s ſon, at the time he was treating about his pardon, cut off a ſerjeant and 10 ſoldiers on their march to *Dunkerron*; which action, ſo diſpleaſed his father, that he threatened to withdraw from him, his favour, bleſſing, and birthright.

On the 5th. of *June*, a *Spaniſh* ſhip landed ſupplies of money and ammunition at *Ardea* caſtle in *Kenmare* river, which encouraged ſome *Iriſh* to aſſemble in the mountains; but they were ſoon diſperſed by L. *Barry*, ſir *G. Thornton*, and ſir *C. Wilmot*. This haſtened *Tyrrel* with his men to

(*q*) The ſiege of this place is related at large in the hiſt. of *Cork*, Vol. II. p. 87, &c.

quit

quit this province, who never halted until he arrived in *O-Carrol*'s country above 60 miles from *Kerry*. Before his departure, he ſought to make his peace with the L. preſident, who refuſed to allow him any terms. He had the addreſs before his flight to receive a large ſum in *Spaniſh* money from *O-Sullivan Bear*, who promiſed him 1500 *Spaniſh Rials* more, and 1000 cows if he would only remain three months longer.

On the 27th. of *Dec.* the *Engliſh* army encamped in the ſouth of *Kerry*, on a ſpot ſo environed by bogs and woods, that they had ſcarce room; and yet, ſays the author of this account, there was not ſuch another firm ſpot within 5 miles of the place. The remainder of the *Iriſh* who ſtill held out, being at no great diſtance, made ſeveral attacks on the camp, and killed ſome ſoldiers, but they were as frequently repulſed. On the 31ſt. a convoy was ſent to *Dunkerron* for proviſions, and another detachment marched to attack the faſtneſs where the *Iriſh* lay. The *Engliſh* ſeized upon 2000 cows, (*u*) 4000 ſheep, and 1000 horſes of the enemy, who purſued them to their camp, and fought deſperately to recover them for near ſix hours, but in vain, however, there were ſeveral ſlain on both ſides.

This being their laſt ſtake, *O-Connor Kerry O-Sullivan*, and *Bourk* with their mercenaries, followed *Tyrrel*. They eſcaped through the C. of *Cork* with great difficulty, being attacked on the borders of *Muſkerry*, by *Teigh Mac-Owen Carty*, and *John Barry* near *Liſcarrol*; and the ſheriff of *Tipperary*, had alſo ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with them. In the C. of *Galway* they were likewiſe aſſaulted by ſir *Tho-*

(*r*) The trade to *England* of live cattle from *Ireland*, was the only conſiderable branch of commerce then carried on in this kingdom. And as prodigious numbers were taken, more than the army conſumed, the officers found their advantage in ſending them over.

mas

mas Bourke, and capt. *Malby*, but here they deſperately forced their way through the ſoldiers, killed *Malby*, and at length arrived ſafe in *O-Rourk*'s country, now a part of the C. of *Leitrim*. In order to paſs the *Shannon*, they were conſtrained to kill their horſes, and to make boats of their ſkins, which they ſewed together, and ſtretched out upon wattles, to waft themſelves over.

The morning after their flight from this county, which was on the 6th. of *Jan.* 1602-3, ſir *Charles Wilmot* advancing towards their camp, found it deſerted, except by the ſick and wounded men, whoſe pains and lives were at the ſame time determined by the ſoldiers. L. *Barry* with ſome light horſe was ſent in purſuit of them, but they never halted for many miles even to take refreſhment. *Wilmot*, after their departure, over-ran *Bear* and *Bantry*, and deſtroyed all *O-Sullivan*'s country. However L. *Kerry*, and *John Fitz-Gerald*, the pretended E. of *Deſmond*'s brother, and *Thomas Oge Fitz-Gerald*, continued ſtill to lurk about the mountains of *Sleivelogher*, and the faſtneſſes of *Clan-Maurice*, with about 200 foot, and 20 horſe; but on the night of the 23d. of *Feb.* they were attacked ſuddenly by captain *Thomas Bois*, who commanded in *Wilmot*'s abſence, he ſlew 80 of their men, and took all their cattle and other proviſions: after this defeat that lord never had it in his power to raiſe more diſturbances. *Bois* being informed, that *Garret Roe Stack*, the baron's brother-in-law, had ſhut himſelf up in the caſtle of *Berengary* in the C. of *Limerick*, diſpatched an account of it to ſir *Charles Wilmot*, who was then holding aſſizes in *Limerick*; he inſtantly left that city, and taking with him two ſmall cannon by water, preſented himſelf before the caſtle, whereupon, the warders yielded at diſcretion. The chiefs were directly executed, and the others, on

the arrival of the L. L. *Mountjoy* at *Cork*, were pardoned.

Munſter being thus quieted, and univerſal peace eſtabliſhed in the kingdom; the L. preſident, ſir *George Carew*, with the aſſent of the L. lieutenant, having appointed *Wilmot* and *Thornton*, joint commiſſioners for the government of the province, went over into *England*, where he was ſoon after created earl of *Totneſs*.

From this period to the year 1641, when a deſperate rebellion broke out again in this kingdom, but few things worthy of note happened in this county; ſuch as I have met with are as follow.

An. 1604. The friery of *Loughlane*, near *Killarney*, was this year repaired.

1605. The cuſtom of *Thaniſtry*, which prevailed among the *Iriſh*, in this, and moſt of the other counties of the kingdom, was aboliſhed by judgment of the king's bench; and the *Iriſh* eſtates were made to deſcend according to the common law of *England*.

1609. The cuſtoms of *Dingle* for the laſt ſeven years amounted only to *1l. 6s. 6d.* being the duties on prohibited goods, and *3d.* per pound, on all other imports.

1611. The town of *Tralee* received it's charter.

1613. The following gentlemen of *Kerry*, ſat this year in parliament. For the county, *Daniel O-Sullivan*, of *Dunloe*, and *Stephen Rice* of *Ballinruddle*, Eſqrs. For the borough of *Dingle*, *Thomas Trant Fitz-Richard*, and *Michael Huſſey*, gentlemen: for that of *Tralee*, *Rob. Blennerhaſſet*, and *Humphry Dethick*, Eſqrs.

1615. At the parliament held before ſir *Arthur Chicheſter*, L. D. of *Ireland*, happened a grand diſpute between the L. *Kerry*, and L. *Slane* for precedency, which may be ſeen at large in ſir *R. Cox*'s hiſtory of *Ireland*. The matter was determined in *England*,

land, by the commiſſioners for the office of E. *Marſhal*, in L. *Kerry*'s favour. L. *Slane* renewed this diſpute in 1624, at the inſtigation of the lords of the pale, but the L. deputy and council, after much debate, and many evidences on both ſides, (17 *November*) ordered, that the L. of *Kerry* and *Lixnaw*, ſhould have and hold his place of precedency from the lord of *Slane*, until he ſhould ſufficiently prove, that he was not lord of *Kerry*. His lordſhip had waited on king *James* I. and made an humble ſubmiſſion for the offence of himſelf and his father; whereupon he was pardoned, and his eſtate confirmed to him by letters patent, as is before recited. His lordſhip died at *Drogheda*, *June* 30, 1630, and was ſucceeded in his honours, *&c.* by his eldeſt ſon *Patrick*, the 19th. lord.

The king granted the title of E. of *Deſmond* this year, to ſir *Richard Preſton*, who being drowned An. 1620.
in his paſſage to *England* in 1628; *George Fielding*, viſcount *Calan* ſucceeded to that title. Sir *Richard Preſton* had alſo the title of viſcount *Dunmore* in this county. And on the 21ſt. of *March*, *Henry Power*, was created viſcount *Valentia*.

An act paſſed this year for a grant of eight ſubſidies, and they were proportioned on the counties 1634.
of *Munſter* in the following manner.

Limerick county — — —	£. 1349
Limerick city — — —	524
Tipperary — — — —	3152
Kerry — — — —	874
Waterford county — — —	756
Waterford city — — —	606
Cork county — — — —	3189
Cork city — — — —	750
	£. 11200

An. 1635. The members for *Tralee* this year, were ſir *Beverly Newcomen*, and *Robert Blennerhaſſet*, Eſqrs. for *Dingle*, *Dominick Rice*, and *James Rice*, gents.

1639. This year the following gentlemen, repreſented this county in parliament. For the county, ſir *Valentine Browne*, and ſir *Edw. Denny*, knts. For *Dingle*, *Chriſtopher Roper*, Eſq; and ſir *George Blundel*, bart. For *Ardfert*, *David Croſbie*, Eſq; *Anthony Stoughton*, Eſq; For *Tralee*, *Thomas Maul*, Eſq; *Henry Oſborne*, Eſq;.

1641. Upon the breaking out of the *Iriſh* rebellion in the north of *Ireland*, this county became alſo infected. *Florence Mac-Carty*, of *Carigprehane*, aſſumed the title of governor of *Kerry*, and aſſociating with divers of the *Iriſh*, (*s*) in the month of *December*, they began to raiſe men; and by *February* had ſeveral regular troops and companies proper to take the field.

The L. preſident of *Munſter*, *St. Leger*, appointed *Patrick* lord *Kerry* governor of the county for the king, and gave him a commiſſion to execute martial law, according to his diſcretion; he ſent him arms for 124 men, being all that he was able to ſpare. But his lordſhip unluckily appointed *Pierce Ferriter* and ſome others to be captains of his new raiſed forces; who in a little time, carried off the arms, joined the *Iriſh*, and aſſiſted them in plundering and diſtreſſing the *Engliſh*. Sir *Edward*

(*s*) Particularly, *Daniel Mac-Carty* of *Carigprehane*, *Edmund Fitz-Maurice* of *Tubrid*, Eſq; *Garret Fitz-Gerald* of *Ballymac-Daniel*, *Daniel Moriarty* of *Caſtle-Drum*, *O-Sullivan More*, of *Dunkerron*, *Donogh Mac-Gillycuddy*, *O-Donoghoe* of *Glanfleſk*, and *O-Donoghoe* of *Roſs*, *James Browne*, of *Killarney*, *Mac-Elligot*, of *Ballymac-Elligot*, *Nicholas Mac-Thomas Fitz-maurice*, of *Ballykealy*, *Pierce Ferriter*, of *Caſtle-Sybil*, *Tieg Mac-Dermot Carty*, of *Tiernigooſe*, *Walter Huſſey*, of *Caſtle-Gregory*, *Garret Fitzmaurice*, of *Liſtowel*, *Donough Mac-Fineen Carty*, of *Ardtully*, *Dermot Mac-Carty*, of *Kilowen*, and *Fineen Mac-Daniel Carthy*, alias, captain *Sugane*, &c. *MSS. in the library of T. C. D.* &c.

Denny

Denny had at this time a garriſon in the fortreſs of *Caſtlemain*. He was directed by L. *Kerry* to deliver it up to captain *Thomas Spring*, from whom it was in about two days after taken by *Daniel Mac-Carty*, *Mac-Fineen*, and others. *(t)*

Soon after this capture, they marched to *Tralee*, A.1641-2. joined ſeveral other rebels, and laid ſiege to the caſtle of that place.

Sir *Pierce Croſbie* (who was then of the privy council) being in *Dublin*, when the rebellion broke out, ſubſcribed his name to two proclamations iſſued out at this juncture. The firſt is dated *Octob.* 30, 1641, to take off the people from being ſeduced by falſe and ſcandalous reports raiſed againſt the crown. The other bears date the 11th. of *November* following, for diſcovering and removing all ſuch perſons, as may be ſuſpected to continue in the city of *Dublin*, and the places adjacent, with an evil intent againſt the ſtate.

As many of the *Engliſh* gentlemen of the county as were able, either joined the L. preſident *St. Leger*, or paſſed over into *England*, among the latter, was the lord *Kerry*, who quitted his caſtle of *Ardfert*, *Feb.* 13th. 1641-2 and went to *Cork*, from whence he paſſed over into *England*, and remained there until his death, in 1660. Others fortified themſelves in places of ſtrength, as col. *David Croſbie*, already mentioned.

All the *Engliſh* families, in and about *Tralee*, fled for ſhelter to two caſtles in that town, the larger one belonged to ſir *Edward Denny*, and the other at this time, was taken by the *Engliſh*, from one *Rice* a roman catholic, and was called *the ſhort caſtle*. In the firſt of theſe, there were 170 men, women, and children; and in the other 105 ſouls,

(*t*) The greateſt part of this account of the war of 1641, in this county, is collected from ſeveral original MSS. wrote at that time, and not printed in any other hiſtory.

who carried in with them their houſhold goods, with proviſions ſufficient to ſupport the whole number for two years. (*u*)

Sir *Edward Denny* having received a very early account of the breaking out of the rebellion, from the lords juſtices, inſtantly called a council, conſiſting of *Peter White*, Eſq; provoſt of *Tralee*, and the other burgeſſes; who came to a reſolution to put themſelves into a poſture of defence, and to collect what arms they could about the town, which were indeed but few.

Sir *Edward*, ordered all his *Engliſh*, and ſuch *Iriſh* tenants in the country, as he thought he could confide in, to meet him on the thurſday following at *Tralee*, with their arms, *&c.* This aſſembly made a pretty good appearance, but they were in want of gun-powder; which was owing to an ill-concerted proclamation of the lord deputy *Wentworth* (afterwards E. of *Strafford*) confirmed by an act of council, which prohibited any perſon of what rank or degree ſoever, to keep gun-powder in his cuſtody, except perſons of great quality, who, by paying ſix pounds, for a licence, to a commiſſioner appointed in each county, might be allowed 2 or 3 pounds, but no more at one time, (out of the king's ſtores) for killing game. Such perſons as diſobeyed this mandate, were ordered up to *Dublin*, and fined and impriſoned, by an act of

(*u*) This account is extracted from a MS. wrote by a perſon who was then beſieged; and is ſtill preſerved in the *Denny* family. In order the better to explain ſome paſſages therein, he thus deſcribes the ſituation of theſe caſtles.

A freſh water rivulet runs twenty, or thirty paces to the S. and mid-way between the great caſtle and this brook was a wall of ſtone, which incloſed a court yard before the caſtle, not above 4 feet high; and towards the E. end a large ſtable and brew-houſe not above half covered; and 20 feet more to the eaſtward was a new ſtone houſe built the year before by one *Daniel Grey*.

council

council, in a moſt ſevere manner. By this means the *Engliſh* were left quite defenceleſs, as the ſtanding army were, moſt of them, ſhipped off, to ſerve againſt the *Scots*.

Sir *Edward Denny* having informed the lord preſident of his wants, received on the 10th. of *November*, 3 barrels of gunpowder, ſome match, and 100 muſkets from *Cork*; from which time, to the end of *December* he continued to exerciſe 200 men twice a week. *Purcel*, commonly called baron of *Loughmoe*, had by this time began hoſtilities in the province, aſſiſted by Mr. *Dwyer* of *Dundrum*, with others in the C. of *Tipperary*, and plundered the *Engliſh* in that county.

Sir *Edward Denny* being commanded by the preſident to repair to him, quitted *Tralee* on the 27th. of *December*, with 100 men, taking with him his lady and children, whom he ſent ſoon after into *England*. He conſtituted ſir *Thomas Harris*, and the provoſt of *Tralee* joint governors of his caſtles, and the people therein; *Richard Jackſon* ſteward of his houſe, to take care of his eſtate; *Elkanagh Knight*, who wrote a journal of the ſiege, and from whom this account is taken, to overſee his goods.

On the 23d. of *January* 1641-2, while the people were at divine ſervice in the caſtle, the centinel from the battlements perceived a company of *Iriſh* driving a great herd of the provoſt's cows, about a quarter of a mile from the town: whereupon, about 30 horſe and foot were ſent out after them; who reſcued the cattle and took two priſoners; one of whom they hanged that night by martial law, ſir *Thomas Harris* having had a commiſſion from the government for that purpoſe.

The next day, *Florence Mac-Daniel Mac-Fineen Carty*, came to the N. ſide of the caſtle with 600 men; and paſſing through a pool at the

W. end of the town, *the ſhort Caſtle* guns were fired upon them (though without directions) whereby, two men were killed, and a woman ſhot in the leg; and they would have done further execution, had not ſir *Thomas Harris*, ordered them to deſiſt. This firing obliged the *Iriſh* to fly towards *Loghercannon*, the provoſt's houſe, which they plundered, and drove away his cattle, the ſame that had been reſcued the preceding day.

Here they remained two nights, making bonfires and ſhouting ſo loud, as to be heard at both caſtles. They took *Hugh Daſhwood*, *John Jones*, and *John Hale*, three engliſhmen, priſoners; and they alſo robbed a poor engliſh woman, who giving information thereof to ſir *Thomas Harris*, then high ſheriff of this county, he apprehended *John*, and *Richard Mac-Elligot*, with four kerns, committed the two firſt to *the ſhort Caſtle*, and the others to the county gaol, which two gentlemen were exchanged for the ſaid engliſhmen. From *Loghercannon*, the *Iriſh* marched to *Cloghane*, a ſmall mile from *Tralee*, which they plundered, and there received the above account, of *Daniel Mac-Carty*'s having taken *Caſtlemain*, where they found two old *Sackers*.

Jan. 31. *Florence Mac-Carty*, *Maurice Mac-Elligot*, jun. *Walter Huſſey*, and others, attacked *Ballybeggan* caſtle, which was held by Mr. *Richard Exham*, an engliſhman, and drew one of the ſackers thither with 12 oxen. However, they made but a feint of beſieging it at preſent, and marched ſouthward to an houſe of Mr. *Henry Huddleſton*, which they plundered, and burnt. And did the ſame to the houſe and haggards of Mr. *Hore*, where they built an engine called a *Sow*, having its three ſides made muſket proof with boards; it was drawn on 4 wheels, each a foot high, with folding doors to open inwards, and ſeveral loop holes to ſhoot through, without a floor, that 10 or 12 men, who went

went therein might drive it forwards. Theſe machines were ſet againſt caſtle walls, whilſt the men within them attempted to make a breach with crows and pick-axes. Thus the writer of this account deſcribes them.

On ſunday *Feb.* 6. they went in a great hurry to *Carigorafeely*, 3 miles from *Tralee*, where they remained till the 14th. during which time, *Exham* ſallied out and burnt their ſow; and ſir *Thomas Harris* alſo, marched with 40 men to *Killeen*, where he miſſed of ſurprizing captain *Dermot O-Dingle*, (whoſe real name was *Moriarty*) but by half an hour. However, he took two of his men, and *Thomas Roe*, his piper, the firſt were hanged, but the piper was ſaved to play for the engliſh.

Feb. 10. *Henry Lawrence*, an engliſh catholic, went into the *Great Caſtle*, on pretence of a viſit to ſir *Thomas Harris*; who being aſleep, *Lawrence* walked about the caſtle, in order to ſpy out every thing of note, relative to the ſtrength, or defects of the place, and ſhewed a furlow to ſome of his acquaintance from capt. *Ferriter*, (*x*) which they thought fit to lay before ſir *Thomas*, who diſmiſſed *Lawrence*, without giving him any trouble. He thereupon, went to the *ſhort Caſtle* under a pretence of ſeeing ſome friends there; but being obſerved to pry about, and to make ſeveral enquiries, they began to miſtruſt him, and wrote to the other caſtle to beware of him. He boaſted much of *Ferriter*'s ſtrength, ſaying, that he was much better furniſhed with arms, and ammunition, than

(*x*) This paſs was in the following terms.

I Have employed this gentleman, Mr. *Henry Lawrence*, upon ſome ſpecial occaſions, for the furthering and advancing *Catholiciſm*, to go to *Tralee*, and from thence to *Caſtle-Drum*, or at the camp; wherefore, I pray, the *Iriſh*, and *Engliſh*, not to moleſt or hinder him in body or goods. Given under my hand this 8th. day of *Feb.* 1641-2.

PIERCE FERRITER."

any

any gentleman in *Kerry*; that he had 150 men, 60 or 70 of whom had good muſkets, and the others excellent pikes, beſides 60 more that wanted arms; and that he purpoſed to keep his *corps de guard* in the ſhire houſe of *Tralee*. To which the people of the caſtle anſwered, that they would make that place too hot for him; but *Lawrence* replied, that *Ferriter* was as good a ſubject as any of them all, although a catholic. He came on the *Saturday* following to the great caſtle, but was not ſuffered to ſpy about as before.

The enemy came the ſame day to *Loghercannon*, and took *Richard Beckford* and his wife priſoners, who had gone from the caſtle to their own houſe to threſh out corn for proviſion; upon which, *Beckford*'s brother wrote to captain *Sugane*, deſiring him to let them go; and *Lawrence*, who was then alſo in the caſtle, wrote a letter by the ſame meſſenger, (a boy) which letter being brought to ſir *Thomas Harris*, he detained *Lawrence* priſoner.

The enemy being now within half a mile of the caſtles with a conſiderable force, a party of *Engliſh* was placed in ſome of the merchants houſes, the market-houſe, and county gaol, to defend them.

Next morning, *February* 14, the *Iriſh* entered the town, and attempted to force open the gaol door and merchants houſes with ſledges; whereupon, both caſtles fired briſkly, it being quite dark, as did alſo the *Iriſh* until day light, by which time they had broke open the gaol and five or ſix merchants houſes.

Laurence Thurlſton the gaoler, his wife, and ſiſter, and one *Edward Hale*, who was left to guard the priſon but the night before, were all ſtripped naked by the *Iriſh*, and put into the dungeon, where they were kept all that day and the next night.

The

The men in the other houſes eſcaped to the *ſhort caſtle* by the back-doors, and were lifted up by ropes to the battlement. The gaoler and *Hale* were hanged next morning at the market-croſs, and left naked in the ſtreet. The women eſcaped quite naked, and ran three miles to a place where they were ſheltered.

Before they executed the gaol-keeper, they brought him home to his houſe, to ſhew them where he had hid his money. They compelled him to ſit down and drink his own beer with them, until he was exceeding drunk; they then laſhed him, making him ſkip and dance about, until he could neither breathe nor ſtand; whereupon, being a very corpulent man, he fell down, and then they dragged him to execution. This account is taken from the MS. before mentioned; and I find it confirmed by ſeveral depoſitions in the college library: this fact is alſo mentioned in an original letter, in the author's poſſeſſion, from *John Fitz-Gerald*, then knight of *Kerry*, to the firſt earl of *Cork*.

The day before the *Iriſh* entered *Tralee*, Mr. *White*, the provoſt, went to his houſe of *Logher-cannon*, with a party, to ſee whether they had left any of his cattle there, he having had 200 cows on that land; but the enemy getting between him and *Tralee*, they cut off his retreat to the caſtle, and compelled him to fly to the lord *Kerry*'s caſtle of *Ardfert* for ſhelter, from whence he got to *Cork*, with great difficulty, with the lord of *Kerry*. Mr. *White*'s abſence was a great loſs to the garriſon, as he was a very proper perſon to govern the people: upon his departure the whole burden fell on ſir *Thomas Harris*.

The *Iriſh* robbed all the *Engliſh*, particularly ſir *Edward Denny*'s tenants, round *Tralee*, who were obliged to fly naked and helpleſs to the caſtle; and were all taken in, to the amount of 400 ſouls,

ſouls: this number began conſiderably to leſſen the proviſions in the caſtle, which, inſtead of two years, were conſumed in leſs than 7 months; ſo that the garriſon was at length obliged to capitulate upon quarter.

The governor, finding that his men were much diſpleaſed at his having taken in ſo many helpleſs mouths, promiſed, on his oath, not to do any thing of conſequence for the future, without the conſent of the major part of the garriſon. He adminiſtered an oath to all his men, and bound them to be true to the king, to maintain the proteſtant religion, and to defend the caſtle as long as they were able againſt the rebels, and to pay due obedience to his, and the orders of the council he had eſtabliſhed (*x*).

The *Iriſh* having deprived the garriſon of the benefit of the river, they dug a well in the kitchen, the water of which was as black as ink. They ſunk ſeveral others, to the number of eleven, but they were equally bad. They alſo dug three others abroad, which afforded very unwholeſome water, and the garriſon had no other to uſe from *February* the 14th to the laſt of *May* following, at which time they dug the 13th well within the walls of an old brew-houſe: theſe wells were 18 or 20 feet deep. This corrupted water, and the number of people pent up together, brought on the ſcurvy, putrid fevers, and other diſeaſes, which carried off many of the garriſon; ſeveral continued lame all their lives after, and others broke out into incurable ulcers. The *Iriſh* ſeized on above 500

(*x*) Who were, *Thomas Denny*, gent. *Daniel Healy*, gent. *Nathaniel Harriſon*, clerk, *William Fell*, clerk, *Elkanagh Knight*, ſurgeon, *William Boreman*, gent. *Owen Morrortogh*, gent. *Walter War*, gent. *Richard Ames*, gent. *Henry Jones*, *Manuel Gabriel*; and after the death of ſome of theſe were added, *William Turner*, *Francis Callnis*, and *Thomas Buckford*.

quarters

quarters of corn, that were laid up in ſome houſes in the town, the *Engliſh* having flattered themſelves that the rebels would not dare to touch them, as they were within ſhot of the caſtles, in both of which they had not more than 30 quarters of corn of all kinds. This they ground by two ſmall querns, the ſtones whereof were not above a foot and a half in diameter, and turned by hand; ſo that each family had the uſe of them, by the hour, in their turn.

Among many other remarkable things which happened during this ſiege, it is worthy of note, that of 30 women who were delivered of children in the caſtles, not one of them was longer than half an hour in labour, and in 2 or 3 days after, they were all able to go about their domeſtic affairs; and not one of them either fell ſick or miſcarried, notwithſtanding, they fed upon ſalt beef, pork, and bacon, and had no other drink but the water abovementioned.

The 19th of *February*, captain *Sugane*, alias *Mac-Fineen*, and his elder brother quitted the ſiege, and joined lord *Muſkerry*'s army in the county of *Cork*, where he was ſlain on the 13th of *April* following *(y)*.

February 22, the *Iriſh* demanded a parley, which being granted, captain *Ferriter* and one *Vauclier* of *Tralee*, who was their priſoner, endeavoured to perſuade ſir *Thomas Harris* to ſurrender, pretending, that they meant him no hurt, that they took up arms only on account of their religion, and promiſed him and the garriſon a ſafe conduct to *Cork* or *Kinſale* with their baggage. Sir *Thomas* replied, "that their demands did not ſavour much either of religion or conſcience, as they wanted to rob ſo many poor people then under his

(y) Hiſt. of *Cork*, p. 129. vol. II.

protection;

protection; neither had they any juſt claim to ſir *Edward Denny*'s caſtle or goods, and that being intruſted by ſir *Edward*, he would not ſurrender it to any rebel in *Ireland*." Whereupon, a truce was concluded on both ſides to bury the dead, which was, on the third day, broken by the *Iriſh*.

On the night of the 1ſt of *March*, they brought their engine, or *ſow*, to make a breach, and placed it, covered with raw hides, againſt the door of the *great caſtle*. The defendants having a gun that carried a ball of the ſize of an egg, fired at it through the iron grate, and pierced the engine through and through, which obliged the *Iriſh* to draw it away by a rope they had faſtened to it.

They made a ſhew of two other *ſows*, on the 5th of *March*, but out of gun-ſhot; and the night following, they ſet fire to a ſtable, with an intent to ſmother the garriſon, and to have got a *Barbary* horſe of ſir *Edward Denny*'s, but he was privately ſent away the evening before.

The number of poor people, that had been taken in naked, reduced the garriſon to a great want of cloaths; they were lodged in the outhouſes of the caſtle, where proviſions were ſent them, but the *Iriſh* came frequently by night, and carried off their victuals: ſome they took and impriſoned, others got away. An *Engliſhwoman*, near 100 years old, who lived out of the caſtle, and had been ſtripped by the *Iriſh* twice before, was on the 29th of *February*, being a hard froſt, ſet quite naked in the river oppoſite to the caſtle gate, where ſhe died with cold and miſery, none of the *Engliſh* daring to relieve her. About this time, the beſiegers were joined by 2 or 300 men, headed by captain *James Brown* and captain *Mac-Gillycuddy*.

March

March 10, Mr. *Edmund Fitzmaurice* ſent a meſſage to ſir *T. Harris*, " to adviſe him to accept of quarter; that all the other *Engliſh* had ſubmitted upon terms; that the beſiegers had an order from the *catholic council*, ſigned by the lords *Muſkerry*, *Roch*, *Loghmoe*, and others, authorizing all true catholics to make war upon the *Engliſh proteſtants*, to deſpoil them of their goods, but not to touch their lives, unleſs neceſſity compelled them, with a tender of his ſervice and aſſiſtance to ſir *Thomas*;" who returned him thanks for his civility, but replied, " that he would rather make the caſtle his tomb, than ſurrender it to rebels." Next day they informed him, that they would give him an hot breakfaſt on *Monday* morning; at which time they brought two *ſows* to the gate of the *great caſtle*, and another to that of the *ſhort caſtle:* but a conſtant firing being kept from both, ſeveral men were ſlain in thoſe engines.

Sir *Thomas Harris* about this time fell ſick, his diſeaſe being occaſioned by drinking corrupted water. The *Iriſh* had made a breach in a brewhouſe wall, that joined the W. end of the *ſhort caſtle*, which houſe the beſieged ſet on fire to prevent a lodgment being made therein: however, by this means, the *Iriſh* placed their *ſow* againſt the walls, and began to work with crows and pick-axes under a conſtant fire, and had got half way through. This attempt put the beſieged into a great panic, their men being quite tired in attempting to beat them off: for ſo they ſignified in a letter to the *great caſtle*, conveyed by a line from the top of one to the other. In this diſtreſs, one *Peter Cambridge*, a cooper, ſaid, that he would have one bout more with them; and ſtarting up, he took an iron crow, and began to work on an intire pinnacle of the caſtle, which he ſoon looſened and tumbled on the *ſow*, and cruſhed it, with the aſſailants therein, to pieces: and immediately throwing

throwing over ſome faggots of dry laths dipt in pitch, the whole was conſumed to aſhes.

The men in the other engine, which attacked the *great caſtle*, quitted it, but, on getting out, moſt of them were ſhot, and ſoon after the garriſon burnt it likewiſe.

The *Iriſh* had about 20 men killed and burnt in theſe engines. The garriſon obſerved one man half burnt lying under the rubbiſh, on whom a cat had fed every day, for ſome time, whoſe corps the *Iriſh* deſired leave to bury: but the ſame liberty being refuſed to the beſieged, they would not admit the body to be carried off.

The remaining part of the MS. from whence this account is taken, being defaced, we have no further particulars relative thereto. The depoſitions in the college library, concerning the loſſes of the *Engliſh* in this county, inform us, that this ſiege was proſecuted with great obſtinacy on both ſides, for about 6 months; that, at length, the beſieged, being quite deſtitute of proviſions and ammunitions, were obliged to ſurrender upon quarter, and a ſuit of cloaths to each perſon, with the delivering up of all their arms: and that ſir *Thomas Harris*, worn out with watching, fatigue, and ſickneſs, died a little before the capitulation.

During the ſiege ſir *Thomas* wrote ſeveral times for aſſiſtance to lord *Kerry*, offering to go and join him at *Ardfert*, and give the *Iriſh* battle, his lordſhip having 124 men in arms; but he not thinking it proper to accept of his ſervice, quitted the country without making any attempt againſt them.

The caſtle of *Ballingary* was one of the laſt garriſons, in *Engliſh* hands, that held out in this county, it being fortified by colonel *David Croſbie* already mentioned, p. 211, where the reader will find how that place was at length taken by treachery.

The

The *Iriſh* being at length maſters of all *Ker-* An. 1643.
ry, except *Ballybeggan* caſtle before mentioned, had no diſturbance from the *Engliſh* until the end of *May* 1643, when lord *Inchiquin* ſent 200 horſe commanded by captain *Bridges*, and 1200 foot under the conduct of lieutenant colonel *Story* into this county, to diſtreſs the enemy. This incurſion was thought to be a dangerous undertaking, conſidering the length and badneſs of the way, as they had no proviſions, but ſuch as they might happen to take from the *Iriſh*. After a painful march they arrived at *Tralee*, which they found burnt, and all the country round it waſted, by the *Iriſh*, who feared that lord *Inchiquin* would order the troops to remain in that place, as the adjacent country was reckoned the moſt fertile part of *Kerry*. During this excurſion, lord *Inchiquin*, to divert the *Iriſh confederates*, beſieged *Kilmallock*, which facilitated the march into *Kerry*. *Bridges* and *Story* having taken a large prey of cattle and ſeveral priſoners, without meeting with any reſiſtance, relieved *Ballybeggan* caſtle, and brought off all the *Engliſh* that were therein; moſt of the *Iriſh* that had been under arms in *Kerry*, when the rebellion broke out, had left the country and joined lord *Muſkerry*'s forces.

October 27, *J. Baptiſt Rinuncini*, archbiſhop 1645.
and prince of *Fermo*, the *pope*'s *nuncio*, arrived in the river of *Kenmair*. He had ſent ſome arms before him, which, with thoſe that he brought himſelf, amounted to 2000 ſwords, 500 petronels, 20,000 lb. of powder, and 5 or 6 ſmall trunks of *Spaniſh* gold: he had 22 *Italians* in his train beſides ſeveral clergymen. His frigate, which carried but 21 guns, was very cloſely chaſed by an *Engliſh* ſhip of war, and would have been certainly taken or ſunk, if the cook-room of the man of war had not accidentally taken fire. Never were people more troubled at any diſappointment

than the *Engliſh* ſeamen were; and yet ſcarce any misfortune ever had a more lucky event: for this *nuncio* renewed the fatal diſtinction between the old *Iriſh* and the old *Engliſh*, and ſplit the romaniſts into ſuch factions, as very much contributed to their ruin.

An. 1650. Nothing happened during the laſt five years of the war, worthy of notice, in this county, the *Iriſh* being maſters thereof, until the month of *Auguſt* 1650, when colonel *Phair*, governor of *Cork* for the parliament of *England*, marched ſome forces to prevent lord *Inchiquin* from raiſing men in *Kerry*, who had then quitted the republican intereſt, and joined the earl of *Ormond*; but all that *Phair* was able to do, was only the taking *Kilmurry* caſtle, and bringing away a large number of cattle from the *Iriſh*.

1652. *July* 5, Several noted perſons among the *Iriſh* of this county, were either killed or taken at the battle of *Knockniclaſhy*, county of *Cork*, for which ſee the hiſtory of that county, vol. II. p. 169. This battle was fought on the ſide of the *Engliſh* by the lord *Broghil*, and on that of the *Iriſh* by lord *Muſkerry*, who was routed with great loſs. Lieutenant colonel *Mac-Gillycuddy* of this county, who headed lord *Muſkerry*'s regiment, and who was more popular than that nobleman, was taken priſoner; and major *Mac-Fineen Carty* with ſeveral *Iriſh* officers of note were ſlain. After this battle, *Ludlow* marched into *Kerry* with 4000 foot and 200 horſe towards *Roſs-Caſtle*, to which place lord *Muſkerry* had retreated, and where he had his general rendezvous, it being the ſtrongeſt fortreſs that the *Iriſh* had left in *Munſter*. *Ludlow* thus, very juſtly, deſcribes its ſituation in his memoirs, "being a kind of an iſland encompaſſed on every part by water, except on one ſide, upon which there was a bog, not paſſable, but by a cauſeway, which the enemy had fortified." In this expedition

dition he was accompanied by the lord *Broghil* and ſir *Hardreſs Waller*, who was major general of the foot. Being arrived at the place, *Ludlow* received intelligence that the enemy procured continual ſupplies from thoſe parts that lay on the other ſide of the lake of *Killarney*, and were covered with woods and mountains; whereupon, he detached 2000 foot to ſcour the woods, and to find out ſome convenient place for erecting a fort, if there ſhould be occaſion: theſe forces met with ſome oppoſition, but, at laſt, they routed the enemy, killed ſome, and took others priſoners; and the reſt, ſays *Ludlow*, ſaved themſelves by their good footmanſhip. Whilſt this was doing, he employed the remaining part of the army in fortifying a neck of land, where a few forces might keep in the *Iriſh* on that ſide, that he might be at liberty, with the greateſt part of the horſe and foot, to look after the enemy abroad, and to receive and convoy ſuch boats and other neceſſaries, as were ſent by the commiſſioners by ſea. Which being arrived in *Caſtlemain* bay, and brought up, by the river *Lane*, by ſtrength of mens hands, he ordered one of them to be rowed about the lough, to find out the moſt convenient place for landing men, to attack the caſtle: which the enemy perceiving, thought fit, by a timely ſubmiſſion, to prevent the danger that threatened them; and having expreſſed their deſires to that purpoſe, commiſſioners were appointed by both parties to treat. The articles were the ſame, in effect, as thoſe granted to the *Iriſh* in *Leinſter* and other places, but much time was ſpent in the ſettlement of ſome particulars, eſpecially, concerning the murders of the *Engliſh*; thoſe who were guilty, being always excepted from receiving the benefit of the conditions of ſurrender: ſo that the *Iriſh* commiſſioners (ſays *Ludlow*) ſeemed doubtful, whether, by the wording of that article, they

were not all included; and desired that it might be further explained, which was accordingly done. They also requested, that instead of that article relating to their real estates, whereby, they were to enjoy such a part, as was to be allowed them by the qualifications to be agreed upon, it should be expressed, that they entirely submitted to the mercy of the *English* parliament. The exercise of their religion was also earnestly insisted on, but the *English* refused to bind themselves to any article relating to that point; declaring only, that it was neither the principle, nor practice of the authority which they served, to impose their way of worship on any person by violent means.

With these explanations, the commissioners after a fortnight's debate, concluded the agreement; which was ratified on both sides, by general *Ludlow*, and the lord *Muskerry*; whose son and sir *Daniel O Brien*, were delivered up as hostages for the performance of the treaty: in consequence of which, about 5000 *Irish* both horse and foot, laid down their arms and delivered up their horses.

A Man whose name was *Hopkins*, and who a few years ago was sexton of *Swords* near *Dublin*, was present at the taking and surrender of this place, and assisted in drawing the above mentioned vessel into the lake; which *Ludlow* says, was capable of holding 120 men. The *Irish* had a kind of prophecy among them, that *Ross* castle could not be taken, until a ship should swim upon the lake; and the appearance of this vessel contributed not a little to intimidate the garrison, and to hasten the capitulation. The said *Hopkins* lived to the age of 115 years, and died at *Swords*.

A few days after, another castle on the east side of the lake surrendered to colonel *Hierome Sankey*.

An. 1661. Members of parliament returned for *Kerry* this year, were, for the county, sir *Arthur Denny*, knt. and *John Blennerhasset*, Esq; For *Tralee*, *John Blennerhasset*,

ſet, jun. Eſq; and *Francis Lynn*, Eſq; *Dingle*, *Lancelot Sandes*, Eſq; and *Robert Fowkes*, Eſq; *Ardfert*, *Thomas Amory*, Eſq; and *John Carrique*, Eſq;.

The parliament having granted the ſum of 30,000 *l.* to the duke of *Ormond*, it was proportionably rated on all the counties of the kingdom. *Munſter* paid 8000 *l.* thereof as followeth, *Cork* county and city 3180 *l.* *Waterford* city 200 *l.* *Waterford* county 660 *l.* *Tipperary* 2200 *l.* city of *Limerick* 200 *l.* county of *Limerick* 1010 *l.* county of *Kerry* 550 *l.* (*z*). An. 1662.

Before the wars of *Ireland* (in king *James*'s time) broke out, the *Iriſh* by the encouragement of the government, committed divers outrages upon the *Engliſh* proteſtants of this county, particularly on a colony planted by ſir *William Petty* in 1670, at *Kilowen*, at the expence of 10,000 *l.* (as appears from a printed relation, intitled, the loſſes ſuſtained by the proteſtants of *Kenmare*, 4to. *London* 1689.) Theſe people were employed upon iron-works, and a fiſhery, and contributed very much by their induſtry, to improve this uncultivated part of the county. 1670.

The above cited relation, (the only copy of which, that came to my knowledge, is among a collection of curious pamphlets of doctor *Gilbert*, in the library of *Trinity* college *Dublin*) informs us, that in 1685, the native *Iriſh* began to carry away the cattle that belonged to this colony, before their faces; and their number increaſing, they ſoon after plundered haggards, barns, and granaries, and carried away their goods and proviſions, within doors, by force. Complaint of theſe robberies were frequently made to lieutenant general *Juſtin Mac-Carty*, then governor of the province, and to ſir *Valentine Browne*, lieut. governor of the county; but whilſt the ſufferers waited for redreſs, 1685.

(*z*) Journals of the houſe of commons, vol. II. p. 125.

no leſs than ſix of their houſes, were in one night rifled by the *Iriſh:* whereupon they ſent an expreſs to ſir *Richard Aldworth* at *Newmarket*, county of *Cork*, for his advice and aſſiſtance; who informed them, that an army was daily expected from *England*, that in the interval, the proteſtants ſent in their proviſions to the next garriſons, and came in themſelves with their horſes and arms; and adviſed them to follow their example. The colony conſidered, that as moſt of their horſes were ſtolen from them, except a few that were preſerved by keeping a guard over them in Mr. *Orpen*'s ſtable, which gentleman was agent for the lady *Petty*, afterwards baroneſs of *Shelburne*; and that they had not money to hire others from the natives, to carry their proviſions to *Bandon*, the roads to which garriſon being very bad, reſolved to ſtick together; and therefore, they choſe *Kilowen* houſe, which ſir *W. Petty* had built for his chief agent, to fortify themſelves in. This houſe ſtood in a kind of peninſula, near the head of the river of *Kenmare*, the tide flowing almoſt round it: to which advantageous ſituation, in order to render it more defenceable, they cauſed carpenters to make two balconies of timber and plank, on two of the oppoſite corners of the houſe, which was two ſtories and a half high, with paſſages into them from the garret for men to watch in, and where they might upon occaſion, make uſe of their fire arms. Into this houſe they carried all their remaining proviſions, and crowded into it 42 families, conſiſting of 180 perſons, among whom were 75 fighting men.

They had 4 blunderbuſſes, 40 muſkets, carabines and fowling pieces, 20 caſe of piſtols, 36 ſwords, 12 pikes, and 6 ſcythes, with 170 lb. weight of powder, and a proportionable quantity of ball.

They

They encompaſſed half an acre of land with a clay wall 14 feet high, which lay round the houſe, and 12 feet thick, and fortified it with flankers in the manner of an irregular pentagon; in which work, they were aſſiſted by 150 of the natives, that lived among them: and they erected ſmall huts of planks within the wall, in which ſome of the families lodged. Theſe works being finiſhed, they all voluntarly entered into an aſſociation, and ſwore to ſtand by each other in defence of their lives, religion and liberties, under the government of Mr. *Orpen*, and the rev. *T. P.* (ſo the account calls him) their miniſter; who was one of the juſtices of the peace for *Kerry*, ſometime judge of the eccleſiaſtic court, and of the court of admiralty for theſe weſtern parts. This aſſociation was ſigned the 31*ſt* of *Jan.* 1688-9, which proceedings, much diſguſted the neighbouring *Iriſh*, who had vowed revenge againſt Mr. *Orpen*; becauſe that, before theſe troubles, he had brought many of them to juſtice, for murder, and robberies *(a)*.

The garriſon having obtained warrants from the governor of the county, againſt the authors of the late robberies, they ſent out a party in the night, and took ſix perſons, in whoſe cuſtody they found their goods, and delivered them up to ſome people

(a) Particularly one *Daniel Mac-Tiege-Carty*, who was concerned in the murder of one *Gilks* a ſmelter of iron, for endeavouring to defend himſelf from being robbed at noon day in 1680. Alſo *Owen Sullivan* a looſe gentleman, who in the night ran the ſaid Mr. *Orpen* through the body behind his back, for preſuming to recover a debt due to him, from *Sullivan*'s friend. Several others were alſo brought to juſtice, for murdering a purſuivant, who was ſent here to arreſt ſome perſons at the ſuit of ſir *William Petty* in 1685. *Daniel Mac-Dermot* and others, for robbing ſome *French* refugees, who were drove into the river of *Kenmare* in 1686. Alſo *Daniel Crowley*, and ſeven more tories, who in 1687, attempted to rob Mr. *Orpen* and his brother, but failed; their captain being ſhot, and two others being wounded, were taken and executed at the aſſizes.

that the governor had directed to ſecure them, who ſoon after diſcharged them, even without taking bail for their appearance before any court of juſtice.

On the 25*th* of *Feb.* captain *Phelim Mac-Carty*, at the head of 3000 *Iriſh*, came to the garriſon, with an intent of ſurpriſing them in their beds; but being alarmed by their centinel, they ſent out to know his demands; which were to deliver up their arms, and horſes to ſir *Valentine Brown*, with a promiſe of good conditions if they ſurrendered, but to be proſecuted with fire and ſword, if they refuſed. About this time, they had notice by a ſpy, that all the proteſtants in the county of *Cork* were diſarmed, that *Caſtle-Martyr* had ſurrendered, and that *Bandon* was upon the point of being given up. Whereupon, finding it a folly to ſtand a ſiege, they ſurrendered upon the following terms. 1. That they were to have their goods, and to be protected from the rabble. 2. That they were to have their ſwords. 3. That they might remain quietly in their own houſes, or in the garriſon, or to depart the kingdom. Notwithſtanding theſe articles, they had no ſooner delivered up their arms, than the *Iriſh* entered and plundered the houſe, and turned out the people in a miſerable ſtarving condition.

Some time before, *James Waller*, Eſq; foreſeeing the miſery this colony would be liable to undergo, ſent over two ſmall barques from *England* to bring them away, if they found themſelves not able to keep together, until an army came to relieve them. Into theſe two veſſels they all embarked, except eight families, whom the officers compelled to ſtay behind, to work for them, as ſlaves in the iron works; which none of the natives were then ſkilled in. The *Engliſh* had no ſooner got on board, than the *Iriſh* carried away the ſails of the veſſels, which detained them eight days; until *Maurice Huſſey*,

Huſſey, captain lieutenant to governor *Browne*, informed them, that notwithſtanding their articles, they could not be permitted to go for *England*. Whereupon Mr. *Orpen* was obliged to paſs a bond of 5000 *l.* on condition that they would ſail to *Cork*. He loſt at this time, all his perſonal eſtate, which in cattle, iron, &c. was worth 2,700 *l.* The pariſh miniſter, beſides his living of 200 *l. per an.* loſt in cattle, &c. 550 *l.* and the others among them loſt 1100 *l.* ſterl. They were only allowed 5 barrels of beef, 40 gallons of oatmeal, and ſome unbaked dough, with a ſufficient quantity of water to take with them. However, with this ſmall allowance, they put to ſea; reſolving to ſail for *Briſtol*, and truſt to divine providence, rather than come again under the power of the *Iriſh*. The maſters of the barques knew nothing of navigation, being only ſkilful in coaſting, but the gentlemen on board took upon themſelves to ſhape the courſe. They were delayed for ſome time at ſea, by calms and contrary winds, and did not arrive at *Briſtol* until *March* 25; where the paſſengers were put on ſhore in ſo miſerable a condition, that the mayor ordered collections for their relief. Three of them died ſoon after their landing, by the injury they had received on board, for twenty days together, being ſubject to colds and heats, their ſoaking in wet cloaths, and being ſtowed thick together. Many of them by drinking bad water fell ill of fevers, fluxes, and other diſeaſes which carried them off. The greater part of the ſurvivors went up to *London*, and were entertained by the lady baroneſs of *Shelburne*: and ſome were relieved by the commiſſioners for diſtributing aſſiſtance to the diſtreſſed ſufferers from *Ireland*.

The following perſons repreſented this county in king *James*'s parliament.

For

For the county, *Nicholas Browne*, Eſq; *John Browne*, Eſq; *Dingle*, *Edw. Rice Fitz-James*, Eſq; *John Huſſey*, Eſq; *Tralee*, *Morris Huſſey*, Eſq; *John Browne*, Eſq; *Ardfert*, colonel *Roger Mac-Elligot*, and *Cornelius Mac-Gillycuddy*, Eſq;

An. 1691. King *James*'s forces held poſſeſſion of this county, until the month of *Auguſt* this year, when brigadier *Leviſon* with 700 horſe and dragoons, entered the northern parts of it. The *Iriſh* were every where up in arms to oppoſe him, and had two regiments of horſe, *viz.* lord *Merrion*'s and lord *Brittas*'s. Upon his approach they burnt *Tralee*, *(b)* but the brigadier found means to take the two *Iriſh* captains who ſet it on fire. He ſent an account of his progreſs to general *Ginkle*, who was then beſieging *Limerick*, and who ordered him to remain with his detachment in *Kerry*, and to ſecure himſelf there as well as he could; and he ſent the prince of *Denmark*'s regiment to reinforce him. He ordered him to hang the *Iriſh* officers who had burned *Tralee*, viz. the captains *Navarre* and *Ouloughane*; but they were pardoned at the interceſſion of colonel *Denny*, notwithſtanding he had ſuffered greatly by the deſtruction of that town: nor did they produce any order from major-general *Sarsfield*, who commanded in chief, for ſo doing. This expreſs from the general was brought to the brigadier, then encamped at *Lixnaw*, by captain *William Fitzmaurice*, of the E. of *Drogheda*'s regiment, (who was afterwards lieut. colonel to

(*b*) *Nov.* 28*th* 1698. It was reſolved by the houſe of commons, that the manſion houſe of *Edward Denny*, Eſq; at *Tralee*, was maliciouſly burned by ſir *James Cotter*'s order, dated the 24*th* day of *Auguſt* 1691; and that it appeared to them, there was no other method to relieve the ſaid *Edward Denny*, Eſq; but by the heads of a bill; the ſaid ſir *J. Cotter* being adjudged within the articles of *Limerick*; and a bill was ordered and prepared accordingly. Journals of the houſe of commons, vol. II. p. 1068.

that

that of lord *Slane*, and ſecond ſon to *William*, the twentieth lord *Kerry*,) *(c)* and who had left the army at *Limerick* on the *7th* of *September*. He was attended by twenty or thirty gentlemen of this county, and had an order of an eſcort of horſe, and dragoons from *Aſkeaton*, which they neglected to take. The next day, on their coming to *Liſtowel*, within five miles of the brigadier's camp, one of the enemy's dragoons miſtaking them for a party of their own, came haſtily up, and told them, "that he had at firſt ſight miſtaken them for *Engliſh*, that lord *Merrion*'s, *Brittas*'s, ſir *Maurice Euſtace*'s, and ſir *J. Cotter*'s dragoons, with a body of between 3, and 4000 *Iriſh*, lay behind the hill." As ſoon as he delivered this intelligence, he was immediately ſhot, and they diſpatched a man to give the brigadier notice of their danger, but the enemy ſoon diſcovered them, and drew out ſeveral parties to intercept their paſſage to *Lixnaw*; however they gained a paſs with ſome difficulty: and yet the *Iriſh*, by an ambuſcade laid in their way, would have deſtroyed them all, had not the brigadier appeared in the mean time with a party. For having received an account that the *Iriſh* had got together in a body, he was going with a detachment to reconnoitre them, not knowing the danger the gentlemen were in, who no ſooner ſaw the brigadier approaching, and underſtood who he was, than they gave an huzza! at which the *Iriſh* began to draw off in great confuſion. The brigadier attacked them, and killed about thirty, taking lieutenant colonel *O Rian*, and many more priſoners, the reſt making too great haſte to the woods and bogs to be overtaken. The brigadier went to the place where the *Iriſh*

(c) This gentleman was of *Gallane* in this county. He had his education at *Oxford*, and was father of *John Fitzmaurice* of *Springfield*, county *Limerick*, Eſq;.

camp

camp had been, and found two barrels of gunpowder, with ſome baggage. This was the only action of moment that happened in *Kerry* during the late wars, the *Engliſh* having been driven out of the country in the beginning of the troubles.

An. 1692. Members of parliament, the 4*th* of king *William* and queen *Mary*. For this county were the hon. *Tho. Fitzmaurice*, and *Edw. Denny*, Eſqrs. For *Ardfert*, *Andrew Young*, Eſq; and *Chriſtopher Dominick*, M. D. The borough of *Dingle*, hon. *William Fitzmaurice*, Eſq; and *Frederick Mullins*, ſen. Eſq; *Tralee*, *John Blennerhaſſet* of *Ballyſeedy*, Eſq; and *Jacob Waller*, Eſq;.

1695. The members of parliament for the county were, the hon. *Thomas Fitzmaurice*, Eſq; and *Edw. Denny*, Eſq;. For *Dingle*, the hon. captain *William Fitzmaurice*, and *John Blennerhaſſet*, Eſq;. For *Tralee*, *John St. Leger* of *Doneraile*, Eſq; and *Frederick Mullins*, ſen. Eſq; afterwards *Barry Denny*, Eſq; in the room of Mr. *St. Leger*, dead. For *Ardfert*, *Andrew Young*, and *Theobald Purcel*, Eſqrs.

1697. This year died *William*, the twentieth lord *Kerry*, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *Thomas*, who became the twenty-firſt baron. He took his ſeat in the houſe of peers, 17*th* of *Auguſt*. He was one of the lords who on the 2*d* of *Decemb.* the ſame year, ſigned the aſſociation in defence of the perſon of king *William*, and the eſtabliſhed government; and his majeſty king *George* I. was pleaſed to advance him in the peerage, by creating him viſcount *Clanmaurice*, and earl of *Kerry*, by patent at *Dublin* 17 *Jan.* 1722. with the creation fee of twenty marks: and in *May* 1726, was pleaſed to call him into the privy council, as did his preſent majeſty king *George* II. on his acceſſion to the throne (*d*).

William

(*d*) His lordſhip married 14 *Jan.* 1692, *Anne*, only daughter to ſir *W. Petty*, ſiſter to *Henry*, the late earl of *Shelburne*: and

William Sandes, Eſq; was elected knight of the ſhire for this county, in the room of the hon. *Thomas Fitz-maurice*, called up to the houſe of peers as before mentioned. An. 1697.

Members of parliament in this and the following ſeſſions of Q. *Anne*'s parliament, *viz.* in 1704, 1705, and 1707. were for this county, 1703.

Edw. Denny, jun. and *John Blennerhaſſet*, Eſqrs. For *Dingle*, the hon. *William Fitz-maurice*, Eſq; and *Francis Brewſter*, Eſq;

For *Tralee*, *Samuel Morris*, and *Arthur Hide*, Eſqrs. For *Ardfert*, *Henry Roſe*, and *Andrew Young*, Eſqrs.

The ſame members alſo ſat this year, except, that *Thomas Croſbie*, Eſq; was returned for the county in the room of *John Blennerhaſſet*, Eſq; deceaſed; againſt whom a petition being preferred in favour of *John Blennerhaſſet*, Eſq; ſon to the deceaſed member, the houſe ordered the high ſheriff to proceed to a new election, and Mr. *Blennerhaſſet* was choſen. Mr. *Croſbie* petitioned the houſe, and complained of an undue return, becauſe of the non-age of the ſaid Mr. *Blennerhaſſet*, but this objection was over-ruled. 1709.

The ſame members ſat alſo this year. On the 20th. of *June*, the gentlemen of the romiſh religion in *Kerry*, petitioned the houſe of commons in relation to the heavy taxes they lay under, by reaſon of the frequent ravages and depredations made on the weſtern coaſts by *French* privateers, theſe damages being to be made good by the ro- 1710.

and dying at *Lixnaw* in *March* 1741, left iſſue by her, five ſons, and three daughters. 1. *William*, his ſucceſſor; 2. *Thomas*, who died young; 3. *James*, who died in 1705; 4. *Thomas*, who died unmarried after the year 1738; and 5. *John*, now earl of *Shelburne*, of whom ſee p. 87. The daughters were, 1. lady *Elizabeth-Anne*, married to ſir *Maurice Croſbie*, knt.; 2. lady *Arabella*, to *Arthur Denny* of *Tralee*, Eſq; 3. lady *Charlotte*, to ſir *John Conway Colthurſt*, of *Ardrum*, county *Cork*, bart.

man

man catholics. The committee appointed to examine the petition, came to the following reſolutions. That the allegations of the petition were true. That a redoubt or barrack erected in the iſland of *Valentia*, would be a great defence and ſecurity to the inland country, as well as to her majeſty's ſubjects trading by ſea to the weſtward. To which reſolutions the houſe agreed, and ordered ſuch members as were of the privy council to wait on the lord lieutenant with the ſaid reſolutions; and to requeſt that his excellency would be pleaſed to direct that a foot company might be quartered in the moſt convenient place of the barony of *Iveragh*, until a redoubt or barrack be built in the ſaid iſland.

An. 1713. The repreſentatives for this county this year were, ſir *Maurice Croſbie*, knt. and *Edward Denny*, Eſq;. For *Dingle*, *Thomas Croſbie*, Eſq; and *John Prat* of *Dublin*, Eſq;. For *Tralee*, *John Blennerhaſſet*, and *Samuel Morris*, Eſqrs. For *Ardfert*, *William Croſbie*, and *Henry Roſe*, Eſqrs.

1715. The members this year were for the county, ſir *Maurice Croſbie*, knt. and *John Blennerhaſſet*, Eſq;. For *Dingle*, *Thomas Croſbie*, and *John Prat*, Eſqrs. *Tralee*, *Sam. Morris*, and *Robert Taylor*, Eſqrs. *Ardfert*, *William Croſbie*, and *Henry Roſe*, Eſqrs.

1723. The ſame members continued until 1723, when *Conway Blennerhaſſet*, and *Wm. Sprigg*, Eſqrs. were returned for the borough of *Tralee*.

1725. *Luke Gardiner*, Eſq; for *Tralee*, in the room of *Conway Blennerhaſſet*, Eſq; deceaſed.

1727. Repreſentatives for the county in this parliament, were ſir *Maurice Croſbie*, knt. (*e*) and *Arthur Denny*, Eſq;. For *Dingle*, *John Fitz-Gerald*,

(*e*) Sir *Maurice Croſbie* was not only returned for the county this time, but alſo for the borough of *Dingle*. He made his election for the county, and *John Fitz-Gerald*, Eſq; was choſen in his place.

and

and *Thomas Croſbie*, Eſqrs. For *Tralee*, *John Blennerhaſſet*, and *Arthur Blennerhaſſet*, Eſqrs. *Ardfert*, *William Croſbie*, and *Henry Roſe*, Eſqrs.

This year the hon. *John Percival*, now earl of *Egmont*, was returned for *Dingle*, in the room of *Thomas Croſbie*, Eſq; deceaſed. An. 1731.

William Croſbie, Eſq; was elected for *Ardfert*, in the room of *Henry Roſe*, Eſq; deceaſed. 1735.

This year *Robert Fitz-Gerald*, Eſq; was elected for the borough of *Dingle*, in the room of his brother, *John Fitz-Gerald*, Eſq; deceaſed. 1741.

Thomas, the 21ſt. lord baron of *Kerry*, and the 1ſt. earl, dying in *March*, was ſucceeded in his honours and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon *William*, the ſecond earl of *Kerry*, who was captain and colonel in his majeſty's *Coldſtream* regiment of foot guards, and in *January* 1731 made governor of *Roſs Caſtle*. On the 24th. of *October* 1743, he took his ſeat in parliament; in *April* 1746 was made a member of the privy council; and was L. L. and *Cuſtos Rot.* of this county. He married the 29th. of *June* 1738, the lady *Gartrude Lambart*, eldeſt daughter to *Richard*, E. of *Cavan*; and dying at *Lixnaw*, 4 *April* 1747, left iſſue by her, *Francis Thomas*, the 23d. baron, and 3d. earl of *Kerry*, born in *Dublin* 9th. *September* 1740, a young nobleman of great hopes, and happy accompliſhments, and a daughter, lady *Anna Margaretta*, born at *Ardfert* in *October* 1741.

The hon. *John Fitz-maurice*, Eſq; was this year elected for the county in the room of *Arthur Denny*, Eſq; deceaſed. 1743

Arthur Blennerhaſſet, Eſq; one of the repreſentatives for the borough of *Tralee*, being appointed one of the juſtices of his majeſty's court of K. bench, the hon. *Thomas Southwell*, Eſq; was elected in his room; againſt whom a petition was lodged in favour of *Arthur*, ſon of *John Blennerhaſſet*, Eſq; who became the ſitting member for the ſaid borough.

Edmond

Edmond Malone, Eſq; was the ſame year elected to repreſent the borough of *Ardfert*, in the room of *William Croſbie*, Eſq; the elder, deceaſed.

An. 1749. Sir *William Fownes*, bart. was elected this year to repreſent the borough of *Dingle*, in the room of the hon. *John Percival*, now earl of *Egmont*.

1751. *John Blennerhaſſet*, the younger, Eſq; was elected to repreſent this county in parliament in the room of the hon. *John Fitz-Maurice*, Eſq; created viſcount *Fitz-Maurice*, and afterwards earl of *Shelburne*, vid. page 87. and 101.

CHAP. X.

Of the riſe and progreſs of the rivers in this county.

Black water. THE river *Black-water* hath it's origin in *Kerry*, which county it divides for a conſiderable way from that of *Cork*. Having already publiſhed an account of it, in the hiſtories of *Cork* and *Waterford*, I have no occaſion to mention any thing further here relating to it, and ſhall therefore haſten to deſcribe another river, which hath it's riſe at no great diſtance from the fountain head of the *Black-water*.

Feal. The river *Feal* hath it's origin in the mountains which bound the counties of *Kerry* and *Limerick*; and after making ſome progreſs through a part of the latter, runs through the town of *Abbyfeale*, and proceeds in a winding courſe weſterly, towards *Liſtowel*, and other villages in this county, dividing the baronies of *Clanmaurice*, and *Iraghticonnor*; and almoſt oppoſite to *Rattoo* it receives the river *Galey*, or *Gale*, from the N. E. which hath it's riſe towards the bounds of *Limerick* county, and afterwards receives the river *Brick* from the ſouth, which river riſeth about a mile eaſtward of *Ardfert*; and running eaſterly, and then northerly, paſſeth by *Lixnaw*,

Gale and *Brick.*

naw, and joins the *Feal*, and *Galey*, as above mentioned.

From the junction of these three rivers to the sea, they lose their respective names, and are called the *Cashin*, through which and a considerable way up the others, the tide flows, and boats run up them to *Lixnaw*, and other places at high water; and they are capable of being made navigable much higher up the country, than they are at present. The bottoms of the rivers *Feal* and *Galey* are in many places muddy and boggy, but the river *Brick* runs through a more gravelly soil, for which reason its trout are preferable to those fish in the others. There are several other streams in this part of the county which abound with trout, but being of little note, I shall pass them over, and proceed to a description of the river *Mang*. The *Cashin*.

This river riseth near *Castle-Island*, and running a S. W. course, in a few miles receives a stream, called the *brown Flesk*, which hath it's rise in the mountains dividing the counties of *Cork* and *Kerry*: this latter is considerably augmented by another stream called *Oureagh*, which falls into it from the southward. The *Mang*, from its junction with the *brown Flesk*, continues to run a serpentine course westerly, (it was the antient boundary of the counties of *Desmond* and *Kerry*;) and after passing through the bridge of *Castlemain* it glides gently in a meandring course to the sea. It is navigable to the said bridge, and might be rendered deeper, and it's length considerably shortened, by cutting a new channel for it. The *Mang*, &c.

The *Lea* is a small rivulet rising a few miles to the E. of *Tralee*; and being supplied by several mountain streams, is pretty considerable in the time of great floods, so as frequently to overflow the greater part of the town. It discharges itself into *Tralee* bay, and is navigable up to that town at The *Lea*.

high water for boats. *Cambden* will have this rivulet to be the *Dur* of *Ptolemy*, but it is too inconſiderable a ſtream to have been noticed by that geographer; and therefore I have placed the *Dur* of that writer in the bay of *Caſtlemain*, in the firſt chapter of this work.

Fleſk, &c. The lake of *Killarney* receives into it the *Fleſk*, a ſecond river in this county ſo called, *Fleaſg* in old *Iriſh* ſignifies water, or rather moiſture. It riſes near the eaſtern bounds of *Kerry*, and runs weſterly in a very winding courſe through *Glanfleſk*, a mountainous country, to which it gives it's name; from whence it collects ſeveral ſtreams in it's paſſage, and empties itſelf into the ſaid lake, after paſſing through an handſome new bridge of ſtone. This lake receives a conſiderable rivulet alſo from the north, and ſeveral mountain cataracts from the upper lough, and other places.

Laune. The *Laune* is the only out-let, by which all theſe ſtreams diſcharge themſelves into the ſea. *Lan* or *Laun* in the old *Iriſh* ſignifies full. It is obſervable that many of the antient *Iriſh* names of our rivers are the ſame with thoſe in *Great Britain*, thus the *Lea* above mentioned, hath the ſame name with a river, on which *Strafford upon Bow* near *London* is ſituated. This river *Laune*, hath the ſame name with the *Lune* which runs by *Lancaſter*; and we have ſeveral rivers in *Ireland* called by the name of *Avon*, or *Auon*, which in *Iriſh*, ſignifies a river in general; (*a*) and not only the

(*a*) Beſides the *Avon* in *England*. The *Severn* called *Sabrina*, ſignifies in *Iriſh* the ſtrong ſea; *Sab* in *Iriſh*, as *Lhuyd* has it, is ſtrong; and *Rian* in his dictionary ſignifies the ſea; or *Saobh* is raging, furious, &c. and *Rian* the ſea; how well this agrees with that river may be ſeen in *Cambden*, who mentions it's daily rage in his account of it. The *Thames* is compoſed of the rivers *Tame*, and *Iſis*, *Tamh* in *Iriſh* is ſtill, quiet, &c. *Iſis* is a corruption of *Uiſg* water, for which quality of ſtillneſs that river is remarkable.

names

names of rivers, but alſo thoſe of many mountains, both in *South Britain* and *Wales*, are the ſame in both iſlands. From whence I would infer, that the firſt and moſt antient people of *Britain* and *Ireland* ſpoke one and the ſame language. The river *Laune* receives the *Giſhadine* from the north, and other ſtreams from the ſouth: I have in another part of this work mentioned the advantages of rendering this river navigable, to which I refer the reader.

The river *Carra*, which in *Iriſh* ſignifies ſtony or rocky, riſes in the mountains of *Dunkerron*, and paſſing northerly through the country called *Glencare*, through ſeveral romantic glins, in ſome of which it forms very conſiderable lakes: it empties itſelf into the bay of *Caſtlemain*. *Carra.*

The moſt conſiderable rivers in the barony of *Iveragh*, are the *Fartin* and *Inny*. *Fearthain*, in the old *Iriſh*, ſignifies rain; and this river is prodigiouſly augmented in wet weather. *Inn*, in old *Iriſh*, ſignifies a wave, but it rather ſeems to be a corruption of *Awny* a ſmall river: both theſe rivers have their riſe in the mountainous tracts of that country, and almoſt run a parallel courſe S. W. the former diſcharging itſelf into the harbour of *Valentia*, and the other into the bay of *Ballinſkeligs*. I have elſewhere mentioned the ſmall river *Currane* in this barony, which is remarkable for the excellency of its trout and ſalmon. *Fartin* and *Inny*.

In the ſouthern parts of this county is the *Roughty*, which empties itſelf, after a courſe of ſome miles, into the head of *Kenmare* river; on the north ſide of which arm of the ſea, ſeveral ſmall rivulets diſcharge themſelves, as thoſe of *Needen*, *Four-mile water*, and the rivulets in *Sneem* harbour: as alſo, ſeveral brooks and ſtreams from the mountains of *Toyſiſta* on the ſouth ſide of *Kenmare*, moſt of which rivulets abound with ſalmon and trout.

I do not mention the river *Shannon* as peculiar to *Kerry*, though it makes its exit into the ocean by the northern ſhores of this county, which it waſhes for a few miles; but ſhall refer the account of the riſe and progreſs of that great river, which is the largeſt in *Ireland*, to ſome future work, as it runs through ſeveral other counties, ſome of which I have not ſeen.

There are various opinions concerning the growth of *ſalmon*. After they leave the ſea, they make to freſh water, and conſtantly run up the rivers until they gain the ſhallows, and depoſit their ſpawn in the ſand, ſtones, and pebbles, upon which ſpawn, or eggs, the male ejects a milk which fecundates them; and thus the formation of the *fætus* is begun. Moſt of theſe are in *Ireland* named *fry*, and when they grow larger, *ſalmon peal*; but in *England*, they call them the firſt year a *ſalmon-ſmelt*, the 2d. *a ſprod*, the 3d. *a mort*, the 4th. *a fork tail*, the 5th. *a runner*, and the 6th. *a ſalmon*. Some writers aſſert that the *ſalmon* comes to its maturity in a year, and that all the abovenamed are ſo many diſtinct ſpecies of *ſalmon*, which will never attain to the magnitude of grown *ſalmon*; and that, becauſe they alledge ſeveral of them have been put into ponds, and never arrived to any other pitch of greatneſs. But *ſalmon* grow moſt when they go to the ſalt water, and always decline in freſh water: for when they leave the ſea, their fleſh is firm and well-taſted, and at that time they have abundance of little inſects upon them, which the fiſhermen call a ſalmon louſe, and then this fiſh is in its beſt ſeaſon, ſo that it is probable, the reaſon why the ſmaller kind never increaſe in ponds, is, for want of the ſea, and the proper nouriſhment they find there; ſo that the opinion of their gradual increaſe ſeems to be juſtly founded.

To

To this account of *ſalmon*, it may not be improper to add a note which I find, among many other curious ones, in Dr. *Birch*'s late hiſtory of the *Royal Society*, *viz.* that carp were firſt brought into *Ireland* by *Richard* the firſt earl of *Cork*, the Hon. *Robert Boyle* being requeſted to give the ſociety an account in what manner they were tranſported hither.

Dr. *Short* endeavours to prove, in his obſervations on the bills of mortality, that places where the ſofteſt and ſweeteſt waters abound (*b*) are not the

(*b*) Lord *Bacon* gives us the following methods, in his natural hiſtory, for knowing the beſt waters.

1. Weigh them; the lighter they are the better.

2. Boil them on an equal fire; that water which conſumes away faſteſt, may be accounted the beſt.

3. Place them in ſeveral open glaſs veſſels; that water which keeps longeſt without corrupting, may be accounted the beſt.

4. In brewing malt liquors, that which makes the ſtrongeſt drink is, ſays he, the moſt nouriſhing; and ſuch is river water.

5. He prefers ſuch as lather readily with ſoap to ſuch as do not lather, but concerning their being more wholeſome, the above obſervation of Dr. *Short* proves the contrary.

6. Lord *Bacon* eſteems rain water to be more fine than any other. *Hippocrates* ſays, that rain water being raiſed by the ſun from the ſea, by which the ſaline, groſs, and heavy parts are left behind, may be accounted wholeſome. This natural diſtilled fluid is beſt adapted to the nutrition of plants, to brewing malt liquors, the infuſion of herbs, and all family uſes: and *Hoffman* calls it one of the nobleſt, and, when properly uſed, perhaps, the moſt univerſal remedy in nature. But, notwithſtanding theſe encomiums, no water corrupts and putrifies ſooner than that of rain, which may be partly prevented, by catching it (not after it hath waſhed the tops of houſes, and ran through foul pipes and conduits) in an open place, where no houſes ſtand, as it falls immediately from the air: for thus, when it hath ſtood to ſettle and purge, as it will in a few days, it may be decanted fine, and be long preſerved pure in veſſels of earth or glaſs. Wooden veſſels, eſpecially new ones, muſt, by extracting from them numberleſs fermentable ſulphureous parts, ſoon make it corrupt and putrify.

the healthieſt, as it is generally imagined: but harder waters ſtrained through hard iron-ſtone, grit-ſtone, ſand-ſtone, gravel, thick ſtiff clay, *&c.* and thoſe which have a good briſk fall are healthier; as he has evinced from facts drawn from regiſters, kept in ſuch places where thoſe kinds of waters are uſed. The reaſon ſeems to be, that ſoft waters carry too much of that earthy matter they paſs through into our bodies, and occaſion either a lentor in the blood, or obſtructions in ſome of the ſmaller veſſels. The waters of this county are not ſoft towards the ſouthern parts of it, few of them, which flow from mountain ſprings, lather readily with ſoap. Thoſe of the northern baronies are much ſofter, and are more proper for bleaching linen (*c*) and other uſes of life than the hard

7. Lord *Bacon* and moſt naturaliſts have obſerved, that ſnow water, being drank, cauſeth wens and tumors, as may be ſeen among the inhabitants of the *Alps* who drink it. Well water, he obſerves, boils meat red, except it be taken from a very plentiful ſpring. Fountains on the top of high hills, ſays his lordſhip, weigh lighter than thoſe at the foot, being ſtrained more through the pores of the earth.

Laſtly, judgment may be made of waters by the ſoil, through which they run; as, that running over pebbles is the cleaneſt and beſt taſted, the next is clay, 3. lime-ſtone, 4. ſand, and the worſt is mud: neither are ſweet waters, ſays he, to be truſted, which are found in the riſing grounds of great cities, which muſt needs take in a great deal of filth.

Theſe are the principal methods recommended by that noble philoſopher, for trying the goodneſs of waters, for various uſes, to which many other particular ways might be added.

(*c*) It is a matter commonly known, that all ſoft waters readily take ſoap, eaſily waſh linen, and quickly boil peaſe, pulſe, &c. ſoft and tender: ſuch waters as do not effect this, are properly eſteemed hard, rough, and harſh; but theſe have alſo their peculiar uſes in life: though ſoft water, particularly that of rain, extracts the greateſt ſtrength from malt, and affords the beſt flavoured drink, but is apt to turn ſour; yet hard water makes the beſt beer for keeping, and drink brewed with it neither oppreſſes the ſtomach, nor binds up the

hard waters of the mountainous parts, which, though leſs fit for thoſe purpoſes, make amends for their hardneſs by being more wholeſome.

It is obſervable, that rapid rivers afford a light and ſubtil water, not greatly ſubject to corruption, though they are ſomewhat improper for the feeding and nouriſhment of fiſh; becauſe their rapidity prevents the ſpawn of the fiſh from clinging to the banks: but theſe rivers produce better fiſh in their kind, though not ſo many in number, than muddy rivers of a ſlower courſe.

Rivers that flow gently, as thoſe in the northern parts of this county, and the river *Mang*, differ from rapid ſtreams, not only in breeding more fiſh, but their waters are generally ſofter; from hence it appears, that all river water is not alike in its qualities. The beſt kinds of waters for drinking are thoſe where the ſprings not only lie high, but alſo riſe in clear earthy hills, and run upon a gra-

the belly, but paſſes readily by urine, which are proofs of its excellence. On the other hand, in thoſe places where the waters are thick, groſs, and ſlimy, the drink is unwholeſome, generates wind in the bowels, paſſes ſluggiſhly through the canals of the body, and breeds obſtructions and concretions in the *viſcera*.

Beſides its uſe in bleaching cloth, chymiſts find ſoft water fitteſt for what they call waſhing the *calces of metals* from their ſalts. Hard water is fitteſt to mix with *plaiſter of Paris* for *ſtucco*, and brings the matter to a ſtony hardneſs, and is equally proper for all kinds of lime mortar.

Water by long boiling loſes its more ſubtil parts, and leaves the cruder parts behind, as is known to all thoſe who are curious in making coffee and tea; for, if the tea or ground berries be put into water which hath been long boiled, the liquor ſo made becomes leſs quick and pleaſant to the taſte.

Pure water is the common drink of the inhabitants of *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, and *Italy*; and the people of theſe countries are briſker and more alert than thoſe of the northern countries, who drink malt liquors. It is certainly much better for perſons of delicate conſtitutions and ſedentary lives, if taken either alone or with wine, than groſs ale or beer.

velly bottom or pure hard clay. They ought to be perfectly taſteleſs, limpid, tranſparent, cold in ſummer, warm in winter, and, if poſſible, facing the riſing ſun. They ought to paſs through ſuch a kind of porous ſpongy earth, as is not diſſolved by them, for they are thus percolated, filtered, and purified, as waters are through a filtering ſtone, a method frequently practiſed in *Holland* and other countries, to puriſy their turbid water; by which means, it is rendered perfectly bright, clear, and grateful, leaving all its impurities behind.

If every prudent and diſintereſted phyſician would carefully examine into the waters of the place where he reſides, he might thence aſſuredly practiſe more to the ſatisfaction of himſelf and ſervice of his patients, than in the common way, with numberleſs uncertain remedies: which reflection leads me to give an account of the medicinal waters in this county, which I ſhall do in the following chapter.

CHAP. XI.

Of the medicinal waters hitherto diſcovered in this county, with an analyſis of them.

THE medicinal waters diſcovered in *Kerry* are chiefly of the chalybeat kind, many of which are alſo impregnated with ſulphur. Thoſe which are ſimple chalybeats are as follow.

Killarney water. 1. A chalybeat water near the town of *Killarney*, which on the ſpot ſtruck a light purple with galls, where it had a tolerably briſk taſte, and lathered readily with ſoap: a quart of it being evaporated afforded 4 grains of an ochry ſediment. It has been drank by a few perſons who laboured under cachectic diſorders; but, as yet, it has

has gained no great repute for its efficacy in removing thoſe complaints.

In the barony of *Iveragh* between *Portmagee* and *Cabir*, on the ſtrand oppoſite to *Valentia* iſland, are ſeveral fine chalybeat ſprings, which are eaſily diſcoverable by the large quantities of golden coloured ochre lying on their ſides and bottoms. They all ſtrike a deep claret colour with galls and other aſtringents; but as they are ſituated very remote from any market town, or place of accommodation for water drinkers and ſick perſons, they have not been hitherto uſed. *Iveragh ſpas.*

I have alſo obſerved ſeveral fine, rich, chalybeat ſprings in the mountains of *Iveragh* between *Black Stones* and *Killorglin*, and in ſeveral other parts of this barony, and that of *Dunkerron*, which, from the remoteneſs of their ſituation, have never been drunk as a medicine.

Towards the W. end of *Knockanure* mountain, a mile E. of the caſtle of *Dune*, in the barony of *Iraghticonnor*, is a pure chalybeat water, known by the name of *Fell's well*, ſo called from the name of the gentleman who firſt diſcovered it, and made a trial of its virtues in ſcorbutic caſes, which it relieved; this water ſparkles like German ſpa at the fountain head. A ſpecimen of it carefully bottled, and pitched in the beginning of *November* 1752, was ſent up to *Dublin*, where it was opened the 2d of *December* following, when it had a ſtrong ferruginous flavour, and was ſweet, though part of the ochre was precipitated, and the corks were much blackened. *Fell's well.*

In this ſtate galls gave it a deep purple, as they did alſo to ſome of the ſame water, which ſtood for two days looſely corked. Logwood gave it a blue tincture, which continued for 7 days rather more lively than in the beginning; a probable indication of the intimate ſolution of the mineral. That it is a light water, and very ſparingly impregnated

pregnated with any other mineral than iron, appears from the following experiments.

The weight of this chalybeat is equal to that of diſtilled water, the hydrometer ſtanding equally high in both. Soap quickly lathered ſmooth with it; and ſilver immerged in it acquired no change of colour. A ſolution of ſilver turned it partly pearl-coloured with a yellowiſh cloud.

A gallon exhaled by evaporation, exhibited no calcarious matter on the ſides of the pan, and left only 11 grains of an ochry-coloured ſediment, which was attracted, even in this crude ſtate by the magnet. It was ſomewhat of a brackiſh taſte, fermented with oil and ſpirit of vitriol; and emitted a ſomewhat pungent ſmell when rubbed with *ſal ammoniacum*.

We therefore conclude this water to be one of the lighteſt and pureſt chalybeats: it ſeems to be mixed with a ſmall portion of *natrum*, a ſalt found alſo in the *Pohun* water in *Germany*. It is extremely pleaſant when bottled a day or two, or drunk at the fountain head. As it is of a conſiderable ſtrength, and bears carriage to remote places, it might be, in ſome meaſure, uſed as a ſuccedaneum to the *Pohun* waters, even at a conſiderable diſtance from the well. It might be tranſmitted to *Limerick* by water carriage, and from thence to other places; but the greateſt care ought to be taken of having very clean *(d)* bottles, and of its being well corked and refined on the ſpot. *N. B.* There are two wells almoſt contiguous,

(d) The want of bottles of our own manufacture hath been a great detriment to the ſending our mineral waters to diſtant places. Flaſks in which the *German* waters are imported, might be bought up in *Dublin* and other places in great quantities, at a cheap rate, and are very proper for the purpoſe. Some foreign waters are imported in ſtone bottles, which kind of earthen ware we have materials for making in many places of this kingdom.

that to the north ſtrikes of a deeper purple with galls than the other. A conſiderable quantity of a whitiſh clay lies in and near theſe ſprings, which doth not ferment with acids.

The principal chalybeo-ſulphureous waters noticed in this county are as follow. 1. On the lands of *Ballybeg*, about a mile to the N. E. of *Dingle*, is a ſtrong chalybeat, or, as ſome would term it, a vitriolic water, which, on the ſpot, ſtrikes a deep purple, or rather a violet colour, with galls. Its ſmell and colour are like that of common ſpring water, its taſte is ferruginous, and afterwards ſomewhat vitriolic. *Dingle* ſpa.

Spirit of hartſhorn, and that of *ſal ammoniac*, gave it a yellowiſh or light citrine appearance. Oil of tartar turned it milky. Milk boiled with equal parts of it was not curdled. Silver kept immerſed in it 24 hours, acquired a ruſty browniſh colour; and more galls added gave it a blueiſh caſt. A gallon of it being exhaled in *Dingle* by doctor *Jeremy Lyne*, an ingenious and uſeful practitioner in that neighbourhood, afforded 24 grains of a dark brown ſediment of a lixivial taſte, which diluted again with a very little water, gave a very light tincture with powder of galls.

From theſe appearances it is found to be a chalybeo-ſulphureous water, pretty ſtrongly loaded with thoſe minerals.

Its operation is generally emetic; to ſome perſons it has proved cathartic, and to others greatly diuretic. It has been ſerviceable to ſome who laboured under uterine obſtructions: but as it is harſh and diſagreeable to ſuch as have weak ſtomachs, by its being loaded with the minerals abovementioned, it has been drank by a very few patients. Although it might be found uſeful in jaundices, obſtructions of the liver, and ſuch like obſtinate complaints, ſeveral perſons labouring under

under them having been frequently relieved by waters of this kind.

Caſtlemain ſpa. On a part of the eſtate of the college of *Dublin*, on the lands of *Farnaſs*, a mile and a half N. W. of *Caſtlemain*, is a ſtrong chalybeat water, which hath at the well, a ſulphureous ſmell, like the waſhing of a gun-barrel, which ſmell it loſt on its being opened in *Dublin*. Silver immerſed 24 hours therein was ſcarcely changed in its colour. On the ſpot it ſtruck a deep claret colour with galls, and a light blue, with flag-roots and log-wood. It retained the ſtriking quality in *Dublin*, and blackened the corks in the carriage, where being exhaled to a dryneſs, it left the proportion of eleven grains of an ochry-coloured ſediment to a gallon, which was in ſome ſmall parts of it attracted by the magnet without previous calcination.

This water hath been little uſed, and therefore nothing poſitive can be ſaid of its virtues.

A woman who drank it in the ſummer of 1751 for a rhumatiſm, found much benefit by it; and a ſecond woman was relieved by drinking it in a paralitic caſe. One Mr. *Power* a clergyman drank it the ſame ſeaſon, for a confirmed obſtruction of his liver; he received benefit by it at firſt, but ſome time after grew worſe, and died the autumn following.

This water is extremely diuretic, as moſt of our chalybeats are, and is alſo purgative if taken in a doſe of two or more quarts. It keeps good ſeveral days after it is taken up, without depoſiting its ochre. It ſits eaſy on the ſtomach, and has never vomited any perſon who uſed it. The virtues of this water may be known by its contents, which are iron and ſulphur, minerals that are always uſeful in obſtructions of the bowels, if not attended with inflammation; alſo the ſcurvy, rhumatic complaints, and ſeveral chronic diſorders: but to

reap

reap the benefit of the ſulphur and ſteel united, it ſhould be drank on the ſpot.

Tralee ſpa is ſituated about two miles diſtant from the town, near a delightful ſtrand, very commodious for air and exerciſe. The ſoil about it is gravelly, and ſomewhat inclining to turf on the eaſt ſide. The well is near a foot deep, and about three feet in diameter, flowing out of a ſmall bank of yellow clay mixed with gravel: it has been known above 50 years, and hath been of late years, and continues to be at preſent, in high repute, by reaſon of ſeveral notable cures effected by it. *Tralee* ſpa.

This water on the ſpot ſtruck a fine claret colour, with galls, which it did alſo ſome days after in the town of *Tralee*. Silver immerſed 24 hours in it, both at the well and in *Tralee*, ſuffered no alteration in its colour. There is a large quantity of ochry matter round the well, part of which, being dried and calcined, was attracted by the loadſtone. A gallon of this water evaporated in an earthen pan over a ſlow fire, near *Tralee*, afforded 36 grains of an ochry ſediment. In the months of *April* and *June* 1751, this water, at the ſpring, was rather cold than ſenſibly warm, and, by the hydrometer, equal in weight to rain water. Its taſte is rather pleaſant than otherways, and ſits well on the ſtomachs of the drinkers, many of whom take to the number of a dozen half pint glaſſes; and yet, except where the ſtomach and *primæ viæ* were evidently foul, it hath ſcarce ever been known to vomit.

This water hath been tranſmitted to *Dublin*, where it was not only remarkable for having the ferruginous and rough taſte common to all other chalybeats, but upon repeated obſervations on ſpecimens ſent up to that city, where it was critically examined, after it had been a month or ſix weeks bottled, it acquired alſo the ſmell and flavour of boiled

boiled eggs, a phænomenon proper to ſulphureous waters; and exhibited plenty of bubbles on the ſide of the glaſs, both probably the effect of putrifaction, the ſulphureous ſmell being not at all obſervable at the fountain.

The reſult of the ſeveral experiments made on this water examined at *Dublin*, at the diſtance of time abovementioned, concurred alſo in exhibiting the appearances proper to ſulphureous waters, viz. Silver immerſed in this water became copper-coloured; and in another experiment of a leaden hue, and blueiſh, and copper-coloured. A ſolution of ſilver in *aqua fortis*, exhibited a white yellowiſh cloud, and a grumous white ſediment, and in another trial a browniſh precipitation. Gold immerſed in it became of a deeper yellow, and copper became redder. A ſolution of engliſh vitriol exhibited a deep, clear, ſtanding blue. That of ſugar of lead gave a reddiſh tincture, and a ſmall brown ſediment; and all theſe appearances are common to other ſulphureous waters. When the bottle was left half empty for a day, the water loſt it's ſulphureous ſmell; and when evaporated to the conſumption of half, it loſt both it's ſulphureous ſmell, and chalybeat taſte.

From theſe experiments it is evident, that there is a latent ſulphur combined with the iron, in this water; which though not perceivable at the fountain head, yet the ſulphur is extricated during the carriage, the like inſtances having happened to other waters.

Beſides iron and ſulphur, this water is not much loaded with other minerals; for though oil of vitriol and ſpirit of ſalt cauſed an ebullition with it, ſoap lathered ſmooth; and both the alkalies exhibited a little whiteneſs, and a ſolution of alum cauſed no conſiderable precipitation, and the hydrometer ſtood in it at the ſame height as diſtilled water.

water. Syrup of violets tinged it green, but in two nights lying open, only the blue colour was retained.

To this agreed the appearance it made with rhubarb, which gave it only an amber colour, aſh-bark, a pale blue circle, and brazil a pale red. From hence we conclude, that this water is not impregnated with an alkaline ſalt, as are the *Pohun* and *Geronſtere* waters of *Germany*.

It ſtruck a deep purple with galls in the putrid ſtate above mentioned; and a blue tincture with logwood, which ſoon faded to an olive, and purple: and a bottle being left open all night, would no longer tinge with galls, in one experiment, though it did in another; ſo that this is a chalybeat of a middle degree of ſtrength.

As to the analyſis of this water, ſome of the bottles which were ſent to *Dublin* ſpontaneouſly turned wheyiſh, with a blueiſh caſt. The well at the bottom hath a blackiſh fat ſledge. The channel is deeply tinged with a yellow ochry matter. The ſcum is of a blueiſh white colour at the well, in *Dublin*, orange coloured and white. The ochre ſpontaneouſly depoſited, calcines, reddens, and flies to the magnet.

The moſt obſervable appearances in the chemical analyſis of this water, are as follow. During the evaporation, a ſmall quantity of a ſaline, whitiſh matter is thrown upon the ſides of the pan. A gallon of this water exhaled in *Dublin*, left in one evaporation 19 grains, and in another 20, of a pale, brown, ochry-coloured ſediment.

At another time, the ſediment was of a dark brown colour, and of a brackiſh taſte: it fermented with ſpirit of vitriol, excited no ſmell when rubbed with *Sal Ammoniacum*, and burned black on a red-hot iron.

The

The ſalt ſeparated from the indiſſoluble part, was yellowiſh; and by it's ſaline taſte, it's melting in the air, emitting an acid fume in plenty, when rubbed with oil of vitriol, and by it's ſolution precipitating a groſs white curd with the ſolution of ſilver, gave ample evidences of it's being a marine ſalt. The indiſſoluble part ſeparated from the ſaline, of which it ſeemed to be near the one half in weight, was raggy, as the texture of many bog-waters are obſerved to be. It was of a dark brown colour, and flamed on a red hot iron. In one ſpecimen, it made no ebullition with oil of vitriol, or ſpirit of ſalt, though it did with both in another.

From all which experiments, it is evident, that this is a light *Chalybeat* water, comparatively pure, containing a latent ſulphur, extricated by putrifaction, as appears by the phænomena exhibited common to moſt ſulphureous waters.

The greater quantity of ſulphur in this, than in moſt other plain chalybeats, gives it a preference in moſt caſes. It is far leſs volatile than the ſulphur in the *German Geronſtere* water. It's ſalt is marine, but hardly conſiderable enough in quantity to deduce any notable effect from, except perhaps, that it may give it an attenuating quality; and by this means render it more effectual in removing viſcidities.

The ſenſible virtues and effects of this water according to accounts tranſmitted to *Dublin*, to Dr. *Rutty*, by the late doctor *William Collis*, who long reſided in it's neighbourhood, and from other later obſervations are as follow.

An earth-worm put into this water ſoon dies. When it is drank from three pints to two quarts, it is diuretic, an enlargement of the doſe makes it greatly purgative, and when further encreaſed it alſo vomits; but it's chief operation is by urine, of which an accidental inſtance occurred in a race-horſe

horſe which the groom happened to water at the well, who fell into ſo plentiful a profuſion of urine, that the owner thought he had got a *Diabetes*; and was ſo reduced that he was rendered incapable of running his match, but he ſoon after recovered.

It raiſes the ſpirits to a great degree, and gives a voracious appetite and good digeſtion. It began to be much uſed about the year 1746, which was owing to a cure it effected on a gentleman of fortune in this county, who the preceding ſpring had loſt his appetite, was reſtleſs, and much diſordered. The gentleman was by the above mentioned phyſician adviſed to drink this water; and after a little preparation and regular drinking, he ſoon recovered his appetite and reſt, and became much healthier than for many years before. This rouſed the indolent inhabitants of *Tralee*, and induced ſeveral perſons long afflicted with hyſteric cholics, rhumatiſms, the ſcurvy, and ſeveral other chronic diſeaſes, to uſe the water, and moſt of them received ſingular benefit thereby.

Among the reſt was a taylor, who for many years laboured under a ſchirrous tumour of his liver, which raiſed up his ribs, on the right ſide, like thoſe of a ricketty child: he became conſumptive, and upon application to doctor *Collis*, he preſcribed him a purgative diet-drink of deobſtruent herbs, which he drank during the ſpring; and in the ſummer following, he adviſed him to uſe this water. He accordingly drank it for two days in large quantities, and it worked him upwards and downwards: on the third day, not thinking the water ſtrong enough, he took a quantity of the ſcum of the well, mixed it with the water, and drank plentifully, which vomited him ſeverely. After he had gone ſome diſtance from the well, as he found himſelf much eaſier, he returned and repeated the doſe, which had the

ſame effect. On his return home, it's operation both by ſtool, and urine was very violent, which rendered him extremely faint and weak, but free from pain: and by drinking a pint of the water every day for a month, he was reſtored to his former health; though doctor *Collis* did not think he could have out-lived the following autumn.

It had the ſame good effect on three other perſons, whom he deemed incurable, particularly on one Mr. *M*——, who was cured of a conſtant vomiting, from an obſtruction in his liver, which threw him into a decay. He drank near a quart of it daily; and took a ſmall quantity of ſalts, which renders it mildly purgative.

According to the ſame phyſician, this water had wonderful effects in the year 1745, in curing diſorders which were frequent that year, viz. a ſwelling in the ſtomach, obſtructions in the liver, and a diſpoſition to a dropſy, of which laſt diſorder ſeveral people were cured; and among others, the man who takes care of the well, who had been afflicted with a dropſy and jaundice. As alſo another perſon, near 70 years of age, who had the ſame complaints.

It hath cured in ſeveral others ſchirrous obſtructions in the liver, ſpleen, and glands of the meſentry; and hath had a good effect in lacerations, or even ulcerations of the urinary paſſages; and in tabid habits, where it was taken in ſmall quantities, ſo as not to make it purgative. And although in theſe laſt complaints, it had no viſible effect by urine or ſtool, yet, by it's deterging, healing and ſtrengthning quality, it hath performed a cure.

A gentleman not long deceaſed, who was collector of his majeſty's revenue in this county, received ſome years ago a moſt remarkable benefit by drinking this mineral water. He was over-run with

with ſcorbutic ulcers, in his body and limbs, attended with carious bones in ſeveral places, particularly thoſe of his fingers. He had gone through divers mercurial courſes, had taken ſeveral antiſcorbutic remedies; and moſt of the medicaments which are thought proper to purify the blood, but all to no purpoſe; and theſe by the advice of our ableſt gentlemen in the faculty, who diſmiſſed him from *Dublin* in a deplorable ſtate of health, being extremely weak and emaciated. Upon his return to *Tralee*, the place of his reſidence, he in a deſponding manner betook himſelf to the uſe of this water, which had ſo good an effect, that the foul bones began to ſeparate, and his ſores to look kindly, and digeſt better than before, and many of them healed up. In ſhort, this gentleman was, from the loweſt ebb of life, enabled, by drinking this water, in a ſhort time to get an heir to his fortune: and though he made uſe of this remedy too late to acquire a perfect cure, which might probably have been effected, had he taken it before the diſeaſe made ſuch ravages on his conſtitution; yet he obtained a ſucceſsful and fortunate ceſſation from the moſt violent ſymptoms of his diſorder, and gained an excellent palliative, that rendered the remainder of his life eaſy, and undoubtedly prolonged it ſeveral years, beyond what might have been reaſonably expected from his ill habit of body.

Several later inſtances and caſes, of the good effects of this water might be here added; but as moſt of them are to the ſame purpoſe of what has been already delivered, it would be a uſeleſs increaſe of the bulk of this volume to inſert them.

It is the cuſtom in *England*, and ſeveral other places, to drink mineral waters blood warm, by which means they are taken in greater quantities, and generally ſit lighter on the ſtomach. If the whole quantity of the water to be drank, was ſet

over the fire, it would loſe it's efficacy, as the ſubtle acid would fly off, and the ochry parts would be precipitated. Therefore, the beſt method of warming it, is by the addition of a ſmall portion of hot water, to a large quantity of cold. They boil the ſpa-water in large tin veſſels placed on a brick furnace, and theſe kettles have cocks placed in their ſides to draw off the water.

Glauber ſalts are generally taken, with the three or four firſt doſes of the water; a practice extremely proper to clear the firſt paſſages, but which is much neglected among our water drinkers.

Magbery-beg water. To theſe chalybeat waters, I ſhall add ſome further account of a ſaline ſpring, at *Maberybeg* in the barony of *Corkaguiny*, which is touched upon p. 195 of this work, having, ſince that ſheet was printed off, met with ſome particulars relative thereto, which were formerly tranſmitted to Dr. *Rutty* by the before mentioned Dr. *Collis* of *Kerry*, and are as follow.

This ſpring riſes a little below high water mark, out of a clean white ſand; and though it is twice a day covered with the tide, the doctor ſays, that he found no variation in it during the ebb or flood, which occaſioned him to imagine that it did not owe it's origin to the ſea (*u*).

By removing the ſand the well may be made as deep as you pleaſe. It was found by the hydrometer to be lighter than ſea-water, and is of a bitteriſh ſaline taſte. When boiled with an equal quantity of milk it curdles it. Dr. *Rutty* calls it a *Salino-Nitrous Spring*. A quart of it upon evapo-

(*u*) Although the doctor did not ſeem to think that this ſpring had it's origin from the ſea, becauſe of it's ſuffering no change in quantity during the ebb or flood; yet, from the laxity of the ſandy ſoil from whence it flows, and the quality of it's ſalts, it ſeems to be no other than a filtered ſea-water; beſides, ſprings may have their ſupplies from the ſea, although they are not affected by the tides.

ration,

ration, afforded two drachms and twenty grains of ſalt, which is much leſs than ſea water produces.

As to it's effects, thus much only at preſent can be affirmed from the teſtimony of the neighbourhood, and ſome experiments of Dr. *Collis*; that it is a purgative of a conſiderable ſtrength, being taken from a pint to a quart; and that it proves antiſcorbutic when properly applied.

CHAP. XII.

A new hydrographical deſcription of the harbours, creeks, bays, roads, iſlands, points, and head-lands on the coaſts of Kerry, *with other matters relative thereto.*

IN the title of this chapter I have called this a new hydrographical deſcription; which will be juſtly allowed me, by any candid reader, who will be at the pains of comparing it with the ſhort, imperfect and falſe relations of this coaſt hitherto publiſhed; none of which, either in the *coaſting Pilot*, *Atlas Maritimus*, or any other author who has deſcribed it, will in the whole make up two pages of this chapter, they having paſſed over the moſt material places, and deſcribed others either falſely or imperfectly.

The ſea-coaſt of this county, from the eaſt ſide of the river of *Kenmare*, to the mouth of the river *Shannon*, extends about 30 leagues.

The principal high-lands ſeen by mariners, who fall in with the coaſt from the weſtward, are the lofty mountains of *Dunkerron* and *Iveragh*, which reſemble ſo many large ſugar-loaves or pyramids; and *Brandon* hill, with other mountains, between the bays of *Dingle* and *Tralee*.

Having finiſhed my account of the ſea-coaſt of the county of *Cork* at the river of *Kenmare*, I ſhall proceed weſterly, and then northerly to the river *Shannon*, which will take in the deſcription of the ſea-coaſts of *Kerry*, and which, with the deſcription of *Cork*, and *Waterford*, already publiſhed, will form a compleat account of the ſouth coaſts of *Ireland*, from the river *Suir* to the *Shannon*; being the moſt frequented part of the ſhores of this kingdom, by veſſels either bound hither for trade, or which may happen to fall in with the land in their voyages to and from the *weſt Indies*, and elſewhere; of all which coaſts and harbours, I have made new and accurate charts, with an intent to have them ingraved, upon receiving proper encouragement for that purpoſe.

The entrance of the river of *Kenmare* lies between the *Skeligs* to the N. W. lat. 51°. 35′. N. and longitude 11°. W. from *London*, and the *Bull*, *Cow*, and *Calf*, the *Bull* lying in 51°. 20. N. and 10°. 40′. W. from *London*.

This river is about 14 leagues in length; and in breadth, from the *Skeligs* to the *Bull*, *Cow* and *Calf*, 5 leagues and a half: and from *Scariff* iſland on the N. ſide, to the *Durſey* iſland on the S. ſide, it is about 3 leagues, or 8 *Iriſh* miles. The entrance of this river is deep, fair, and navigable, up to it's head, having nothing of danger all the way, but what appears; and that only on the coaſt at both ſides, until you are 8 leagues up the river, and abreaſt with *Ardea* caſtle on the S. ſide, where there is a ſunk rock called *the Maiden*.

When you fall in between the *Skeligs* and the *Durſeys* in thick hazy weather, ſo that the land cannot be ſeen, and that you are deſirous to ſail up this river, after you are paſt the *Bull*, *Cow*, and *Calf*, keep an E. b. N. and an E. N. E. courſe, which in about 6 leagues, will bring you into 26 fathom water; and by keeping the ſame courſe a league

league or two further up, you will have 20, and ſo gradually to 15, 10, 8, and 6 fathom water. If you have no objection to the depth of the water you may anchor in any part of the river, in the middle, or under either ſhore, for ſhelter, as the wind may happen to blow. But if the weather proves hazy, and the ſhore on both ſides is not to be ſeen, it is not proper that a ſhip ſhould run higher up than the depth of 25 fathom water. The ground from thence to 6 fathom, is all clear at the bottom, being moſtly ooze or ſlab, which is good holding ground. In caſe of neceſſity, as in the night, a veſſel may ride in 25 fathom, until day appears, or that the weather if hazy clears up. There are good harbours under a ſhip's lee, on either hand. Should you fall in with the aforeſaid land in clear weather, and intend to get in a place of ſafety in this river, when you come within the *Bull*, *Cow*, and *Calf*, theſe and *cape Durſey* are on the ſtarboard ſide, and *Scariff* iſland, called by ſome *Hogs-head*, is on the larboard. *Cape Durſey* is an uninhabited iſland, between which, and the main, runs a deep and narrow ſound, through which ſhips may ſail, with a favourable wind and tide. The flood ſets on to the ſouthward about the middle of the ſound, and good anchorage in 8 or 10 fathom water. The mark for the middle of the ſound is a ruined caſtle, on the ſhore of the iſland; but this is not a place to be recommended in winter or bad weather, as it lies expoſed to ſoutherly winds.

When you paſs *cape Durſey* about a mile, you come oppoſite to *Garniſh* point, from which to *Cod's-head*, the courſe is E. N. E. near a league, between which, you have from 45, to 50 fathom water. To the ſouth runs up a deep wild bay, named *Ballydonagan Bay*, very unſafe for veſſels, except in ſoutherly winds. After you paſs *Cod's-head*, there is another deep and foul bay, called *Quoalagh*,

in the E. of which, is a narrow, blind harbour, called *Ballycrohane*. Higher up on this ſide is an iſland called *Iniſfernard*, above which is *Goat's Point:* off both theſe places there are 30 fathom water. Above *Goat's Point* is a ſmall inlet, where a ſhip may anchor in 15 fathom, and be ſheltered from ſoutherly and S. W. winds, as near the ſhore as the pilot pleaſes; or in caſe of turning up the river, may here ſtop a tide with the wind eaſterly.

About 4 miles higher up, is *Dog's Point*, which from the entrance of the harbour of *long Ardgroome*, which is very badly laid down in all the charts of this river, except a new one ſome time ago ſet forth, by Mr. *Irwin*, in which are alſo ſeveral miſtakes, owing, as I ſuppoſe, to the ſurveyor's not making any allowance for the variation of the magnetic needle, and an unſkilfulneſs in drawing: for which reaſons, I found a very material difference, between his chart, and the true ſituation and bearings of many parts of this river, when I came to ſurvey it, as may be ſeen by comparing the ſaid chart, with the draft of this river in the county map annexed to this work. Had that been accurately laid down, I ſhould not have had occaſion to take a new ſurvey of this river, and I ſhould have reduced it without any other alteration, in the map of this county; as I did in my map of *Waterford* county, that of *Tramore* bay, and the harbour of *Waterford*, accurately taken by the late Mr. *Doyle*.

Juſt within *Dog's Point*, is an inlet called *Pilline*, where there is good anchorage in 6 or 7 fathom water, off an high, red cliff in the ſaid creek, and alſo good ſhelter from a W. or S. W. wind. This inlet or bite, is at the entrance of *Ardgroome* harbour, which, though it is very ſafe, when a ſhip is got within it, yet it ought not to be attempted without

without an experienced pilot, the paſſage being at the entrance very narrow, and that between ſunk rocks. Off the harbour is a rock called *Carrigbanagher*, always above water, between which, and the main to the ſouth, it is all foul ground.

Oppoſite *Ardgroome*, to the N. ſide of *Kenmare* river, is a good harbour called *Sneem*, but in common charts, wrote *O-Sullivan More*'s, which is a remarkable caſtle that belonged to him three leagues higher up. When you paſs *Long Ardgroome*, about two miles, you open another harbour, called *Kilmackeloge*, on the S. ſide alſo of *Kenmare* river. When you are in the mouth of this harbour, you may run boldly up, keeping a S. E. by E. courſe, which carries you clear of a ſunk rock, which is known by the ſea breaking over it, facing a point about half a mile diſtant, and oppoſite the church of *Kilmackeloge*. The weſtern point called *Calaris*, may be kept as cloſe on board as you pleaſe; after doubling which, you may anchor in 8 or 10 fathom water clean ground, or may run up as far as a ſmall high iſland, fronting the harbour's mouth, called *Dutch Iſland*, where there is good anchorage and ſafe riding on either ſide of it. But juſt a breaſt of this iſland, the bottom is not very clean, but in all other places round it, and between it and the main land on either ſide, there is clean holding ground in 6, or 7 fathom water. From the ſaid iſland as far up as the tide flows, you may ſafely anchor in the middle of the channel, from 8, to 3 fathom, or run aground on banks of ooze, ſlab, and gravel; and be ſafe without anchor or cable. This is alſo a very proper place to greave, or careen a ſhip in, if occaſion requires. In the entrance on the larboard, as you ſail in, you will obſerve an high earthen cliff, from the lower point of which, is a rock uncovered at high water, but viſible during the flood, by the ſea breaking over it;

it; to avoid which, the oppoſite ſhore is to be kept neareſt on board. There are ſeveral fine creeks and nooks in this harbour, where even large ſhips may lie a-ground to their bends in ſlab, or may moor head and ſtern or between all fours.

About two miles higher up, above this harbour, is *Ardea Caſtle*, which you ſail by, as alſo by another place, called *Clonea*, which lies near *Ormond Iſland*. About half way over, oppoſite to *Ardea Caſtle*, is a ſunk rock, called the *Maiden*, already mentioned, covered at low water about 2 fathom, and not viſible but by a breaker in bad weather: it is clean all round it, but the north ſide is the boldeſt, near which a veſſel may ſail until ſhe comes a-breaſt with *Ormond Iſle*. On the north ſide of *Kenmare* river, a point of land runs over ſoutherly, called *Roſſmore*, which lies alſo oppoſite to *the Maiden*, the mark for which is a ſmall wall croſſing the ſaid point of *Roſſmore*, which is to be kept right an end. At *Ormond* iſland is a good road in 10 fathom water, and the ſame with good anchoring in 8, 6, 4, or 3 fathom up to the head of the river; but the beſt place is oppoſite to *Dunkerron* caſtle, which is the eaſtern one of two caſtles ſtanding on the north ſide of the river.

Thus having deſcribed the S. ſide of *Kenmare* river, from the *Durſey* iſland, to its head, I now proceed to do the ſame of the N. ſide. In entering the river, the firſt land on the north is the iſland called *Scariff*; and the firſt point on the main is called *Lamb-head*, which is oppoſite *Cod's-head* on the S. ſide. Between theſe are ſeveral ſmaller iſlands with narrow ſounds, deep enough for ſhips to ſail through them, but ſeldom attempted. After you paſs *Lamb-head*, there are ſeveral creeks on the N. ſide, but no harbour until you come to *Sneem*, which is oppoſite to *Long-Ardgroome*, which is a ſafe place, where ſhips may ride

ride land-locked in 4 fathom water, or in the mouth or entrance you may anchor in 10 fathom. *Skerky Iſland*, which is high mountainous land, lies near the ſhore: it is 3 leagues up from *Lamb-head*, and is the firſt point from thence on that ſide of the river. You may ſafely ſail along the S. ſide of the iſland, till you enter the harbour of *Sneem*, and then give the E. point of the iſland a birth: you may run up to any reaſonable diſtance, and anchor in 10 or 12 fathom water: here you may wait for the flood; and for a pilot, if you ſhould intend to run higher up. If by accident you have paſſed this harbour and that of *Kilmackeloge* on the oppoſite ſide, though there are on both ſides ſafe creeks, yet you may ſail in for *Roſſmore*, which at high water is an iſland, and anchor in 10 or 12 fathom, and alſo a little higher up *Blackwater* is a very ſafe freſh water creek, oppoſite to which you may ſafely caſt anchor: or keeping on from thence to *Dunkerron caſtle*, you may anchor in any part of the river, in what depth you pleaſe, as is above mentioned: and if a veſſel has been ſo unfortunate as to loſe her anchors and cables, ſhe may run a-ground in *Needeen* ſound without danger.

In the entrance of this river, and on moſt parts of this coaſt, the variation is now 17° weſt. The tide riſes in the river about 18 feet.

The iſlands called the *Skeligs* have been already deſcribed in the topographical part of this work. This river is frequented by numerous ſhoals of various kinds of fiſh, as hake, mackarel, ling, *&c.* which are yearly, in part, taken by boats from *Kinſale* and other places, but many more veſſels might be employed, to good purpoſe, in fiſhing on this coaſt. The creeks and harbours of this river abound with large lobſters, crabs, eſcalops, oyſters, and other ſhell-fiſh. The rivulets contain

contain plenty of ſalmon, which would be more numerous, were they not deſtroyed by *ſeals* or *ſea-dogs*, that breed here in great abundance. Ships may be cheaply ſupplied with beef and other proviſions in different parts of this river, as the inhabitants are very remote from any market.

To the N. of *Scariff Iſland* is *Ballinſkelig*'s bay, called in the *Iriſh-Coaſter*, *Lough Green* bay, in which, ſays that author, is ſafe riding for ſhips, except with the wind from the ſouth to S. W. It is formed on the E. ſide by a point called *Ring-duff*, and on the W. by *Bolus head*, about two leagues aſunder: the bay is deep and open, and is no way ſheltered from ſoutherly winds. A ſmall iſland lies towards the middle of the W. ſide, between which and the main is the harbour of *Ballin-ſkeligs*: there is good anchoring to the N. of the ſaid iſland in 4 or 5 fathom, but the whole bay is ſo very bleak, that a ſhip riding here, in an hard gale of wind, muſt have very good anchors and cables to ſecure her. The ſhores of this bay are high and bold on both ſides, except towards the bottom, where there is a pleaſant ſtrand at low water.

Having paſſed *Bolus head*, the next bay is called *St. Finian*'s bay, from which the iſlands of the *Skeligs* bear W. S. W. The eaſtermoſt being about a league, and the weſtermoſt about 3 leagues from the land. When a ſhip comes from the ſouthward, they appear at firſt like large veſſels under ſail. This bay is formed by *Puffin Iſland* to the north, and *Bolus* head to the ſouth: it hath, for the moſt part, in it, a tempeſtuous rowling ſea, and is by no means a proper place for ſhips to lie in. About a league to the north of *Puffin Iſland*, is the weſtern entrance of *Valentia* harbour, now called *Port-Magee*. There is likewiſe another entrance to the N. E. the harbour being formed

formed by an iſland running parallel to the main land, the ſea running between both like a river, and is, in moſt places, above half a mile broad and ſufficiently deep for trading ſhips to ſail through at any time of the tide. The N. E. mouth of this harbour is named *Beginnis*, from a ſmall iſland ſo called, between which and *Valentia Iſland* is the channel, the other paſſage between *Beginnis* and the N. E. ſhore, being foul ground and full of ſunk rocks. In this ſound is another ſmall iſland called *Lamb Iſland*, but of no importance to navigators; but what is of more conſequence to them, is a ſunk rock, lying mid-way between *Beginnis* and *Valentia*, on account of which, the weſtern ſhore is to be kept on board by ſuch ſhips as enter the harbour on this ſide. Having paſſed the inward point of *Valentia*, the river runs up S. W. through which a veſſel of a conſiderable burden may ſail, or anchor in deep water and good holding ground, but the beſt place to moor in is oppoſite to a red clift that is on the ſouth ſide. The weſt entrance, called *Port-Magee*, is narrow but ſufficiently deep, a veſſel that enters here may ſail out at the former entrance: this harbour is juſtly eſteemed the beſt in theſe parts, and almoſt the only one, beſides *Dingle*, of tolerable ſafety, after a ſhip has paſſed the river of *Kenmare*.

The bay of *Caſtlemain* (towards the ſouth entrance of which the harbour of *Valentia* lies) is extremely wild and dangerous, nor is it adviſable for any veſſel to truſt to her being ſaved by ſailing up towards the harbour of *Caſtlemain*, which lies in the bottom of the bay: ſhe ought therefore to endeavour, as the wind may happen to blow, to ſail either into *Valentia* or *Dingle*, which laſt lies on the north ſide of the bay, in either of which places ſhe will be ſecure from all winds. This bay of *Caſtlemain* hath been, for many years paſt, infamous

mous for ſhipwrecks, partly, on account of its dangerous ſituation, and partly, as it hath been moſt falſely laid down in all the maps and charts of this coaſt hitherto publiſhed, which deſcribe it as a fair and open harbour of a conſiderable breadth, and not remarking any ſhoals therein; and the laſt editions of the *Iriſh Coaſter*, p. 162, ſay, that ſhips may lie here very ſafe: whereas the channel in ſome parts of it, is not a quarter of a mile broad, the bar winding and dangerous, with ſeveral banks to paſs over and avoid, after a ſhip hath ſailed over the bar.

The mouth of this bay is formed by the iſland of *Valentia* on the ſouth, and the *Blaſkets* or *Ferriter*'s *Iſlands* to the north, being 6 leagues aſunder, but narrows conſiderably as it runs up. Towards the bottom is *Caſtlemain* harbour, the entrance of which is formed by two narrow necks of land a mile aſunder: that on the north is a high long peninſula called *Inch Iſland*, for in high tides the ſea flows between it and the ſhore: this iſland is compoſed of ſeveral high ſand hills, and a bank of ſand runs a conſiderable way into the ſea from the ſouth point of it. The oppoſite point to this iſland is called *Roſsbegh*, from whence alſo runs a ſand bank parallel to the former. Having brought a veſſel within half a league of the mouth of the harbour oppoſite to theſe points, the courſe lies in E. S. E. till you are come upon the bar, where at low water there are 12 feet. The marks the pilots uſe are as follow: when they are on the bar, they bring a remarkable high mountain, which lies eaſt of *Dingle* harbour called *Clough-Barrin*, in a line with the *Bull-head*, which is the next head-land to the eaſtward of the ſaid harbour, and when they have cleared it, they bring another point called *Green-head*, on a line with ſome ſand hills, on *Duce-Point* on the ſouth ſide; but the above mentioned courſe will be ſufficient

cient to ſail over the bar. When you are got a-breaſt with *Inch* point, at about half a mile diſtance, you are in 8 fathom water: the courſe then is N. E. by N. for about a league, which brings you clear of another point on the ſouth ſide, called *Cromane* point, and within a mile of the north ſhore. The river of *Caſtlemain* lies up eaſterly, and is eaſily entered; at the mouth of it at low water there is 9 feet, but it is deeper as you proceed. There is another river which lies up to the ſouthward, called the *Laune*, in which ſhips ſometimes diſcharge goods: to enter this place a veſſel muſt run over from the north ſhore about 2 miles, ſteering S. S. E. and then an E. by N. courſe brings her into this river: but theſe places are only uſed by ſmall trading veſſels. The tides riſe on *Caſtlemain* bar 16 feet, and about 18 towards the mouths of the rivers.

Towards the north ſide of *Caſtlemain* bay, near its entrance, are the harbours of *Dingle* and *Ventry*. The laſt is half a league weſt of the other. Between both theſe harbours is a rock, about a mile from the ſhore, called *the Crow*; a mile eaſt of which is *Dingle* harbour, being but a quarter of a mile broad at the entrance, the weſt point is called *Bingbeg*, and the eaſt point *Binbane*. There are 30 feet at low water in the entrance, and ſo gradually to 18 and 12 feet. The channel is pretty ſtrait, and runs near the weſt ſhore; the harbour grows wider when you are in: the eaſt ſhore is ſhoal for a conſiderable way over, and therefore to be avoided. You may anchor in any part of the channel from 20 to 12 feet water, where you are land-locked from all winds.

Ventry harbour being very open, and much expoſed to ſoutherly winds, is little frequented by ſhipping; however, there is a ſufficient depth of water in any part of it for veſſels to anchor in, nor

is there any danger in the entrance, there being neither rock nor ſhoal but what is viſible.

To the weſt of *Ventry* are the iſlands called the *Blaſkets*, being high round hills and rocks, with ſeveral leſſer iſlands and rocks lying ſcattered about them. The *ſound* between them and the main land is called *the ſound* of the *Blaſkets:* it lies directly through N. and S. There are 10 fathom water in it at the loweſt tides, which flow here E. N. E. and W. S. W. A ſhip bound to the north may anchor at the ſouth ſide before this ſound for northerly winds, without danger of being imbayed on a lee ſhore; for if the wind ſits eaſt, you may run through the ſound, or elſe go a ſea-board to the *Blaſkets*; if the wind ſhifts weſterly or ſoutherly, you may run through the ſound, and further your voyage: there runs a very ſtrong tide here both flood and ebb, which muſt be conſidered. The *Blaſkets* are about 8 leagues to the north of the *Skeligs* already mentioned.

The ſhore of the main land within the *Blaſkets* is high and bold, as are moſt of the coaſts of this county hitherto mentioned. The weſtern head is called *Dunmore*; the next to the north, *Kianſhragh*; a little more north is *Ferriter*'s *Cove*, ſometimes frequented by boats, and more to the N. E are three hillocks ſtanding cloſe to the ſhore, and are called *the 3 Siſters*, which are falſely in the *Iriſh Coaſter*, p. 161, called 3 iſlands.

Beyond theſe is the haven of *Smerewick*, which lies up from N. to S., and is expoſed to N. and W. winds. The whole is deep and good holding ground, the bottom being actually a *turf bog*, which veſſels have pulled up with their anchors, which ſhews that it was once dry land: there is no danger in ſailing into this place. Towards the eaſt point is a rock, called *Black-rock*, always above water, and clean ground near it.

The

The coaſt from this bay runs up E. by N. The head lands are, 1. *Bally-david head*, 2. *Ballynaſhaw head*, 3. *Brandon head*, near which, within the land, is *Brandon hill*, a very high mountain. This laſt head forms the weſt ſide of a very foul and dangerous bay, called *Brandon bay*, in the *Iriſh Coaſter* named *Likerm*, and by ſome *Hog bay*. The eaſt ſide is a flat, low land, called *Magheriebeg*, off which are 7 ſmall iſlands called *the hogs:* there is neither ſafe anchorage nor tolerable ſhelter in this bay for any veſſel; and therefore it ought to be carefully avoided.

By giving the *Hog Iſlands* a birth, and ſailing E. by N. you come into *Tralee bay*, little frequented by ſhips, being dry at low water; however ſmall veſſels lye ſafe a-ground in it. The channel is towards the middle of the bay, the entrance is between two ſmall iſlands, called the *Sampier Iſles* to the north, and the main land to the ſouth. All the maps of *Ireland* and ſea charts place *Fenit Iſland*, which they call *Fenor*, in the middle of this bay; whereas it lies cloſe to the ſhore on the north ſide, between which and the main there is a ſmall creek for ſhips, which muſt be entered from the north, but the paſſage is ſo narrow and foul, that it cannot be entered without a good pilot.

To the north of *Fenit* is the bay of *Ballybeige*, infamous for ſhipwrecks. This bay, from *Fenit* to *Kerry* head, is above two leagues over, towards the midſt of which, is an high rock called *Muckolough*. The ſhore along the bottom of the bay is very ſhoal and flat, and full of ſand banks, over which the ſea breaks with great fury, when agitated by weſterly winds. When a ſhip is ſo unfortunate as to be embayed here, as it is ſcarce practicable to ſave her in ſtormy weather, in this extremity, ſuch as cannot obtain *Fenit Creek* above mentioned,

ought to endeavour to run a-ſhore towards the north end of the bottom of the bay, where the water is deep, and flows higher than towards the middle or ſouth end: by which method, the lives of the mariners and the cargo may be ſaved. In moſt of the other parts of this bay, the tide is long approaching the ſhore, ſo that veſſels are involved in the midſt of great and terrible breakers, whereby the lives of the men are ſaved with great difficulty. All ſhips, therefore, ought to be very cautious, how they approach this part of the coaſt, and endeavour to keep north of *Kerry head*, by which means they may get into the river *Shannon*; the north ſhore of which river is to be kept on board. Some fatally miſtake *Ballyheige* or *Kerry head* for *Cape Lane* or *Loops head* in the county of *Clare*, which forms the north entrance of the *Shannon*, but this laſt hath always a light upon it, and is much lower land than *Kerry head*.

The diſtance between them is three leagues. They ſtand nearly N. and S. the ſhores on both ſides are bold, and the entrance of the *Shannon* is ſufficiently deep for firſt rate ſhips of war. About three leagues eaſtward of *Kerry head*, is the *Caſhin mouth*, frequented only by ſloops and ſmall veſſels: it hath a bar near the entrance, which is ſailed over at high water. From the *Caſhin*, the coaſt runs north for about two leagues, till you double *Beal* point, which is the firſt point on the *Kerry* ſide where the *Shannon* begins to grow narrow, and from whence a ſhoal runs for near a mile to the north; the ſaid ſhoal hath in ſome charts been placed on the north ſide of the *Shannon* by miſtake: this is the only danger ſhips can meet with in entering this river. The courſe from *Loop*'s *head*

to

to *Kilcorridon* point, in the county of *Clare*, is eaſterly near three leagues; which point lies almoſt oppoſite to *Beal Point* above mentioned: from hence to *Scattery Iſland*, the courſe is E. by N. about five miles. This river is from twenty to twelve fathom deep, with fine oyſter beds on the *Clare* ſide, and good anchoring every where. *Scattery Iſland* is all clear, except on the N. W. point, where there is a ſmall ſhoal, cloſe to which you have from two, to two fathom and a half water. On the north ſide the channel is ſeven fathom deep near the iſland, and twelve in the midſt. Half a mile E. N. E. from *Scattery*, is another ſmall iſland called *the Hog*; near which is alſo a clear paſſage of two fathom, with excellent anchoring any where about theſe iſlands. From *Scattery Iſland* to *Tarbert Point*, the courſe is E. by S. half S. about eleven miles, with a fair paſſage on both ſides of the river, and good anchoring every where; cloſe to the ſaid point is twelve fathom, and in the channel fifteen: the *Shannon* here is not more than a mile broad. Ships may anchor to the eaſt of *Tarbert*, and be in a manner land-locked, and lie out of the race of the tide, which runs through the above paſſage with great force. They may refreſh and water likewiſe at *Tarbert*, where they can have a pilot alſo to proceed up to *Limerick*. As the coaſts of this county extend no further than to this place, I ſhall here make an end of this chapter.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the fiſh and fiſheries on the coaſts of this county, with ſome account of the fowls peculiar to it.

HAVING in ſome former volumes given a detail of the ſeveral ſpecies of fiſh and fowl, that are to be met with in the ſouthern parts of this kingdom; as this county is contiguous to thoſe already deſcribed, it is frequented by almoſt the ſame kinds of both; therefore to avoid a repetition of what has been already treated of at large, I ſhall refer the reader to chap. v. and vi. of the 4th. book of the natural hiſtory of *Cork*, as alſo to the 259. and 335. pages of that of *Waterford*. All that I ſhall add here, will be an account of ſome peculiar ſpecies not obſerved in the abovementioned counties; with ſome curious particulars relative to their natural hiſtory, either new, or not touched upon in the ſaid tracts.

To what hath been obſerved in the ſaid works, relative to the *vitulus marinus*, *Sea-calf or Seal*, of which very great numbers frequent the ſhores of the river of *Kenmare* in this county, as hath been obſerved, this may be added, (*a*) that theſe animals live entirely upon fiſh; they cannot feed under water, nor remain long below its ſurface. When they dive for their prey they ſhut their mouths and eyes, and

(*a*) Dr. *Liegh* in his natural hiſtory of *Lancaſhire*, p. 121. gives an amazing inſtance of the ſagacity of ſeals in *Ruſſia*, on the coaſts of the *Baltic ſea*, where they are taken in great numbers in the following manner. Sometimes no leſs than 3 or 4000 are found playing together, upon the ice; theſe are ſurrounded by the country people, which being obſerved by the ſea-calves, they pile themſelves upon an heap, as it is probable by that means to break the ice, in order to get beneath it, and thereby ſave themſelves from the enemy; and this they do very frequently, ſo that the country people are obliged to wade very far, in order to attack them.

purſe

purſe up their noſtrils ſo cloſe, that the leaſt drop of water cannot enter: they are frequently obliged to aſcend for air, but are preſently down again, if they ſee any object that alarms them. They bite moſt ſeverely, their mouths reſembling that of a tiger, and they hiſs with a ſpitting noiſe.

Having had a better opportunity to examine the *Sepia* or *Cuttle-fiſh*, ſince the publication of the ſaid tracts, I ſhall here add a more exact deſcription of it. It hath 10 horns, not much unlike thoſe of a ſnail, and with theſe as with oars it rows itſelf forward in the water. It hath two eyes: its ſubſtance ſeems to be a kind of pulp, and one half of it is inveſted with a membrane, that reſembles a leg within a ſtocking: it hath one bone, which it carries on its back, and caſts every year; it is flat, thin and pellucid. From its mouth deſcend two pellucid ducts, which terminate in a bladder, containing its ink; by preſſing this bladder, the ink quickly aſcends. Naturaliſts affirm, that when they are in danger of being taken, by conſtricting this, they diſcharge ſuch a quantity of ink, as blackens the water and ſecures them from diſcovery. This liquor will ſerve to write with, and it was uſed by the antients for that purpoſe: from hence came that expreſſion of the poet:

Nigra diſtillans ſepia nodo.

This ink has no remarkable taſte, and as the whole ſubſtance ſeems to be a kind of pulp, it is hard to determine whether the liquor is its chyle, or perhaps the juices of ſome marine plants which it lives upon, or elſe a liquor ſeparated from its nutritive juices: for what elſe it can be is hard to determine, as one can neither obſerve it to have veins or arteries, yet doubtleſs it has veſſels adequate to them. It is ſaid, that this fiſh being eaten proves to be a gentle cathartic.

The *Urtica Marina*, or ſea jelly, is caſt upon all our ſhores: the whole ſubſtance ſeems to be one

perfect jelly, and it is ſurprizing how it lives. Towards the center it has a knot of veſſels which appear red, and it is branched like the leaves of the *Herba Paris*, or true-lover's knot: in theſe it is probable, the greateſt part of the circulation is performed. It is wonderful what the uſe of the ſurrounding jelly can be, and whether it hath any communication with the above knot of veſſels; for by the aſſiſtance of glaſſes none can be diſcovered. Theſe ſubſtances by being held long in the hand, are apt to break out into puſtules, from whence it hath the name of *Urtica Marina*, or ſea nettle.

The method of fiſhing with trail nets (of which ſee a deſcription in the hiſtory of *Waterford* county, p. 266) is not much uſed on the coaſts of *Kerry*. Theſe nets take up not only flat fiſh from the bottom, but alſo many other ſubmarine productions, in particular a great variety of ſtar-fiſh; to my former deſcription of which I have a few particulars to add; That its ſtomach is in the center, and the reſt of the body fibrous, which no doubt conveys a liquor analogous to blood and chyle. Theſe fiſh when touched in the water, contract themſelves very ſtrongly. *(b)* They live chiefly upon ſhell-fiſh, particularly oyſters, which

(b) Dr. *J. Parſons*, F. R. S. in his philoſophical obſervations on the analogy between the propagation of animals and vegetables, p. 207. obſerves, "That the *Star-fiſh* hath many organizations, or a power to renew its limbs when broken or torn off by accident, which has been, ſays he, proved by experiments, and the reaſon ſeems to be from their being very liable to danger and deſtruction, from the above common obſervation among fiſhermen; that whilſt oyſters are lying open, the ſtar-fiſh goes to prey upon them, and that as ſoon as the oyſter perceives himſelf to be touched, he cloſes his ſhells, laying hold on and pinching one or more arms, as they happen to be either within the power of the ſhells, and holds the creature faſt, who has no other means to extricate himſelf from his confinement, but by breaking off the arm and leaving it behind him, to which a new one very ſoon ſucceeds."

The

which they deſtroy by ſucking out the fiſh, for which reaſon there is an injunction from the admiralty to deſtroy them, under a penalty for neglect.

Shrimps and prawns generate by eggs. They depoſite them in the ſands in great numbers, and under rocks, and other convenient places, where they pile them one on the other, in the form of an inverted pyramid: they ſtick to each other by a gelatinous ſubſtance, which alſo faſtens them to the rocks.

The experiments relating to the *Polypus*, a creature which hath for ſome years paſt employed the attention of the curious, whoſe power of multiplying itſelf by being cut to pieces, the indefatigable M. *Trembiay* was ſo happy as to diſcover, and it was afterwards verified in *England*; which ſet the curious in *France* upon making experiments on animals of a larger ſize: and M. *Raumer* engaged M. *Guettard*, and M. *Jeſſieu* to aſſiſt in making variety of experiments by the ſea ſide on the *Urticæ Marinæ* and *Star-fiſh*. The firſt was on the coaſt of *Poitou*, the other on that of *Normandy*, and they were ſoon ſufficiently ſatisfied, the ſame laws of nature had place in thoſe ſorts of animals alſo. Many of the *Star-fiſh* kind in particular, and which uſually conſiſt of five *Radii* or arms, were found wanting, ſome one, others 2, 3, or 4, of theſe *Radii*; and nature was re-producing in them the *Radii* wanting. M. *Juſſieu* broke and cut *Star-fiſh* into ſeveral parts: he had the pleaſure to ſee the ſeveral parts continue alive, and to obſerve their wounds to cicatrize and heal, though he could not ſtay long enough in the country to ſee the new parts break out in the room of thoſe he had cut away, which has been however ſupplied by M. *Girard de Villars*, who on the coaſts near *Rochelle*, had ſeen the *Urticæ* reproduce all that had been cut off, and the parts of the ſtars alſo putting out new *Radii* in the room of thoſe he had deprived them of. M. *Juſſieu* alſo reported, that this fact in the *Star-fiſh* tho' new to him, was not ſo to the common fiſhermen of the country, who ſeeing him cutting and tearing to pieces one of thoſe animals, told him, "Quil auriot beau faire, qui ne parviendroit pas a leur oter la vie." Theſe poor people having been accuſtomed to ſee a fact daily, which the more philoſophical part of mankind had never ſo much as heard of.

Abſtract of the preface of vol. vi. *of M.* Raumer's *Hiſt. of inſects, delivered to the R. S. by* Martin Foulkes, *Eſq; as cited by Dr.* Parſons.

There is an infinite number of other curious phænomena in nature, which are very familiar to the vulgar, that the learned are ignorant of, particularly relating to marine animals: among others may be reckoned the ſurprizing phænomena of the crab, which, ſays Dr. *Parſons*, in his analogy between the propagation of animals and vegetables, p. 189, the R. S. were firſt informed of by Mr. *Peter Collinſon*, in a paper read before that learned body, which ſets forth, that when the claws are bruiſed or otherwiſe injured, the crab is capable of throwing off the damaged limb, to which another ſucceeds in due time. I have, ſays the doctor, repeated the ſame experiments both on crabs and lobſters, and found every particular of that gentleman's account to be true in both, which engaged him to make further obſervations on the reaſons *(c)* for placing ſuch a ſurprizing power in thoſe creatures, and the mechaniſm of the parts, which are the ſubject of theſe remarks. I find then (ſays he)

(c) As (ſays the doctor) in the diſpenſations of providence, there appears nothing whatſoever in the moſt ſeemingly inſignificant parts of the creation, that upon due conſideration does not from itſelf, point out a reaſon founded always upon the neceſſity of the general good of the particular object; ſo in this before us, the reaſon will be manifeſt, from regarding only what are known facts every day. In theſe places, where the creatures aſſemble, they are obſerved to be quarrelſom, and attack one another by laying hold of each other's claws, and are content with ſqueezing and confining one another without ceaſing; ſo that whether a large and ſtrong crab is held by a ſmaller and weaker, which he is capable of dragging about with him, or though it were the limb of a weaker confined by a ſtronger, neither can extricate himſelf but by ſhaking off the limb, and ſo leaving it with the enemy. It was therefore abſolutely neceſſary to give them this power, and that without having any injury done to their general conſtitution at the ſame time; for they aſſemble in vaſt numbers together, and ſo frequently and obſtinately lay hold on one another, that without this power they would be hindered from feeding and other functions neceſſary to preſerve and propagate their ſpecies.

that

that if any part of thoſe animals be injured, there would be a ſpeedy mortification of the part, *(d)* and conſequently an inevitable deſtruction of the creature; and as they are more frequently ſubject among one another to theſe accidents than moſt others whatſoever, there was a neceſſity of allowing them, in the œconomy of the world, this wonderful power of ſhaking off the limb either confined or injured, and of repairing their loſſes, and thus preſerving them for the uſes we make of them.

Accordingly in every limb near the body, between two of the articulations, there is a ſort of ſeam or ſuture, which renders that part more ſlender and weak than any other. Here it is the animal breaks it off, and in no other place; and here alſo it is that the organization of the ſubordinate limb is placed, in order to ſucceed the former immediately and gradually after it is caſt off. For if the

(d) The circulation of the fluids in this kind of animals, as the doctor obſerves, is known to be very ſlow, eſpecially in the extremities; and as the capacities of the veſſels are greater here than at the going off of the limb from the body, the fluids upon the leaſt injury done to the limb, would immediately ſtagnate, and from the ingreſs of the air into the injured part, produce ſo acrimonious a ferment, as to be capable of deſtroying the creature very ſpeedily, which any one may eaſily perceive, who either taſtes or ſmells the fleſh of crabs or lobſters when it is in a putrid ſtate, for perhaps there is not a more acrimonious putrifaction than is produced in thoſe creatures. Now theſe were reaſons ſufficient for creating them with the power mentioned, and therefore the moſt convenient mechanical form was neceſſary in their ſtructure, to admit of theſe changes for the general good of the whole.

If theſe organizations were placed in a larger part of the limb, what a putrid ſtate would the fractured part and the fleſh of the creature in it acquire? But it is wiſely placed in the moſt ſlender part, where there is no ſufficient quantity of the fleſh to corrupt, or even to ſuppurate in any reſpect, and where no other matter iſſues out but a whitiſh mucus, which is of the utmoſt conſequence and uſe; for it ſerves to keep the air out until the rudiments of the ſubordinate limb are large enough to break through this mucus, and fill up the broken place.

veſſels

veſſels in the more conſiderable part of the limb, which are always longeſt towards the extremity, either in the claws or adjacent articulations were deſtroyed, the extravaſation of juices or other accidents would inevitably prove fatal, if this power of throwing it off was not in the creature; and the reaſon why no harm can ariſe from this operation is, that there is a ſtricture on every one of the veſſels that goes on to the extremities, and a capacity of purſing up, and inſtantly cicatrizing, whilſt the juices are protruded with the ſame velocity, and in the ſame quantity as before, to this as well as to the other limbs; and being ſtopped by the ſudden conſtriction of thoſe veſſels, they are wholly determined to the ſubordinate organization by its proper veſſels, and conduce to begin its explication and extruſion, and at length to compleat the limb, by the common laws of circulation and accretion.

The river of *Kenmare* abounds with various kinds of excellent fiſh, (as I have already obſerved in the hydrographical deſcription thereof, p. 355) next to which, is the bay of *Dingle* in this county, for affording alſo conſiderable quantities of cod, ling, hake, mackarel, whiting, *&c.* Great number of herrings alſo viſit this bay and that of *Tralee*, in the months of *Auguſt* and *September*. The ſhoals of *Pilchards* which a few years ago viſited theſe coaſts, have of late quite forſaken them, as I have already noticed in my natural hiſtory of *Cork*, where the method of curing them, and their deſcription, may be found.

The moſt remarkable places for ſhell-fiſh, are the ſeveral creeks and harbours in the river of *Kenmare*, particularly *Sneeme* harbour, which affords fine oyſters, lobſters and crabs. *Dingle* harbour is alſo famous for excellent oyſters, as is that of *Ventry* for eſcallops; which fiſh alſo, with moſt other kinds of ſhell-fiſh, are to be had in great perfection in *Valentia* harbour. That ſide of the bay

of

of *Dingle* is noted for having very large cray-fiſh, as is the northern ſide for abounding in lobſters. There are very fine beds of oyſters alſo in the mouth of the *Shannon*, which are not valued at more than 2*d.* per hundred, for ſome thouſands may be dreged up in a day's time by one boat.

The only bird that I have heard of, which is peculiar to this county, is a ſmall fowl which I have already mentioned, p. 186, as an inhabitant of the *Blaſquet* iſlands, to which part of this volume the reader is referred for it's deſcription. *Fowl.*

Wild ſwans, which are rarely ſeen in the counties of *Cork* and *Waterford*, have, during hard froſts, been ſeen in this county, particularly at a lake near *Gallerus* in the barony of *Corckaguiny*, and on other loughs.

Pheaſants are ſeen alſo in greater numbers here, than in the beforementioned counties. They frequent ſome wood-lands near *Caſtlemain* and other places, and are a rambling fowl: the ſame birds are ſeen at places very diſtant in a ſhort ſpace of time.

The wood-lands near the river *Shannon*, abound with prodigious plenty of woodcocks in their ſeaſon, and I have already obſerved that the ſea-coaſts and iſlands of this county, abound with great variety of ſea fowl of all kinds, which the country people kill partly for food, and alſo for their feathers. The *Cataracta* or gannet breeds in the *Skelig* iſlands, and no where elſe in *Munſter*, although great flocks of them frequent all the ſea-coaſts thereof. See it's deſcription, hiſt. of *Cork*, Vol. II. p. 345.

The mountains in the ſouthern parts of the county abound in grouſe; and divers birds of prey, as eagles, hawks, *&c.* They are alſo very numerous on the ſea-coaſts thereof.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the rare and uſeful plants growing in Kerry.

AS it would ſwell this work beyond it's intended bounds to particularize all the vegetables which this county produces, I ſhall confine myſelf to mention ſuch plants as are rare, and either peculiar to it, or at leaſt not commonly found in other parts of *Ireland*; and others, which, though more common, may for their uſefulneſs deſerve to be mentioned: and this I ſhall do in alphabetical order.

1. Abies mas *Theophraſti*, the common Firr-tree, or Pitch tree. This tree with the Pinus ſylveſtris foliis brevibus glaucis, conis parvis albentibus *Syn.* II. 288. Hortulanis noſtris, i. e. *the Scotch Firr*, were formerly wild in the mountainous parts of this county, according to Mr. *Harriſon*, as cited by Mr. *Ray* in his ſynopſis p. 442. who relates, that they were found in the county of *Kerry*, by a perſon of good integrity and ſkill in the knowledge of plants. Theſe trees have been much deſtroyed of late years, for, except a ſmall ſhrub here and there among the rocks, there are none ſtanding at preſent of any large ſize. Moſt of the bog timber found under ground in this and other parts of *Ireland*, were of this ſpecies, for as Dr. *Richardſon* in a letter to Mr. *Ray*, juſtly remarks, we never had any other growing wild in theſe kingdoms.

2. Abrotanum campeſtre, *C. B.* Fine leaved mugwort, or by ſome ſouthern wood, in a field near *Caſtle-Iſland.*

3. Adiantum, an album tenuifolium, Rutæ murariæ accidens *J. B.* Fine leaved white maiden hair reſembling wall rue. It grows near *Blackſtones*, on the ſide of a rocky cavern.

4. Adiantum

4. Adiantum nigrum pinnulis Cicutariæ diviſura, *Raii Synop.* Fine leaved white maiden-hair, with leaves divided like baſtard hemlock, on the S. ſide of the rocks called *the Reeks.*

5. Adiantum nigrum officinarum *J. B.* nigrum vulgare *Park.* Common black maiden-hair or oak fern, in the wood near the lake of *Killarney*, on the ſide of *Toomiſh* mountain, alſo on the walls of the ruined abbey in the iſland of *Innisfalen*, and other places.

6. Adiantum album criſpum alpinum, *Schwenkf. J. B.* Small flowering ſtone fern. On the rocks among moſt of the mountains in the ſouthern baronies.

7. Agrifolium baccis luteis, Yellow berried holly. This is probably a variety of the common ſort, it grows on the mountains round *Lough-Lane.*

8. Apium petræum, ſeu montanum album *J. B.* Mountain ſtone parſley, on rocky hills in the barony of *Dunkerron.*

9. Arbutus *Gerard.* The ſtrawberry tree. This beautiful ever-green is one of the principal ornaments, of the rocks and mountains, in and about *Lough-lane*, as hath been already noticed, p. 123 It doth not grow wild in any other part of *Europe*, nearer than the *Alps.* M. *Tournfort*, obſerves in his travels, Vol. I. p. 55. 4to. edition, that it grows alſo wild in the iſland of *Candia.*

10. Aſtragulus incanus parvus purpureus noſtras *Pluk.* Purple mountain milk-wort. On the mountains round *Killarney* lough.

11. Atriplex anguſtifolia maritima dentata, *Raii Hiſtor.* p. 193. Narrow leaved indented ſea orache. On the banks of the river *Galey* plentifully.

12. Atriplex maritima fruticoſa, Halimus ſeu Portulaca marina, *C. B.* Common ſea purſlane. Near the exit of the river *Mang*, not far from *Calinaferſy*, the eſtate of *John Godfrey*, Eſq;.

13. Beta

13. Beta ſylveſtris maritima, *C. B.* Sea beet, common on the ſhores of the river of *Kenmare*, near *Ballybog*, and more weſterly towards the river's mouth.

14. Biſtorta major *Gerard.* The greater biſtort, or ſnake-weed, in ſir *Thomas Denny*'s park near *Tralee.*

15. Blitum, Kali minus album dictum, *Ger. Emac.* Sea blite, called white glaſs-wort. On the ſhore near *Callinaferſy* the bottom of *Caſtlemain* harbour. This plant, ſays Mr. *Ray*, ſynop p. 156, is an excellent boiled ſallad.

16. Burſa paſtoris major loculo oblongo *C. B.* Great ſhepherd's purſe with long pouches. On the ſides of the mountains round the upper or ſouthern part of *Lough-Lane.*

17. Cardamine pumila Bellidis folio alpina, *Ger.* Daiſie leaved lady's ſmock. In the iſlands of *Lough-Lane.*

18. Caryophyllata alpina Chamædryos folio, *Plot*'s hiſt. of *Oxfordſhire*, Mountain, avens with germander leaves. On the hills near the paſſage into the upper lake of *Killarney.* Mr. *Heaton* informed the celebrated botaniſt Mr. *Ray*, that he alſo found it on the mountains between *Gort*, and *Gallaway* in this kingdom, vid. *Raii Synop.* p. 153. Alſo the following.

19. Caryophyllata montana purpurea, *Ger. Em.* Purple mountain avens, in the ſame place.

20. Chamæmelum odoratiſſimum, repens *C. B.* Sweet ſcented creeping chamomile, in ſeveral fields near *Ardfert.*

21. Chamæfilix marina anglica, *J. B.* Dwarf ſea-fern. On the rocks near *Dingle*, and many other places on this coaſt.

22. Ceterach, ſive Aſplenium, *J. B.* Spleenwort, or Miltwaſt, or Ceterach, in ſeveral iſlands in *Killarney* lake growing among the rocks.

23. Conyza

23. Conyza foliis laciniatis, *Ger. Em.* Aquatica laciniata, *C. B.* Jagged marſh flea-bane. In the barony of *Clanmaurice*, near *Lixnaw*, in ſeveral ditches.

24. Crithmum chryſanthemum, *Parkinſon.* Golden flowered ſampier, it grows on the rocks near *Bolus-head* in *Iveragh*, and on other parts of the ſea cliffs.

25. Dens leonis montanus anguſtifolius, Hieracium montanum anguſtifolium, *Par.* Narrow leaved mountain Dandelion or Hawkweed. On the top of *Glenaw* mountain near *Lough-Lane.*

26. Ebulus, ſeu Sambucus humilis, *C. B.* Dwarf elder, Wallwort, or Danewort. Near the abbey of *Odorney* plentifully.

27. Echium marinum, *Phyt. Britan.* Sea bugloſs. On the beach near *Beal* caſtle.

28. Equiſetum majus, *Gerard.* Great marſh or water horſetail, plentifully in the river *Brick* not far from *Lixnaw*, as alſo

29. Equiſetum nudum *Ger*, Naked horſetail, in a bog through which the ſaid rivulet runs.

30. Equiſetum paluſtre minus *Park.* The leſſer marſh-horſetail, very common in the ſaid barony.

31. Erica hibernica foliis myrti piloſis, ſubtus incanis, *Petiv. Hort. Sicc.* and *Raii hiſtor. Iriſh* heath with hairy moiſt leaves, &c. This is a common plant on the mountains, and obſerved by Mr. *Ray* to grow alſo in *Air Connaught* county of *Mayo.* Dr. *Plot* in his hiſtory of *Staffordſhire*, p. 379, ſays, that the country people have long uſed it inſtead of hops, and that it communicates no ungrateful flavour to their beer.

32. Eryngium marinum, *Ger.* Eryngo, or Sea holly, on moſt of the ſandy ſhores of this county.

33. Filix montana ramoſa minor argute denticulata, *D. Lhwyd*, Small branched mountain fern with

with finely indented leaves, it grows on ſeveral mountains round the lake of *Killarney*, near the new road to *Glanerought*, as doth the following on *Mangerton* mountain and ſeveral other varieties of fern.

34. Filix ſaxatilis caule tenui fragili, *Raii Synop.* Fine cut ſtone fern, with ſlender and brittle ſtalks.

35. Filix ramoſa non dentata florida, *C. B.* ſeu Oſmunda regalis, *Park.* Water fern, or flowering fern, or oſmund royal. In ſeveral bogs in the barony of *Iraghticonner*, and elſewhere.

36. Fœniculum vulgare, *Ger.* Common fennel or finkle, on a bridge in the improvements at *Lixnaw* growing wild plentifully.

37. Gallium luteum, *C. B.* Yellow lady's bedſtraw, or cheeſe rennet. The iſland of *Inch* in *Caſtlemain* bay hath ſcarce any other vegetable on it beſides this plant, as I have obſerved already, page 174.

38. Geranium columbinum, *Ger.* Dove's foot, or Dove's-foot crane's-bill, near the bridge of *Lixnaw* on the road ſide.

39. Geranium moſchatum, *Park.* Muſked crane's-bill, on the abbey walls of *Liſlactin*, barony of *Iraghticonner*.

40. Geranium puſillum ſupinum, maritimum, betonicæ folio, *Raii Synop.* Small ſea crane's-bill, on the ſtrand of *Tralee* near the ſpaw, and other places.

41. Geranium robertianum, *C. B.* Herb robert, very plentifully in the hedges of ſir *Thomas Denny*'s improvements near *Tralee*, and other places.

42. Gnaphalium maritimum, *C. B.* Sea cudweed, or cotton weed, on the ſhores of the ſtrand at *Ballyheigh*.

43. Gramen caninum maritimum ſpica triticea noſtras, *Raii Synop.* Sea dog's graſs with a wheat ear,

ear, common on the ſea-coaſt, in many parts of this county.

44. Gramen montanum miliaceum minus, radice repente, *Raii Synop.* The leſſer mountain millet graſs, common on *Mangerton*, and our other mountains, obſerved alſo by Dr. *Sherard* in the mountains of *Mourne*, C. *Down*.

45. Gramen parvum precox, panicula (potius ſpica) laxa caneſcente, *Raii Synop.* This graſs grows on all our mountains, and is the kind, called by the *Iriſh Fenane*, of which ſee further p. 88, of this volume.

46. Herba Paris, *Ger.* Herb Paris, True love, or one berry. This plant is eſteemed as an eminent alexipharmic, for which uſe the country people take it in malignant fevers. It grows in the wood near *Roſs-caſtle* near the *Lake*.

47. Helenium vulgare, *C. B.* Elecampane, in the barony of *Clanmaurice*, and not far from the abbey of *Odorney*.

48. Herniaria, *Gerar.* Rupture wort, on *Lambhead* near the mouth of the river of *Kenmare*.

49. Hieracium montanum, Cichorei folio noſtras, *Raii Syn.* Succory leaved mountain hawk-weed, in *Ballybog*, not far from *Blandford*.

50. Hypericum maximum Androſæmum vulgare dictum, *Park.* Tutſan or Parkleaves. This plant is very common in moſt places, but is mentioned here, on account of it's virtues, which are by the common people thought to be vulnerary and balſamic.

51. Jacobæa Pannonica folio non laciniato, *J. B.* Mountain ragwort with an undivided leaf, on the ſide of *Knockanore* mountain, not far from *Fell's ſpa*, in the barony of *Iraghticonnor*.

52. Juniperus vulgaris baccis parvis purpureis, *J. B.* The common juniper tree, in the mountains of *Dunkerron*, and ſome few about *Killarney* lake, near *Mucruſs*.

53. Kali ſpinoſum cochleatum, *C. B.* Prickly glaſs-wort, on the ſea ſhore all along the bottom of *Ballybeige* ſtrand.

54. Ledum paluſtre noſtras Arbuti flore, *Raii Synop.* Marſh cyſtus, or wild roſemary. It grows in ſeveral bogs in *Iveragh* and *Dunkerron* baronies.

55. Lepidium latifolium, *C. B.* Dittander or pepper-wort, near the head of *Kenmare* river, and on other parts of the ſea ſhore.

56. Leucojum marinum majus, *Park.* ſinuato folio, *C. B.* Great ſea ſtock gillyflower, with a ſinuated leaf, near *Beal-Caſtle* towards the *Shannon* mouth. M. *Tournfort* informs us in his travels, that except *Pinks* and *Gillyflowers*, they had no other beautiful flowers in *France*, but what originally came from the *Levant*. A virtuoſo of *Paris* in 1615, brought from thence, the *Indian Cheſnut*, and double *Anemonies*, *Tubroſes*, *Hyacinths*, *Narciſſuſes*, and even the *Flower de Luce* came from the ſame country.

57. Lichenaſtrum capitulis rotundis e foliorum medio enaſcentibus. Lichen petræus, cauliculo calceato, *C. B.* Small liverwort with crumplet leaves, in a wood near *Beal* caſtle.

58. Lichenoides rigidum, Eryngii folia referens, Muſcus Iſlandicus purgans, *Raii Synop.* This *Lichen* is found in the mountains of *Iveragh* near *Blackſtones*. The country people boil it in whey, and uſe it as a purge.

59. Lichenoides ſaxatile, tinctorium foliis piloſis purpureis. Muſcus tinctorius cruſtæ modo petris adnaſcens, *R. Syn.* I. 14. 6. II. *Raii Hiſt.* I. 116, *Cork*, or *Arcell.* This grows on ſeveral rocks on the ſea coaſt. The country people uſe it for dying purple, for which purpoſe they ſteep it in ſtale urine, and make it up into balls with lime. I have ſeen conſiderable quantities of it thus prepared, ſold in *Dingle* market. Great quantities of this moſs

moſs are imported into *London*, chiefly from the *Azores* or *Weſtern Iſles*, and it is valued in *London* at about 50*l.* the tun.

60. Lycopſis, *C. B.* Wall bugloſs, on the ſandy grounds of *Ballyheigh* bay not far from *Fenit*.

61. Lilium convallium, *Gerard.* Lily convally or *May* lily, in the iſland of *Inisfalen* in *Lough-Lane*, and the woods round that lake.

62. Limonium, *Ger.* Sea lavender, along the ſea-coaſt in *Iveragh*, and in divers other places in this county.

63. Lupulus ſylveſtris, *Park.* Hops. They grow near the abbey of *Killagh* the eſtate of *John Godfrey*, Eſq; having been probably cultivated there formerly by the monks of the ſaid abbey.

64. Lychnis alpina minima, *Raii Hiſt.* II. p. 1004. The leaſt mountain campion, or moſs campion, on the rocky mountains in *Dunkerron*, near *Black-ſtones*.

65. Lycopodium, *Ger.* and *Park.* Clubmoſs, plentifully in all the ſouthern baronies of this country.

66. Marrubium aquaticum, *Ger.* Water horehound, in ſeveral places in the barony of *Clanmaurice* plentifully.

67. Mercurialis annua glabra vulgaris, *J. B. French* mercury, on the ſhore near *Beal* caſtle, plentifully.

68. Muſcus capillaris, ſive Adiantum aureum majus, *Ger.* Great golden maiden-hair, or Goldilocks, found in the mountains of *Glanerought* near the riſe of the river *Roughty*, in boggy places: it is uſed by the country people for coughs and catarrhs.

69. Muſcus clavatus foliis Cupreſſi, *C. B. Pinax*, Cypreſs moſs, or heath moſs, on the mountains of *Toomiſh*, and others round the lake of *Killarney*.

70. Nummularia, *Ger.* Moneywort, or herb two pence, common in the marſhy ground near *Lixnaw*. The country people eſteem it in decays, coughs, dyſenteries, and ſpitting of blood.

71. Oneanthe Cicutæ facie, *Lobel.* and *Parkinſ.* Hemlock drop-wort, in ſeveral marſhy places in this county. Of the deleterious effects of this plant ſee a caſe in my hiſt. of *Waterford*, p. 315.

72. Ophiogloſſum, *J. B.* Adder's tongue, in a meadow near the ruined abbey of *Odorney*, eſteemed as a vulnerary by the country people.

73. Oſmunda regalis, ſeu Filix florida, *Park.* Water fern, or flowering fern, or Oſmund royal, in a marſhy wood near *Lixnaw*.

74. Paronychia Rutaceo folio, *Ger.* Rue witlow-graſs, on the abbey walls of *Ardfert*.

75. Pentaphyllum paluſtre rubrum craſſis & villoſis foliis Suecicum, & Hibernicum, *Plunk. Alm.* Red marſh cinquefoil, it is common in all our bogs, though more rare in *England*.

76. Peucedanum, *Ger.* Hog's fennel or ſulphur-wort, common on the ſhores of *Ballyheigh* bay.

77. Phyllitis multifida, *Ger.* Jagged or fingered harts-tongue, in the glins among the mountains near *Killarney*.

78. Piſum marinum, *Ger.* Spontaneum maritimum anglicum, *Park. Engliſh* ſea-peas. They grow annually on the S. point of *Inch-Iſland* in the bay of *Caſtlemain* in conſiderable quantities; they are alſo found on the *Engliſh* ſea-coaſts in like manner, in barren naked cliffs of rocks, and among pebbles where no earth is ſeen to give them nouriſhment, for the roots run to a great depth, to find the earth. In times of ſcarcity of proviſion they have afforded great relief to the people of *England*, who lived near the ſea coaſt, and who having never obſerved it, till neceſſity ſent them to it's ſtores, they then thought it was ſent by miracle for their ſupport.

79. Pota-

79. Potamogiton millefolium, ſeu foliis gramineis ramoſum, *C. B.* Fine, or Fennel leaved pondweed, in the river *Galey* and other places.

80. Pulegium vulgare, *Park.* Pennyroyal, in moiſt grounds about *Lixnaw* in great quantities.

81. Rhamnus catharticus, *J. B.* Buckthorn, or common purging thorn, in the barony of *Dunkerron* among the rocks in many places, alſo in the iſlands of *Killarney* lake.

82. Roſa ſylveſtris inodora ſeu canina, *Park.* The common wild briar, or dog's roſe, or hip tree. This is very common in all the hedges, it's fruit is uſed in a conſerve.

83. Ros ſolis folio rotundo, *C. B.* Roſa ſolis, or ſun dew, with round leaves, in moiſt grounds near *Lixnaw.*

84. Rubus Idæus ſpinoſus fructu rubro. The raſpberry buſh, plentifully near *Lough-Lane.*

85. Rubia ſylveſtris aſpera. Wild madder, in the iſland of *Inisfallen* near *Lough-lane.*

86. Ruſcus, ſive Bruſcus, *Ger.* Butcher's broom, it grows wild, near *Mucruſs*, and in the iſlands of *Lough-Lane.*

87. Sabina, *Gerard.* Savin, this grows in the iſlands of *Lough-Lane*, and hath been noticed alſo to grow in them many years ago by ſir *Thomas Molyneux* in the phil. tranſact. n. 227. p. 511.

88. Salix pumila folio rotundo, *J. B.* Round leaved mountain dwarf willow, on ſeveral rocky mountains in the barony of *Dunkerron.*

89. Saxifraga alpina ericoides, flore cœruleo, *Raii Hiſtor.* Sedum alpinum ericoides, cœruleum, *C. B.* Mountain heath like ſengreen, with large purple flowers, among the rocks near *Black-ſtones.*

90. Scrophularia Scorodoniæ folio, *Plot's Oxfordſhire*, and *Raii Syn.* Figwort, with a leaf reſembling woodſage, on the ſea coaſt near the *Magherie* iſlands in *Tralee* bay.

91. Sedum montanum latifolium ſerratum guttato flore, *Park. London* pride or none ſo pretty. Dr. *Mollyneux* has long ſince obſerved in the phil. tranſactions, n. 227. p. 510, that it grows plentifully on *Mangerton* mountain, as it doth alſo on moſt of our mountains, not only in this county, but alſo on thoſe of *Cork* and *Waterford*, as I have already noticed in the natural hiſtories of thoſe places. D. *Lhwyd* informed Mr. *Ray* that it alſo grows on the mountains of *Sligo*, which is very probable, as it is a common plant in *Ireland*, though it doth not grow wild in *England*.

92. Selago foliis & facie Abietis, *Raii Syn.* Muſcus erectus ramoſus ſaturate viridis, *C. B.* Pinax 360. Upright firr moſs, on *Mangerton*, and moſt of the mountains round the lake of *Killarney*. This plant is a violent emetic, and it is ſaid will cauſe abortion, *vid. Ephem. Germanic. Naturæ Curioſorum.*

93. Serpyllum vulgare, *Ger.* Common mother of thyme, in moſt of the iſlands of *Lough-Lane*, and on the adjacent hills plentifully.

94. Sideritis arvenſis latifolia hirſuta lutea, *Raii Syn.* Yellow flowered field iron-wort, in ſeveral fields near *Caſtle-iſland*.

95. Smyrnium vulgare, *Park.* Alexanders, about the ſhore near *Dunkerron*, the head of the river of *Kenmare*, and other places.

96. Sorbus, *J. B.* The true ſervice or ſorb, this grows wild upon ſeveral rocks round *Killarney* lake.

97. Taxus, *Ger.* The yew tree. It grew in prodigious quantities, on the mountains of all our ſouthern baronies, until it was deſtroyed for making coals for the iron-works.

98. Tithymalus Hybernicus, *Merr. Pin. Iriſh* ſpurge, called *Makinboy*, or knotty rooted ſpurge, common on the mountains of this county. See

more

more of this plant in my hiſtories of *Cork* and *Waterford* counties.

99. Tragopogon purpureum, *Raii Syn.* Purple Goat's-beard, it grows near *Lixnaw* on the bank of the river *Brick*.

100. Trichomanes, *Park*, *Engliſh* black maiden hair, common among the rocks in the lake of *Killarney*; alſo, on the rocky mountains in *Dunkerron*, and many other parts of this county.

101. Trichomanes ramoſum, *J. B.* Branched Engliſh black maiden-hair, in the laſt mentioned places; and among the rocky mountains near *Black-Stones*.

102. Valeriana Græca, *Ger.* Greek Valerian, or Jacob's ladder, in a meadow near *Caſtle Iſland*.

103. Virga aurea montana, folio anguſto ſubincano, floſculis conglobatis, *Raii Syn.* narrow-leaved mountain golden rod, with an hoary leaf and conglobate flowers, near the *Devil's punch bowl*, on the weſt ſide of *Mangerton* mountain.

104. Xanthium, ſeu Lappa minor, *J. B.* The leſſer burdock, ſaid to be rare in *England*, but common in the barony of *Iraghticonnor*, near *Liſtowel*, and other places.

We have moſt of the marine plants on our ſhores, that are mentioned by Mr. *Ray* under the names of *Corallines*, *Keratophyta*, *Eſchara*, *Sponges*, and *Alcyonia*; many of which are either of animal production, or the nidus's of animals. We alſo have a great variety of the *Fucoides*, *Fucuſes*, and *Algas*, mentioned by that celebrated botaniſt in his *Synopſis methodica Stirpium Britannicarum*, being really ſea-plants, properly ſo called, which, by diſtillation, afford little or no traces of a volatile ſalt: whereas, ſays Mr. *Ellis* in his natural hiſtory of *Engliſh* ſea-plants p. 2, all the corallines afford a conſiderable quantity; and, in burning, yield a ſmell ſomewhat like that of burnt horn and other animal ſubſtances: which, of itſelf, is a proof

that this claſs of bodies, tho' it has the vegetable form, yet is not intirely of a vegetable nature. The ſame gentleman, in order to diſtinguiſh the proper characters of theſe marine bodies with the greater accuracy, found it neceſſary to examine them through a microſcope, by which he diſcovered, that they differed not leſs from each other in reſpect to their form, than they did in regard to their texture: and that, in many of them, the texture was ſuch as ſeemed to indicate their being more of an animal than a vegetable nature.

But, in order to convince himſelf more fully, he determined to examine theſe ſubjects, when recent, more accurately; and, accordingly, in *Auguſt* 1752, he had an opportunity of ſeeing thoſe diſputed beings, called branched corallines, alive in ſea-water, by the help of a commodious microſcope; and was fully convinced that thoſe apparent plants were ramified animals in their proper ſkins or caſes, not loco-motive, but fixed to ſhells of oyſters, *&c.*

This gentleman further ſuſpects, that by much the greater part of theſe ſubſtances (which from their figure have hitherto been reputed to be ſea-ſhrubs, plants, moſſes, *&c.)* are not only the reſidence of animals, but their fabric likewiſe; and ſerve for the purpoſes of ſubſiſtence, defence, and propagation, as much as the combs and cells fabricated by bees and other inſects ſerve for ſimilar purpoſes. In the ſaid work, the curious naturaliſt is taught the manner of obſerving thoſe amazing productions, as alſo how to preſerve them, with many other particulars too numerous to inſert in a work of this nature; the whole being contained in a large quarto volume, conſiſting of 39 copper plates curiouſly drawn by Mr. *Ehret*, a gentleman univerſally known to the learned botaniſts of *Europe* for his exquiſite manner of deſigning and painting plants and flowers. I have already

ready cited this work in the 195th page of this volume, to which, but rather more particularly to the work itſelf, the inquiſitive naturaliſt is referred.

CHAP. XV.

Of the moſt remarkable foſſils diſcovered in this county.

§. 1. Of ſoils, earths, and clays.

BEFORE I point out the particular obſervations that have been made on the ſubjects of the mineral kingdom in this county, it might not be improper to prefix ſomething concerning ſoils in general, which may be of peculiar uſe to the purpoſes of agriculture; and this I ſhall do in as conciſe a manner as poſſible.

A pure ſoil is a fine mould without any mixture of other matter, as ſand, ſtones, clay, and the like: it is the richeſt in its own nature of all others, and needs leſs manure and dreſſing, but is not entirely above wanting both: it is chiefly to be met with in vallies and low grounds. From the greater mixture of any of the above materials, it is denominated either ſandy, ſtony, *&c.* and the nature of it appears upon breaking up the ground.

Pure mould, as it is the lighteſt of theſe mixtures, naturally lieth uppermoſt: it is tender, pliant, ſhort, and ready to moulder to pieces, from which quality it hath its name. The leſs of the above barren ſubſtances it is mixed with, the more fruitful is the land; and, on the contrary, where they abound, the land hath leſs fertility: in the former caſe, leſs dreſſing and manure is required; in the latter, more of both. Of this pure kind

kind of ſoil, very little is to be met with any where out of gardens.

Hills are generally more barren than the low grounds, occaſioned by the rains waſhing down the fine mould into the valleys, and leaving the coarſer part, as ſtones, ſand, *&c.* behind. This is experienced by the thin crops produced on the hills: all theſe different kinds of ſoil may be rendered profitable, nothing but mere rock being unconquerable by induſtry.

A rich ſoil is known by the flouriſhing of trees and all kinds of vegetables, as graſs, and the free growth of weeds, except fern, heath, and ruſhes, which are a token of barrenneſs, particularly the female fern; but the male fern, being of a different nature, ſhews that the ſoil is very proper for trees (*a*).

Clays are either red, yellow, black, white, or inclining to theſe colours. They are all cold, tough, and wet, and render land ſo in proportion, according as they are more or leſs mixed with the ſoil. They require to be broke more than any other kind of ſoil, in order to expoſe them to the air and ſun, which render them friable and fertile. They hold water long, and are a great while before they dry; but are not ſo ſoon wetted, when thoroughly dry, as other grounds. This kind of land cracks in a dry ſeaſon; if ploughed wet, it

(*a*) Rich lands produce the following weeds ſpontaneouſly, *fumitory*, *orach*, and all ſuch plants as are cultivated in gardens. The *corn-marygold* is a ſign of a ſoil, light, dry, and ſandy, as is the *blue-bottle*, *cockle*, *&c.* *Wild-garlick* abounds in clayey lands. *May-weed* or *wild-camomile* betokens a loamy ſoil, as doth the *wild-parſnip*. *Cowſlips* growing in abundance on paſture ſoils are a good ſign of its richneſs, theſe and *thiſtles* are the natural produce of clayey loams. Sandy ſoils produce low weeds, and ſtoney ſoils ſtragling ones: in the former *ſmall-ſcabious*, *rampions*, with *ſcabious heads*, and the little white *madder* thrive; and the ſmall *throat-wort* and the like plants grow in ſtoney ground.

ſticks

ſticks to the plough like mortar; and in dry weather the plough tears it up in large clods. The northern baronies of this county abound with this ſoil, intermixed with bog and marſh. Sea-ſand and lime are the beſt manures for clay; dung will not mix with it unleſs it be well ploughed in. Though no ground is more barren and ſtubborn, when neglected, than clay; yet, when it is thoroughly ploughed and manured, few ſoils are richer, or produce more corn. Crops are ripened later on clayey ſoils than on ſandy *(b)*, wheat ſucceeds well upon it, and, if the ſeaſon proves dry, barley alſo: but a wet ſeaſon rots the roots of the corn, as this kind of land holds the rain water a great while. This kind of ſoil is excellent for clover, and no land ſucceeds better with turnips: it is alſo proper for paſturage. The difference between clayey ſoils and loamy conſiſts in the former having no mixture of ſand or gravel, and is conſequently ſtiff and tough; whereas the latter is mixed with ſand, and is light and crumbly. The ſtiffer clays are the moſt barren, and the

(b) I have already obſerved, p. 124, that on the lands of *Maherybeg* (the ſoil of which is chiefly ſand) corn ripens earlier than in any other part of the county; the reaſon is, that ſand is naturally hot, and clays are cold. Dr. *Plot* in his hiſtory of *Oxfordſhire*, chap. vi. §. 29. informs us, that the *Patney barley* in *Wiltſhire*, called alſo *rath-ripe barley*, is ſown and returned to the barn again in two months, or commonly in 9 or 10 weeks; and that whatever barley is ſown at *Patney*, which is of a ſandy ſoil, is turned into this ſort. He adds, that in a few years (in *Oxfordſhire)* it degenerates into common barley: I ſuppoſe from its being ſown in a clayey or cold land. In ſeveral parts of *England* they have (as is already obſerved, p. 149,) vaſt tracts of ſand, a ſoil very uncommon in *Ireland*, except near the ſea-coaſt. Sand is more barren in its nature than clay, and crops are ſooner burnt up in it than in any other ſoil: it puſhes the crop very forward, produces few weeds, works freely under the plough, and all manures readily mix with ſand. No land receives moiſture readier, retains it ſo ſhort a time, or receives leſs benefit from it: clay and mud are its proper manure.

more

more brittle are the moſt fruitful; which laſt quality may be given them by plowing and proper manures.

Red clays are rare in this county, and yet very common in the county of *Cork:* they take this colour from an admixture of iron ore: they are extremely tough, and take much labour to ſubdue their nature. They are better for paſture than yellow clays, though worſe for corn. Hazel mould is a mixture of yellow clay with more or leſs mellow earth; it is excellent for wheat and rye.

White clays are brittle, and generally yield eaſily to the plough, and require leſs labour than the former. The beſt manure for them is dung, burnt clay, aſhes, turf-duſt, and the engliſh method of folding ſheep on them. Sand renders them too brittle, and does miſchief. They are bad for paſturage, but agree well with corn.

Black clayey ſoils are generally a mixture of dark clay and vegetable mould; they contain more or leſs ſand: this clay is not ſo brittle as the white, nor ſo tough as the red or yellow, and exceeds them all in fruitfulneſs. We have conſiderable tracts of this ſoil about *Tralee*, and in the valley between that town and the iſland, and alſo near *Caſtlemain*; and white clays, or thoſe inclining to that colour, abound in the northern baronies of this county.

Gravelly ſoils are compoſitions of the former kinds with gravel; and of this we have various ſorts. If it abounds in too great a quantity, it impoveriſhes the ſoil, but in ſmall proportions it doth good to clayey land, by rendering it looſe and open. By gravel is here underſtood a compoſition of pebbles, grit, and all other ſtones, except thoſe convertible into lime, to diſtinguiſh it from lime-ſtone gravel, which, under a light earth, conſtantly diſſolves and acts like marle in fertilizing any ſoil that it may be mixed with. If this kind of

of gravel be brittle and rotten, as we have it in many places, it diſſolves faſt, and inriches the land quicker than any other lime-ſtone gravel. Barley ſucceeds well in gravelly ſoils; they require leſs plowing than the clayey, they produce a tender ſweet graſs; and when manured with mud, dung, or lime, afford excellent crops of corn (*c*).

I proceed next to give ſome account of the different kinds of earths and clays, that I have thought worthy of particular notice in this county.

1. On the lands of *Glandahaline* and *Kilmac-Ida*, near *Ballyheigh*, is a white clay, which ferments ſlowly with acids, burns white, and takes out ſpots and greaſe from woollen, it is ſmooth and unctuous, but contains a mixture of grit: as it burns white, it ſeems to be a ſpecies of pipe-clay, and may alſo be proper for the potter's uſe.

2. A light aſh-coloured clay on the lands of *Ballygamboon*, a mile S. E. of *Caſtlemain*, which ſeems proper for the potter's uſe. It lies under a ſtratum of yellow clay, and over a bed of lime-ſtone: it ſtands the fire with little or no alteration in its colour, and does not ferment with acids; it is of

(*c*) They talk much in *England* of the beauty and goodneſs of their gravel for making walks, which they have much better than in *France* for that purpoſe. Moſt of the gravel in and about *London* is compoſed of flints or yellow pebbles mixed with a bright yellow ſand, which neither binds nor looks ſo beautiful as the gravel in *Ireland*; the latter being generally white, inclining to blue, and abounds in ſuch plenty, that moſt of the great roads are become, in a manner, ſo many fine gravel walks. The verdure of this kingdom and that of *England* exceed that of moſt other nations on the continent: *Ireland* hath it in the higheſt degree of beauty, but this diſadvantage attends it, that the air is moiſter here, and, conſequently, leſs ſalubrious. This agreeable verdure, with the advantage of fine gravel, adds an unſpeakable beauty to the walks of our gardens and improvements.

a ſmooth

a ſmooth compact texture. A pottery near the ſpot would turn out well, it being not far from the river *Mang*, where veſſels may take in either the clay or earthen-ware.

3. An earth reſembling *fuller*'s-*earth*, of which there is a large quantity on the lands of *Calinaferſy*, on the bank of the river *Lane*, the eſtate of *J. Godfrey*, Eſq. It is ſmooth and unctuous, of a light yellowiſh brown, hath little or no grit or foreign matter mixed with it, takes greaſe and ſpots out of woollen, and ſeems to have moſt of the properties of the true *fuller*'s-*earth*, but hath not yet been tried in ſcowring cloath. *Fuller*'s-*earth* is a commodity of ſuch value and great importance in the woollen manufactury, that it cannot be too carefully ſought after in *Ireland*: it is reckoned in *England* a genuine marle, and is the fineſt of all the known kinds, falling to powder in a few moments by the effects of water; of an olive colour, and feels ſoapy between the fingers: its uſe in ſcouring woollen cloath is well known. The gentleman, land-owner, and farmer, by making themſelves acquainted with this valuable foſſil, when accidentally diſcovered by the plough or ſpade, will not repent the labour ſpent in ſuch an uſeful inquiry.

There are various other kinds of clay in different parts of this county, which might be uſeful both for the potter and brick-maker: but as the former of theſe arts hath not been ſet up there, nor is likely to be for ſome years, until there be ſuch an increaſe of people as may cauſe a large conſumption of earthen-ware; and as the great plenty of excellent ſtone for building, which is to be had extremely cheap in all parts of this county, ſufficiently compenſates for moſt of the uſes of brick, I ſhall not ſwell the bulk

of

of the volume to enumerate ſuch kinds of clay (*d*).

§. 2. Of marles and ochres.

1. A white friable marle to be had in plenty on the lands of *Drumin*, in the pariſh of *Kilorglin*, ſouth of the foot of an hill. It is intermixed with an ochry clay, diſſolves readily in water, and ferments ſtrongly in vinegar; and, although it hath not been uſed as a manure, ſea-ſand and lime being very convenient to this part of the country, yet it promiſes to be very proper for inriching corn-lands, and ought to be uſed for that purpoſe, as it will remain much longer in the ground before its prolific virtue be exhauſted, than either of the former materials (*e*).

The

(*d*) It may not be improper in this place to ſubjoin ſeveral uſes to which the different kinds of clay may be applied: ſtiff clays, whether red, yellow, or blue, provided they are unmixed with ſand or gravel, are very uſeful for ſtaunching the bottoms of ponds; they firſt ram down a good lining of the clay, and upon that lay a good pitching of ſtones, which make a bottom as firm and durable as lead.

Calcined clays make a good manure. For the method of burning them ſee the hiſtory of *Cork*, vol. i. p. 156, it is excellent for paſture and corn lands.

Moſt kinds of red or yellow clays ſerve for bricks, provided they do not ferment with acids; and the ſame kinds are alſo uſeful for earthen-ware. The tiles uſed for covering houſes in *England* are made of a blueiſh dark kind, which they call *tile-clay*: but the plenty of ſlate in *Ireland* prevents the uſe of tiles. *Tobacco-pipe-clay* is a valuable commodity, it is a fine, ſmooth, ſoft clay, of a blueiſh white, and ſometimes quite black, for ſuch they have in *Northampton*: it uſually lies in vaſt cakes or benches, and not in a continual bed: it will not ferment with acids as *ſpirit of vitriol* or *vinegar*, and ought to burn of a pure white colour: it is one of thoſe earths that will pay for its carriage, and ſell at a good price: beſides its uſe for pipes, the *ſugar-bakers* conſume great quantities of it for refining their ſugar.

(*e*) *Marles*, like other earths, are either pure or foul: pure *marle* is a ſubſtance not unlike *fuller's-earth*; it is ſoft and fatty to the touch, it is not tough like clay, nor duſty like *ochre*, nor ſandy like *loam*, but of a tender fine nature unlike all other

ſorts

2. The neglect of tillage, the convenience and excellency of ſea-ſand, and the uſe of lime in manuring land, have prevented a diligent ſearch after *marle* in this part of the kingdom: although a

ſorts of earth. When a farmer finds earth of this kind, whether it be thrown up by digging a well or ditch by the ſpade or plough, let its colour be what it will, he may depend on its being *marle:* in order to be more confirmed, let him throw a piece of it into water, and he will find it ſwell and crumble to pieces; the harder kinds break ſlower, the ſofter quicker; but, above all, let him examine it with vinegar, with which if it huffs, he may aſſure himſelf that it is excellent in its kind.

Of theſe pure *marles* they have in *England* a white, yellow, red, and blue, and alſo a black, which is not ſo common as the others: and altho' there are but few counties in *Ireland* where any of theſe ſpecies of true *marle* have been found, I have reaſon to think, that, by a diligent ſearch, it might be diſcovered in moſt of them. The white *marles* are generally the ſofteſt and lighteſt; and the blue are the firmeſt, hardeſt, and heavieſt: they uſe the firſt in *England* moſtly for paſture grounds, and the others for corn lands; the hardeſt kinds muſt be laid on earlier than the others, that the weather may mellow them before the laſt plowing.

The impure *marles* are mixed either with clay or ſand, and frequently with both. Some are called ſtoney *marles*; others are mixed with ſhells which add to their fertilizing quality: theſe are of all colours, but the greyiſh or yellowiſh are the moſt frequent. The ſandy kinds are the richeſt, and next to theſe are the loamy, but the clayey and ſtoney *marles* are generally inferior to the others in goodneſs. There is a ſtoney *marle* that diſſolves in the froſt and weather; they break it with hammers, and lay it out on their corn-lands, and it becomes an excellent manure; it is found in the county of *Cork*, in the barony of *Fermoy*, where it is much uſed: this kind reſembles the *ſlate marle* uſed in *Cheſhire*.

It is uſed in various places of *England* in a very different manner: in *Cheſhire* they lay on 1600 or 1800 loads on an acre, and plough it in gradually, going deeper every year; and this fertilizeth their lands for 20 or 30 years. *Marle* agrees beſt with ſandy ſoils, and worſt with ſtiff clays, for which reaſon it ſeems in general to be more adapted to the ſoils of *England* than *Ireland*. When land is well marled, it will look all over white, as if covered with an hoar froſt after fair weather. On the ſides of hills, *marle* and all other manures ought to be ſpread thicker towards the top than at the bottom, for the rains will waſh the beſt part down, and make all equal.

peculiar

peculiar kind of it, called in *England Peat Marle*, may be had at the bottoms of moſt of our deep turf-bogs, eſpecially near limeſtone ground, which is exceeding rich and very proper for the purpoſes of huſbandry.

3. An aſh-coloured marle in the cliffs towards the bottom of *Ballynaſkelig*'s bay, already mentioned and deſcribed, p. 102. of this volume.

4. In the ſaid cliff, there is a ſtratum of good brown *Ochre*, which is free from grit, and might ſerve the uſes of the painter. This county hath *Ochre* in many other parts of it, particularly on the S. ſide of the harbour of *Valentia*; in ſeveral places of the barony of *Glanerought*, and alſo near *Caſtle-Iſland*, in the park near *Tralee*, in the ſhafts dug for lead-ore, *&c.* This earth is of a very conſiderable value, in many parts of *England* it is an eſtate to the owner wherever it is found; and though *Ireland* abounds with it, as may be ſeen in the excellent kinds pointed out in the natural hiſtories of *Cork* and *Waterford* counties, yet we continue to import all that is conſumed in this kingdom *(f)*.

§. 3. Of coal, ſtones, marble, and ſlate.

1. Coal hath been found in this county near *Stacks mountains*, but the pits have not been much

(f) Ochre is an earth of a different kind from all others; in it's proper condition it is light, duſty, brittle, and fine between the fingers. It is either yellow, brown, or red. A great quantity of the two former are converted into the red by burning; but there is alſo a natural red *Ochre*. In *England* they have a purple, and an aſh-coloured kind, uſed by glovers; beſides, a duſky ſtraw-coloured *Ochre*, proper for rubbing upon leather breeches, and buff-belts. The *Dutch* import great quantities of *Ochre* from *England*, which is chiefly dug on *Shotover* hills near *Oxford*; and after they have managed it different ways, under the name of foreign *Ochre*, they export it back into *England* at an high price. We have *Ochres* in *Ireland* equal to the fineſt in *England*, as I have already obſerved.

worked. It is of the ſame kind as that mentioned in the barony of *Duhallow* in the county of *Cork*, which vein cuts the meridian at right angles, and probably runs quite acroſs the kingdom, as it may be traced eaſt and weſt from the places where it appears for many miles. The great plenty of turf in moſt parts of this county, ſupplies the place of coal, and prevents it from being much ſought after.

2. Limeſtone, is found in divers parts of this county, as I have already obſerved in the topographical part of this work. The principal limeſtone vales, are that from *Caſtle-Iſland*, to *Tralee*, that near *Caſtlemain*, one in *Glanerought*, and others appearing in the northern part of the county. Theſe vales all run eaſt, and weſt, and correſpond in their direction with others in the counties of *Cork* and *Waterford*, which are divided from the limeſtone grounds in the former of theſe counties, by ranges of mountains; and it ſeems probable that there is a continuation of the ſtrata of limeſtone beneath the mountains, as the ſame kind of ſtone appears on both ſides *(g)* of them. All our beds of limeſtone, and marble in this and the above mentioned counties are found in low grounds; but never on the ſides or tops of mountains. Several of theſe beds run, almoſt in a level, quite acroſs

(g) Dr. *Woodward* ſays, it is wonderful, that notwithſtanding all the *Strata* after the deluge were exactly parallel to the center of the earth; that now there ſhould hardly be ſuch a *ſtratum* remaining, of which the true paralleliſm ſhould be found to continue during the ſpace of an hour's journey. But in one made over the *Alps* by *Balthaſar Erhard*, M. D. (*Ph. Tranſ. N.* 458. *p.* 547.) he found it quite otherwiſe, and plainly perceived the proof of divine providence. For if thoſe *Strata* were horizontal, they would be ſubject to daily ruin, to the great damage of the inhabitants and travellers, but on the contrary the ſeveral various poſitions of the *Strata* compoſed chiefly as it were of converging lines, evidently appear to be conſtructed for eternity.

the

the kingdom, and terminate in the ſea at both the eaſtern and weſtern extremities. The rocks, in the bay of *Dungarvan*, in the C. of *Waterford*, and thoſe in the ſame direction in this county are of the ſame kind.

3. It is alſo obſervable, that the ſeveral kinds of freeſtone, grit, and coarſe mountain ſtone, which run through the baronies of eaſt, and weſt *Carberry*, *Bear*, and *Bantry* in the C. of *Cork*, are, for the moſt part, ſimilar to thoſe in the baronies of *Glanerought*, *Dunkerron*, and *Iveragh*. From hence it appears, that the ſeveral ſubſtances beneath the ſurface of the earth, are ranged with more order and regularity than has been hitherto taken notice of, and that they are not ſcattered at random but are joined together in different ranges, ſo that they may be traced from one county to another: and if ever the whole of this iſland comes to be accurately ſurveyed, it would not be very difficult to conſtruct a map, whereon, by means of proper characters, it's various ſoils might be expreſſed. This kind of inquiry might open an extenſive field to geographers, and naturaliſts; and might form a connection between the two ſciences, which are more dependant on each other in reality, than they have been hitherto ſuppoſed to be; and may give great light to the induſtrious ſearcher into minerals, and foſſils, who, by knowing the true direction of any of theſe beds, may diſcover the ſame kind of matter as limeſtone, coal, ſlate, and ſeveral other metals at great diſtances from the place of their firſt appearance (*b*).

4. Upon

(*b*) M. *Guetard* to this purpoſe, hath lately publiſhed, in the memoirs of the *French* academy, *An Eſſay on Subterranean Geography*, in which he aſſerts, that having travelled over a conſiderable part of *France*, he found that kingdom divided into three ſeveral parts or bands, the center whereof he makes to be the country about *Paris*. The middle band, which he

4. Upon the mountain of *Mingerton*, near the lake called the *Devil's punch-bowl*, is a ſpecies of whet-ſtone, the grit of which is as fine as many common hones, and being ſhaped properly, and afterwards boiled in oil, ſerves the country people for the purpoſes of hones for whetting razors, *&c.* They are of a light olive colour, before they are boiled, but afterwards they become darker, and ſeem more ſmooth and compact.

5. A yellowiſh rotten ſtone intermixed with grit, found in plenty near *Buſhfield*, the ſeat of *John Godfrey*, Eſq;. Part of this ſtone is ſoft, being a kind of *Tripela*, and is proper for cleanſing and poliſhing braſs, and other metals. And in the ſame quarry there are ſome pieces of this ſtone ſo hard, and of ſo fine a grit, as to be proper for making a good kind of whet-ſtone for ſharpening edged tools, knives, *&c.*

All the different ſpecimens of marble that have been diſcovered in this county are of the variegated kind, of which there are a very conſiderable variety, the particular marble quarries are,

makes a kind of oval, takes in all the places, where ſand, or gravel is found, and where grit-ſtone, and mill-ſtones are met with, but no other metal than iron. The other, which ſurrounds this, he calls the *Marly-band*; and contains hardly any thing elſe but marl, or clay; a few ſhells, and other foſſils excepted. This band is encompaſſed by a third, which he calls the metallic, in which all the ores of different metals are found, as alſo, bitumens, coal, ſlate, ſulphur, marbles, granites, &c. From theſe obſervations he conſtructed a map, and perceiving that they were all cut by the ſea of the *Engliſh* channel, he conjectured that their northern conjunctions might be found in *England*; and upon conſulting the *Engliſh writers of Nat. Hiſtory*, he was confirmed in his idea. *Wales*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland* he will have to be contained in the third or metallic band; and the northern, midland, and weſtern of the *Engliſh* counties. He affirms alſo that all the hot mineral ſprings, are only to be found under the ſame meridians and the ſame parallels. Which ſingular opinion he endeavours to ſupport, by ſetting down the ſituation of the ſeveral hot ſprings in *France*, *Germany*, and *England*.

1. That

1. That near *Tralee*, which affords a black and white marble, of a different texture and colour from that found near *Kilkenny*. The white ſpots in this being much larger, and the colour of the dark part is not of ſo deep a black, but inclining more to the blue. It is alſo fuller of a ſparry matter, which runs irregularly through it's ſubſtance, and of which the white veins are compoſed. It is perfectly ſound, and if well manufactured, takes a fine poliſh. It may be raiſed in blocks large enough for any work, as tables, chimney-pieces, tomb-ſtones, *&c.*

2. A marble of the ſame kind as the former dug near *Ballybeggan*, but doth not take ſo good a poliſh; though from the nature of the quarry, it is capable of being raiſed in larger blocks. Some account of this marble is mentioned, p. 166. of this volume.

3. A black and white marble near *Caſtlemain*, of a looſer texture, and not reducible to ſo good a poliſh as that of *Tralee:* great quantities of it, have been burnt for lime, of which it makes an excellent kind, both for building and the uſes of huſbandry.

4. A variegated marble near *Caſtle-Iſland*, of the ſame nature as the laſt mentioned kind.

5. Marbles of divers colours, in the iſlands near *Dunkerron* in the river of *Kenmare*, ſome are black and white, others purple and white, intermixed with yellow ſpots; and I have ſeen ſome beautiful ſpecimens of a purple veined with a dark green, reſembling the veins in a blood-ſtone.

The celebrated ſir *William Petty*, had ſeveral quarries opened in his time, in theſe iſlands, in order to carry on a marble manufactury; but they are now chiefly worked for making lime.

6. The middle iſland of the *Skeligs*, is compoſed of a reddiſh kind of marble, as is already noticed,

p. 111. but as it has never been worked or quarried, I can ſay nothing more concerning it.

The beſt ſlates in this county, proper for covering houſes, are found in a quarry on the ſide of a mountain near *Lough-Lane:* they are very durable, and not heavy; and from this place the greater part of this county is ſupplied *(i)*.

Near *Caſtle-Iſland* is found the *Lapis Hibernicus Authorum*, or *Iriſh* ſlate, it's taſte is very auſtere, and it abounds with common green copperas, or a *Martial Vitriol.* I have already obſerved in the hiſt. of *Cork*, p. 374, that the ſtone or ſlate ſo called, is impregnated more or leſs, by this ſpecies of *Vitriol*, and not with *Allum* as is by ſome ſuppoſed. Sir *William Petty* in his writings makes mention of *Allum* works having been formerly erected in this county. *(k)* But in what particular part of it, I could

(i) Mr. *Samuel Colepreſs* in the *Ph. Tranſactions*, No. 50, has delivered the following rules, for diſcovering the goodneſs of ſlates.

Thoſe ſlates which yield a good clear ſound when knocked on a ſtone, &c. are always good.

If in hewing it does not break before the edge of the hewing inſtrument, it is firm and good.

If a ſlate be weighed, and the account thereof laid by, and be left to remain ſome hours under water, and afterwards wiped dry, if it then weighs more than it did before, it is of that kind which imbibes water, and will not laſt long, without rotting the laths and timber.

The deepeſt blue is apteſt to imbibe water, but the lighter blue is always the firmeſt. If a ſlate be ſet up perpendicular in water, and that the upper half remains dry, if it be firm it will not draw water more than half an inch above the level of the water; and that perhaps but at the edges only, but a bad one will draw the water up to the very top, be it ever ſo long.

(*k*) Altho' there is a mineral or native *Allum* found in the iſle of *Milo* in the *Archipelago*, yet what is commonly uſed is a fictitious kind, which is prepared in different manners, according to the different materials of which it is made. It is principally produced in *England, Italy* and *Flanders.* The *Engliſh*

Roch

could never learn, nor from what kind of foſſil ſubſtance he extracted it, for it has been drawn from very different kinds of ſtone as may be ſeen in the annexed notes. M. *Tournfort* in his voyage to the *Levant* has a very curious hypotheſis concerning the formation of *Allum*, in the iſland of *Milo*. He ſays, that the fire which is continually heating the bowels of the earth of this iſland, cauſes an acid ſpirit to be ſeparated from the ſea-ſalt, which is conveyed into the ſpungeous rocks of which it is compoſed, by the water of the ſea. This acid penetrates the hardeſt rocks, diſſolves them, and incorporates with them, and is con-

Roch Allum, called *Allumen Rupeum*, is made from a blueiſh mineral ſtone, frequent in the hills of *Yorkſhire* and *Lancaſhire*. This ſtone they calcine on an hearth or kiln; then ſteep it ſucceſſively in ſeveral pits of water; after boil it for about 24 hours: laſtly letting it ſtand for about 2 hours, the impurities ſubſide, and leave a pure liquor, which, removed into a cooler, and ſome urine added to it, begins, in 3, or 4 days, to gather into a maſs; which being roached, i. e. taken out, waſhed, and melted over again is fit for uſe.

At *Whitby* in *Yorkſhire* it is thus made. The mineral ſtone, before it is calcined, being expoſed to the air, will moulder in pieces, and yield a liquor whereof *Copperas* may be made; but being calcined it is fit for *Allum*.—— As long as it continues in the earth, or in water it remains an hard ſtone. Sometimes a liquor will iſſue out of the ſide of the mine, which by the heat of the ſun is turned into a natural *Allum*.

In the *Allum* works at *Civita Vechia* the proceſs as deſcribed by M. *Geoffroy* is ſomewhat different.——The ſtone which is of a ruddy hue, being calcined, they boil, and diſſolve the calx in water, which imbibes the ſalt, or ſeparates it from the uſeleſs earth. Laſtly, leaving the water thus impregnated with ſalt, to ſtand for ſome days it cryſtallizes of it ſelf, and makes what they call *Roch*, or *Roman Allum*.

At *Solfatara* near *Puzzuoli* is a conſiderable oval plain, the ſoil whereof is wholly ſaline; and ſo hot that the hand cannot long bear it. From the ſurface hereof in ſummer time, there ariſes a ſort of flower or ſaltiſh duſt; which being ſwept up, and caſt into pits of water at the bottom of the plain; the heat of the ground, (i. e. of certain ſubterraneous ſpiracles, over which the coppers are placed, without any other fire) evaporates the water, and leaves an *Allum* behind.——

verted into the ſubſtance from whence *Allum* is extracted. In the ſame manner, ſays he, alluminous concretions are produced by pouring ſpirit of ſalt on *Limeſtone* or *Chalk*. The cauſe of the fires which are felt in that iſland is, he adds, occaſioned by a fermentation of ferruginous matter, with ſulphur; of the formation of which laſt mineral, he alſo gives an account in the ſaid tract, to which the curious naturaliſt is referred.

Some years ago, a copperas work, which produced a vitriol partly ferruginous, and partly cupreous, like the *Hungarian* vitriol, was erected near *Tralee* by coll. *Blennerhaſſet*, but was dropt for want of a market. This vitriol was prepared from an ore like our *Iriſh* ſlate, abovementioned. (*l*) The method of making vitriol hath been given in the *Ph. Tranſactions*; and alſo in a work of Mr. *Ray*, to which the reader is referred. The methods of extracting and preparing of vitriol out of it's ores, are alſo well deſcribed in a curious work, called, *Scrutinum chemicum Vitrioli*, Author. *Joh. Georgio Triumpho, Saxon. Med. Licentiato Jenæ*, 1667, conſiſting of 8, or 9 ſheets 4to.

§. 4. Of ſpar, petrifications, and other calcarious bodies.

Many of the more compound foſſil bodies, are formed principally of *Spar*, or *Cryſtal*, or both: the original coaleſcence or formation of theſe where *Spar* is the baſis is ſoon formed, as appears by the ſparry *Stalatitiæ* in the arches of modern build-

(*l*) From the foregoing proceſſes for making *Allum*, it is pretty evident that the above mentioned *Iriſh ſlate* by calcination, and a proper management might alſo be made to produce *Allum*. The *Swediſh Allum* is made of a mineral which contains a great deal of *Sulphur* and *Vitriol*, which is taken away by calcination. The calcined matter being expoſed to the air for ſome time, becomes a kind of blueiſh aſhes, which they lixiviate, cryſtallize and convert into *Allum*.

ings:

ings: (*m*) ſome of theſe ſparry concretions are abſolutely raiſed by effluvia, ſince they have been alſo found hanging to brick vaults, &c. So that there is no doubt but ſparry bodies are conſtantly forming; but there is no ſuch evidence of the preſent formation of *Cryſtals*.

In all the mountains of this county, the common *Grit-ſtone* contains great quantities of this matter, and it abounds in our limeſtone quarries. The ſeveral ores of *Lead* and *Copper* not only here but in all places, hold great quantities alſo of ſpar, therefore to particularize the different places where this body is found, would be taking up much room to little purpoſe.

On the road leading from *Tralee* to *Dingle*, on the ſtrand are petrified maſſes of clay, reſembling thoſe mentioned to be at *Clay-caſtle* near *Youghal*, in the hiſt. of *Cork*, Vol. I. p. 111. The ſame kind of petrifaction alſo may be ſeen near the mouth of the river *Shannon*, not far from *Bealcaſtle*. Theſe maſſes are at firſt quite ſoft like common loam, but when petrified by the working of the ſea on them, it is impoſſible to pick out the pebbles without breaking them with an hammer, the clay becoming harder than they.

In a cave near the caſtle of *Ballybeggan*, are ſeveral ſtalactical exudations; which kind of ſub-

(*m*) Sparry *Stalactitiæ* appear in great quantities in ſo late a building as that of the new bridge at *Weſtminſter*, whoſe arches are already hung with theſe iſicles. All water contains ſome ſolid foſſil body as the bottoms and ſides of tea-kettles inform us; and is eaſily ſeparated from it by heat, which ſubſtance, carefully examined, proves to be *Spar*, with an extreme ſmall portion of dead earth. By diſtillation, water affords great quantities of this ſparry matter, the ſtrongeſt fire always affording the ſmalleſt quantity of ſediment, the ſlower fire the greateſt. Thus, by a greater degree of heat a great part of the ſtony matter has been carried off by the vapour. Theſe reſiduums are ſpar loaded with more or leſs earth; and thus it is evident that ſpar can be ſuſpended in water, and raiſed in vapour or effluvia.

ſtance

ſtance abounds in limeſtone caverns. It is not ſo pellucid as ſpar, and contains a greater proportion of terrene particles (*n*).

Foſſil ſhells are found in moſt of the places where limeſtone is dug; they are chiefly of the *Pectunculi* or cockle kind, and are generally no other than lumps of ſparry matter, the ſhell being quite gone, and only the ſhape remaining of the cockle. The forms of ſeveral foſſil ſhells may be alſo traced in the marbles dug here, the matter which forms them being of the ſame degree of hardneſs as the ſtone.

§. 5. Of cryſtals, and precious ſtones.

There being a great affinity of ſeveral ſpars to cryſtals, I have ſubjoined them next to that claſs. Cryſtal is the baſis of many other foſſil bodies; and therefore the knowledge of it is of great conſequence towards underſtanding multitudes of others. It uſually conſiſts either of 18 ſides diſpoſed in the form of an hexangular column, terminated by an hexangular pyramid at each end, or in a columnar dodecahedral form, from one of the pyramids being obliterated, by the application and coheſion of one end of the cryſtal to a ſolid body.

Thoſe that are naturally looſe are uſually double pointed, and regular octodecahedrons. Such as are found affixed to ſtone are uſually regular dodecahedrons, from the want of one pyramid. Sometimes they are found in a pebble-like form, of a

(*n*) Dr. *Woodward* ſuppoſes *Stalactitiæ* to be formed by the water in ſome *Strata* of the earth, filtering from the ſpar; and ſo according to the poſition of particles to conſtitute various *lamellæ* of *Spar*. The ſame matter is alſo formed by the water on the ground, where it takes the ſhape of little bowls or hills which are always growing larger. All water of this kind is clear and of a pleaſant taſte; and, as in the former note, by diſtillation, yeilds a good quantity of this ſparry matter: Many kinds of *Limeſtone* are ſo ſoft as to be diſſolved by water, without the aſſiſtance of any acid.

roundiſh

roundiſh figure, and abſolutely without any angles. They differ from ſpars in not fermenting with acids, and in ſtriking fire with ſteel; for ſpars ferment with *Aq. fortis*, but do not ſtrike fire. The ſtones called *Kerry-ſtones* are tranſparent regular cryſtals, many of them are ſo hard as to cut glaſs, but will not, like the diamond, continue to do ſo long. They undergo little change in an intenſe heat, except that ſome of them appear here and there ſomewhat flawed by this operation, and look rather more tranſparent; ſulphur added to them in a crucible turns them reddiſh. They are harder, larger, and have a better luſtre than thoſe from *Briſtol*. The chief places of their growth in this county are among the cliffs and rocks of the ſea-coaſt, particularly in thoſe of *Ballyheigh* in the barony of *Clanmaurice*, and alſo in the barony of *Corckaguiny* near *Dingle*.

Mr. *Boyle* in his eſſay about the origin and virtues of gems, ſays, that *Briſtol-ſtones*, and our *Kerry-ſtones* were ſhaped not unlike the cryſtals of nitre; which argues that they were once in a fluid ſtate; (*o*) and the ſame he has obſerved of ſeveral gems: he adds, that he diſſolved ſome precious ſtones in a certain menſtruum, and that there ſhot in the liquor cryſtals pretty large, and ſo tranſparent and well ſhaped, that they might well have paſſed for cryſtals of nitre.

(*o*) Water diſtilled not only leaves a reſiduum of *Spar*, but if it be diſtilled over again, a whitiſh powder is found which hath all the properties of *Cryſtal*; by which it is evident, that this matter as well as *Spar* is ſuſpended in water; and may be alſo raiſed in vapour; and conſequently it waits only the proper evaporation of this water, to concrete; and that it's ſmalleſt and original concretions neceſſarily are in the regular form the body is afterwards to appear in: water with cryſtalline matter thus ſuſpended in it, lodged in ſmall cavities of ſtone, and ſuch places where it has reſt, and a ſlow evaporation, are the only accidents neceſſary to the regular formation of cryſtal.

I have

I have already mentioned p. 211, ſomewhat relative to the *Amethyſts* diſcovered in this county; and the place where they are found. Specimens of them may be ſeen in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Billing* jeweller in St. *Werburgh* ſtreet *Dublin*. They are of a cryſtalliform figure, and are found adhering by their baſes to ſtoney matter, cruſting over the perpendicular fiſſures in rocks of ferruginous ſtones: (*p*) none of the ſpecimens that I ſaw, were found in the round or pebble ſhape, as many *Amethyſts* are. Their colours are various degrees

(*p*) The celebrated Mr. *Boyle* thinks the colour of divers gems to be adventitious, for it is well known, that glaſs can be coloured with mineral ſubſtances; and where coloured gems are found, mines or veins of metal are to be met with; whence, by way of juices the gems may be preſumed to have received tinctures. ——He had in his poſſeſſion divers *Amethyſts*, which he ſays, were taken out of grounds abounding with *Iron* and *Tin*. He adds, that in thoſe countries where hard gems are more infrequent, the ſoft ones that mineraliſts call *fluores*, are often found in or near metallic veins, ſo finely tinged by mineral juices, that were it not for their ſoftneſs, they might paſs at leaſt among moſt men, for *Emeralds*, *Rubies*, *Sapphires*, &c. *Boyle's origin of Gems.*

The maſs or conſtituent matter of all precious ſtones is a pellucid cryſtalline ſubſtance, which is of different degrees of hardneſs, from that of the diamond to that of the meereſt ſhattery cryſtal; and they have their various colours from different metals.

Thus, when lead was mixed with the cryſtalline matter at the time of their formation, the ſtone became a *Topaz*, or, as the antients called it, a *Chryſolite*; when lead and iron thus entered the compoſition, the ſtone became a *Hyacinth*, when iron alone, the *Ruby granate*, alſo the *Amethyſt*, and other red gems; when copper diſſolved by acids entered the compoſition, the *Emerald* was produced; and the ſame metal diſſolved by alkalies coloured the *Sapphire*; and ſo of the reſt.

As all theſe gems have their colours from this accidental admixture of extraneous particles: they may alſo be diveſted of them by fire, without any injury to their texture, particularly the *Topaz*, and *Amethyſt*. And ſome of the hard oriental coloured ſtones have been, by this means, made to counterfeit a diamond.

See *Hill's* notes on *Theophraſtus.*

and

and ſhades of purple, ſome approach to a violet, and others are of a pale roſe colour. Some parts of different ſpecimens of theſe gems are often found as colourleſs as cryſtal.

This difference happens, from the different quantity of the metalline particles, to which they wholly owe their colours, mixed with them at their original formation. There may poſſibly be ſome of all the kinds perfectly colourleſs, if we were enough acquainted with their exact texture, and degree of hardneſs to be able to diſtinguiſh them by it; and that then we ſhould as probably find white *Emeralds*, and white *Amethyſts*, as white *Sapphires*; there being ſcarce any of the coloured gems, of which we do not ſee the male and female, as they are called by jewellers: and ſome ſpecimens of the female are found nearly as colourleſs as cryſtal, (*q*) which is the caſe of many of the *Kerry Amethyſts*.

The *Amethyſt* of the antients was the ſame with the ſtone we know by that name, and their *Hyacinth* was only an accidental variety of it.

The true oriental *Amethyſt* is ſcarce inferior to any of the gems in the beauty of it's colour; and in it's pureſt ſtate is of the ſame hardneſs, and at

(*q*) The famous goldſmith *Benevenuto Celleni* (in his little *Italian* tract of his own profeſſion p. 10.) admoniſhes his reader, that there are ſome *Rubies* naturally white, (and not made ſo by art) which he proves by the degree of hardneſs peculiar to *Rubies*, and he mentions *Beryls*, *Topazes*, and *Amethyſts* that are white. He adds, that the *Italian* jewellers did not look upon the tinctures of gems as any thing near ſo eſſential to them, as they are commonly reputed; ſince they reckon *Topazes*, and *Sapphires*, whereof one is blue, and the other yellow, but both extremely harder than all other gems, except *Diamonds*, (and perhaps *Rubies*) to be of the ſame ſpecies. The degree of hardneſs of *Rubies*, and *Sapphires* are ſo nearly equal, that many jewellers take them to be the ſame kind of ſtone.

One and the ſame gem hath alſo been found to be partly tinged, and partly colourleſs, and different colours have been alſo found in the ſame ſtone.

leaſt

leaſt of equal value with the *Ruby* and *Sapphire*. It is found of all ſizes from the bigneſs of a ſmall vetch, to an inch and a half in diameter; and often much more than that in length. It is always hardeſt and moſt valuable when found in the pebble ſhape, but in the cryſtalliform figure it makes the gayeſt appearance. The tips of the angular *Amethyſts* are often only coloured, the bottoms of the ſprigs remaining white, (*r*) and many of our *Kerry* ones are of this kind.

There have been other coloured cryſtals found in this county, particularly near *Lough-Lane*, tinged like *Emeralds*, *Topazes* and *Sapphires*, but they are no harder than common cryſtals, and no other than cryſtals which have been accidentally tinged by ſuch metallic juices in the earth as happened to lie near the places of their growth.

§. 6. Of marcaſites, pyritæ, and ores.

Marcaſites are diſtinguiſhed from ores, by their containing a greater quantity of ſulphur and a leſs of metal; they conſtitute whole ſtrata, and are, as well as the *Pyritæ*, ores of martial vitriol.

Marcaſites of copper, are found in the mines at *Mucruſs*, and in ſeveral cliffs on many parts of the ſea-coaſt, alſo in the barony of *Glanerought*. They

(*r*) *Amethyſts* are found both in the *E.* and *W. Indies*, and in ſeveral parts of *Europe:* Some of the finer ſpecimens of the *E. Indies*, both of the columnar and pebble kind, but principally of the latter, are ſo hard and bright, as to equal any of the coloured gems in value; but theſe are very rare; moſt of thoſe found there being but little harder than common cryſtal: and the European ones are chiefly of the ſame degree of hardneſs as theſe laſt, whence the *Amethyſt* in general is of much leſs value than moſt of the other gems. The oriental are found in the kingdom of *Calicut*, and *Biſnagar*, the European in *Germany*, *Sileſia*, and *Bohemia*; as alſo in *Italy*, and *Spain*. The *Pyrrenæans* and mountains of *Auvergne* afford very fine ones; and the mountain St. *Sigiſmont* in *Catalonia*, is dug in many places for them, where they find the beſt, lodged in the perpendicular fiſſures of the rock, among a reddiſh ferruginous earth.

all

all give a deep blue tincture to ſpirit of *Sal Armoniac*, and a green one to *Aq. Fortis*; but they contain a much greater portion of ſulphur than metal: the former ſubſtance generally evaporates in the furnace, and carrieth much of the metal with it.

Pyritæ are compound metallic inflammable bodies found in detached maſſes: they, as well as marcaſities, burn to a purple colour, and are for the moſt part attracted by the magnet. Several of theſe bodies in the form of a dodecahedron, or a body compoſed of 12 regular planes, were found in the barony of *Iveragh* near *Cahir*, alſo near *Black-ſtones*, and many other places, all in detached rocks or maſſes of a coarſe grit. They are generally from the 10th. of an inch to an inch diameter; tho' writers mention ſome of four inches diameter. They are of a ſmooth ſhining ſurface, and naturally of a pale yellow within ſide, but of an iron colour on the outſide. They are of a regular and compact texture, and very heavy, when broken: they are found to be of a foliaceous ſtructure, being made up of thin or variouſly arranged plates, one ſuch plate every where making the ſurface of each of the planes.

Iron ore is to be had in great plenty in moſt of the ſouthern baronies. There were two conſiderable iron works carried on lately, one near *Killarney*, and another at *Black-ſtones:* the firſt ſtill ſubſiſts, but the latter has been dropt for want of charcoal. Theſe bloomeries have been already mentioned in the topographical part of this volume, p. 97, 143 (*s*).

I have

(*s*) Several repeated trials have been made, for ſmelting iron ore in this kingdom of late with turf charrd, but with very indifferent ſucceſs, vid. p. 95 of this vol. and the nat. hiſt. of *Waterford*, p. 213. They have attempted to flux iron ore in ſeveral parts of *England* with pit-coal but without effect, it's ſulphur

I have alſo p. 125 of this volume mentioned the new copper mines near *Mucruſs*, and the great produce ariſing therefrom. There are various kinds of copper ores, but this near *Mucruſs* is of a golden colour, holding a conſiderable ſhare of ſulphur, and contains above a fourth part of pure copper. It receives this golden colour from an admixture of the *Pyrites Aureæ*. In order to obtain the greateſt quantity of copper, this ore requires to be well cleanſed from all adventitious matter, which it is in general very free from, ſingle pieces of the pure ore having been raiſed of ſeveral hundred weight (*t*).

There

ſulphur rendering the iron brittle and making it run into a *Regulus*. (vid. *Leigh*'s hiſt, of *Lancaſhire*, p. 83) But whoever underſtands the principles of chemiſtry, of which the fluxing of metals is a part, may eaſily by lixivials, and due preparations know how to manage that point, which I do not chuſe to make public, as it might perhaps occaſion ſome new pretender to put in for a premium for ſuch a diſcovery, as was done in the caſe for charrd turf, already mentioned.

(*t*) The following is an eaſy method of aſſaying yellow copper ore.

Take twenty penny weight of ore finely powdered and ſifted, put it into a crucible, place it in a common fire, and keep it ſtirring with an iron rod for 2 hours, or 'till it become, dark like *Æthiops mineral*, and emits no ſulphurous ſmell, for if the ſulphur be not carried off, upon fluxing the ore, it will carry off the metal along with it, or by remaining behind, render it as brittle as glaſs. To flux the metal proceed in this manner. Take of crude tartar and nitre of each an ounce, powder them and mix them well together, put a red hot iron into the mortar, and ſtir it until the flaming is over. Powder the remainder when cool; and add to it two penny weight of pit-coal in powder, mix theſe with the prepared ore, and put them all into a crucible, which place in a wind furnace: cover it with a tile, and coal. keep it in a moderate blaſt for about half an hour, when the ore will run, which may be diſcerned by the violent boiling of the ſalts. Then remove the crucible from the furnace and ſtrike it eaſily for ſome little time upon the ground, which motion makes the metal to ſeparate readily from the ſcoriæ. The copper is to be weighed carefully. If the metal by having any remaining

ſulphur

There have been other kinds of copper ore diſcovered here, of which Mr. *James Simon* merchant in *Dublin*, ſhewed me ſome curious ſpecimens, given him by Mr. *Latouch*, one of the proprietors of this valuable work, *viz.*

1. Virgin copper, with numerous ſmall branches like moſs, ſome of the fibres as fine as wooll, and ſoft and pliant to the touch, particularly one ſpecimen, which hath the appearance of being formed on a ſmall lock of wooll, or ſuch like ſubſtance.

2. Native copper found in the ſame mine, branched in a beautiful manner like corraline: both theſe ſpecimens ſeem to be pure copper, and are extremely rare, being ſeldom ſeen among the collections of the curious, particularly the firſt mentioned ſort.

3. A greeniſh copper ore is alſo found in ſmall quantities in the ſame work, it receives it's colour from the ruſt of the metal, and is much richer than the yellow ore; ſome part of this is ſtony, which affords much leſs metal than the other, which will run to an half malleable copper. Theſe may be aſſayed without much waſting, as they contain leſs ſulphur than the yellow ore.

4. Aſh-coloured copper ore brought from *Glanerought*: it requires a conſiderable roaſting, to free it from it's ſulphur, and contains one third

ſulphur in it, ſhould prove brittle, after it is thus run down, it muſt be melted a ſecond time in the ſame furnace with the addition of ſome ſalt petre; and by repeating the fuſion twice, or thrice, you will have a malleable copper, or that which the workmen call fine copper.

I have heard from a ſkilful workman in *England*, that copper may be fluxed with pearl-aſhes, or caſhub aſhes. Some, when the ore is ſtubborn, mix powdered glaſs, and others cover the top of the crucible with lime.

Lead ore requires to be roaſted in the ſame manner, and afterwards in a common furnace it is run down with wood.

copper, but is not found in ſufficient quantity to undertake a work.

5. A ſilver-coloured copper ore found ſometimes intermixed with the golden-coloured before mentioned: it is as rich as the yellow, but, probably owes it's pale colour to arſenical ſulphur, which is an unwelcome admixture in copper ore, to the ſmelters of that metal.

6. Purple copper ore found near *Ardfert:* this is very rich, but being only ſeen in ſmall detached pieces, no great advantage can be expected from it.

Lead ore is extremely common in many parts of this county, and is frequently diſcovered among limeſtone rocks intermixed with a white ſpar, but more ſeldom in rocks of freeſtone. The veins are of very different ſizes: in ſome places they have been found to be 18 or 20 inches wide, and in others, not more than an inch in diameter. In ſome parts the rock intirely cloſing together the vein quite diſappears, through which the miners continuing to work ſoon recover it again. There has been lead ore diſcovered in lumps, but not worth the working, the quantity being not much. Shafts have been dug for lead ore near *Tralee* by the late Mr. *Bateman* with conſiderable ſucceſs. Lead ore has been diſcovered near the ruined church of *Ratafs* not far from the ſaid town; alſo near *Ardfert:* and the remains of ſome old works are to be ſeen near *Minegehane*, in the ſame barony, in a brown-ſtone land, the former being all intermixed with limeſtone.

The above named Mr. *Simon* ſhewed me ſome fine ſpecimens of lead ore found in the works near *Killarney*, viz.

1. An ore of a ſemi-pellucid ſubſtance, of a white colour, like cryſtal, extremely heavy, and but moderately hard, partly in irregular maſſes, but

but ſome ſpecimens are regularly ſhaped like cryſtaline ſpar: it contains nearly half lead. This kind of ore hath alſo been found tinged yellow, and ſome of it green; but the former is moſt rare, and is uſually miſtaken for a body of ſome other kind, few perſons imagining ſuch a ſubſtance contained a metal of any kind.

2. Barley lead ore, ſome ſpecimens reſembling grains of barley; and others are exactly ſhaped like a date ſtone, and of the ſame ſize. The metal appears by breaking off their ends, and viewing them through a microſcope. This kind is ſo very rare, that I have not ſeen it, in any collection of foſſils in *England*, where there are many fine ones, particularly that of Mr. *Brander*, F. R. S. *London*, which ſurpaſſes many others in *Europe* which have been more talked of, for it's numerous ſpecimens of formed foſſils, petrifications, and ores. This uncommon kind was alſo dug up near the lake of *Killarney*.

Lead ore from the barony of *Glanerought*, which contained $\frac{30}{100}$ parts of ſilver in each ounce of lead, which is no inconſiderable quantity. It has been known, that the *Dutch* have formerly given a conſiderable price for *Iriſh* lead, in order to extract the ſilver contained therein, which by the unſkilfulneſs of our refiners, was left behind; and that they have ſold the ſame lead cheaper than they bought it, whereby they have gained a conſiderable profit. According to a *Memoir on Lead*, preſented by the deputies of the council of trade in *France* to the king, p. 87, there are few or no lead mines in that kingdom; which is furniſhed with that commodity, and with ſhot and bullets chiefly from *England*. *Sat verbum ſapienti.*

CHAP. XVI.

Of remarkable perſons born in this county.

THE abbot St. *BRANDON*, the ſon of *Finlog*, was a native of *Kerry*, where he had his education under biſhop *Ert*, the firſt who filled the ſee of *Ardfert*, of whom, together with St. *Brandon*, I have already made mention, p. 98. He founded a monaſtery at *Clonfert*, county of *Gallaway*, *A. D.* 558, and a ſecond at *Enachdune*: he is ſaid to have preſided over 3000 monks in theſe and other abbies of his foundation, who all worked for their bread. In his life he related ſeveral monſtrous ſtories, or, as *Molanus* (*a*) calls them, *apochryphal dreams*, particularly, of a ſeven years navigation to certain iſlands, never till then heard of. Concerning his purgatory, the reader may have recourſe to *Cambden* (*b*), who cites the following verſes out of *Alexander Necham*.

Aſſerit eſſe locum ſolennis fama dicatum
BRENDANO quo lux lucida ſæpe micat.
Purgandas animas datur hic tranſire per ignes
Ut dignæ facie judicis eſſe queant.

To *Brandon* ſacred, as tradition ſays,
There ſtands a place where trembling lightning plays;
Hence to be purged, ſouls paſs the cleanſing flame,
To fit them for the teſt of judge ſupreme.

He wrote according to *Bale*, Cent. 14 N. 78.
Chriſtianam Confeſſionem, Lib. I.
Chartam cœleſtis Hæreditatis, Lib. I.
Monachorum Regulam, Lib. I.

Concerning his rule for monks, we find this account in an anonimous biographer. "*Brandon* wrote an eccleſiaſtical rule neceſſary for the obſer-

(*a*) *Uſuardi Martyrol.* 16 Maii.
(*b*) *Britan. Edit. Lond.* 1722, p. 1410.

vance

vance of a religious life, which was dictated to him by an angel, and to this day remains in ſome places." He wrote alſo, according to *Dempſter* (*c*),

De Fortunatis Inſulis, Lib. I.

Revelationes de futuris temporibus, Lib. I.

Epiſtolas ad populares, Lib. I. (*d*).

He died at *Enachdune*, on *Sunday May* 16, 577, from whence his body was conveyed to *Clonfert*, where it was interred. The annals of *Inisfallen* ſay, that he died in the 94th year of his age. His life is extant in a MS. book, formerly belonging to the *Franciſcans* of *Kilkenny*, written *anno* 1340. But a more antient copy of it may be ſeen in the martyrology formerly belonging to the abbey of St. *Mary* at *York*; and is now in the *Cotton* library at *Weſtminſter*.

St. *CARTHAG*, commonly called *Mochuda*, the firſt biſhop of *Liſmore*, was born in *Kerry*, he died in 637, and was cotemporary with St. *Gall*: he wrote a rule for monks, which is yet extant in the *Iriſh* language. A further account of him may be ſeen in the natural and civil hiſtory of *Waterford*.

THOMAS BLENNERHASSET, who ſettled in *Kerry* towards the end of queen *Elizabeth*'s reign, and who died in the reign of king *Charles* I. was author of a book intituled,

Directions for the plantation of *Ulſter*, *London* 1610.

Sir *VALENTINE BROWNE*, already mentioned p. 39, &c. wrote in queen *Elizabeth*'s reign (ſays ſir *Richard Cox*, hiſtory of *Ireland*, vol. I. p. 301) a tract for the reformation of *Ireland*; an account of this work is given by ſir *Richard*.

DANIEL O-DALY, a Dominican frier, was a native of *Kerry*: on his ordination, he aſſumed the name of *Dominick a Roſario*, and re-

(*c*) Hiſt. Eccleſ. Scotiæ, N. 143.

(*d*) Colgan. Trias Thaum. p. 438, 469.

tained it during his life. He lived for a time in the convent of *Tralee*, but was educated chiefly in *Flanders*; from whence he was invited to *Liſbon* in the reign of *Philip* IV. king of *Spain*, who then poſſeſſed *Portugal*, which was governed by the dutcheſs of *Mantua*, the king's firſt couſin. *O-Daly* being a man of good addreſs, ſoon became a favourite of that princeſs, by whoſe encouragement, the new college, called *Corpo Santo*, was carried on with great ſucceſs; and when finiſhed, he was made the firſt rector of it. He afterwards founded a monaſtery for *Iriſh Dominican Nuns* at *Liſbon*, called *The Convent of Bon Succeſs*.

When *Portugal* had thrown off the *Spaniſh* yoke, and *John*, duke of *Braganza*, was advanced to the throne, *O-Daly* was appointed confeſſor to the new queen; and was in ſuch high eſteem with the king, that he employed him in many weighty affairs during his reign. In 1655, (*e*) he was ſent ambaſſador to *Lewis* XIV. to treat of a league of affinity between the crowns of *Spain* and *France*. At *Paris* he lived at the convent of St. *Honoratus*, and would not depart from the rules of the order. On the death of his king, *Nov.* 6, 1656, he celebrated the acceſſion of his ſon and heir *Alphonſus* to the throne of *Portugal*, with great ſolemnity at *Paris*, gave public largeſſes to the people, and had ſplendid fire-works on the *Seine*. According to the writers of the *Dominican Bibliotheque*, he was recalled, and died the ſame year at *Paris*: but it appears from an inſcription upon his monument at *Liſbon*, that he lived until 1662. *Baronius* (*f*), who gives him a very high character, extends his life to 1666. He refuſed the biſhopric of *Goa* and *Braga*, and was afterwards promoted to that of *Conimbria*, but died before the bulls were diſpatched from *Rome*. He was cenſor of the in-

(*e*) *Bibliothec. Dominic.* Tome 2. p. 617.
(*f*) Apologet. lib. 2. §. 1. 4.

quiſition,

quiſition, viſitor general and vicar general of *Portugal*. He died on the 30th of *June*, 1662, (not 1666 as *Baronius* ſays) in the 67th year of his age, and was buried in the chapel of his convent under a monument, on which may be read the following inſcription.

" Hic jacet venerabilis P. M. Fr. Dominicus *O-DALY*, hujus et conventus monialium boni ſucceſſus fundator; in variis regum legationibus fœlix, epiſcopus CONIMBRICENSIS electus; vir virtute, literis, et religione conſpicuus. Obiit *Anno* 1662. Ætat. 67.———He hath written,

Initium, incrementum, et exitus familiæ GIRALDINORUM, DESMONIÆ *comitum palatinorum* KYERRIA *in Hyberniâ, ac perſecutionis hæreticorum deſcriptio, ex nonnullis fragmentis collecta, ac latinitate donata.* Ulyſſipone 1655, 8vo.———This treatiſe gives a hiſtory of the families of the earls of *Deſmond*, which he brings from *Troy*, among the followers of *Æneas*, into *Italy*, and, in proceſs of time, into *Ireland*. He gives a ſhort account of the actions of thoſe earls, but chiefly as they have a relation to the Roman cauſe, by ſkreening the emiſſaries of that church (particularly *Saunders*) from the juſt rewards of their treaſons; to which he adds a relation of, what he calls, the perſecution of the catholics of *Ireland* under queen *Elizabeth* and king *James*, which takes up half his book.

BERNARD O-CONNOR, doctor of phyſick, was born in this county, and educated here in grammar learning; but afterwards ſtudied phyſick at *Montpelier* and *Paris*, in the laſt of which places, the ſons of the chancellor of *Poland* (who were then in that city) were committed to his care: he travelled with them into *Italy*, and through *Germany* into *Poland*, where he was made ſtate phyſician to *John Sobieſki*, then king of that country. When he had been about a year in *Poland*, that monarch's daughter was married to the elector of

Bavaria, and he attended her to *Bruſſels* in 1694, in quality of her phyſician. Soon after he became a proteſtant, and the ſame year paſſed into *England*, where he became a member of the *Royal Society*, and fellow of the college of phyſicians: he was alſo of the *French* academy at *Paris*. The ſummer following he ſpent ſome months at *Oxford* to publiſh a book, and to communicate to ſome gentlemen there his lectures on *anatomy* and the *materia medica*. Next year, he paſſed the ſummer at *Cambridge* in making both chemical and anatomical experiments: and the two following years were taken up in the practice of his profeſſion at *London*. He died at the age of 32, in 1698; and left behind him the following works:

Diſſertationes medico-phyſicæ. 1. *De antris lethiferis*. 2. *De montis Veſuvii incendio*. 3. *De ſtupendo oſſium coalitu*. 4. *De immani hypogaſtrii ſarcomate*. Oxonii 1695, 8vo. The two laſt tracts are tranſlations from the *French*.

Evangelium medici; ſeu medicina myſtica, de ſuſpenſis naturæ legibus, ſive de miraculis, reliquiſque ἐν τοῖς βιβλίοις *memoratis, quæ medicæ indagini ſubjici poſſunt*. To which are added, *De ſecretione animali*, and ſome letters. *Londini* 1697, 8vo. In this treatiſe, ſupernatural effects are compared with natural ones in a philoſophical manner, and explained by principles of phyſick, though not conſidered within the reach of natural cauſes.

The hiſtory of Poland, London 1698. In two volumes." The materials of this hiſtory (which is the beſt account extant of that country) were collected by our author, who not having leiſure enough to put them into due method, he committed that taſk to Mr. *Savage*, who took care to fit them for the preſs.

RICHARD ORPEN, an inhabitant of this county, (who had been employed in the ſervice of Sir *William Petty*, and his ſon the earl of *Shelburne*)

Shelburne) publiſhed a treatiſe intituled, —— *The London Maſter, or, the Jew detected*; containing, 1. A true diſcovery by what tricks and devices the ſhip *Laurell* of *London*, with a rich cargo worth ſeveral thouſand pounds, was caſt away in a moſt terrible manner in the river of *Kenmare* in *Ireland*. 2. The motives of lucre that inſtigated them to that wickedneſs. 3. Their bloody deſigns to have ſixteen innocent perſons queſtioned for their lives, for pretended felony and treaſon. 4. A brief apology to the clergy, the army, and the *London* maſters. 5. An appendix to prove every allegation directed by the margent. *Dublin* 1694, 12mo.——The occaſion of writing this narrative was an examination given by one *Jacob Myars*, a Jew, aſſerting that the ſhip *Laurell* was plundered in the country by ſome contrivance of *Orpen*'s: but *Orpen* makes it appear, that *Myars* himſelf and his crew were the perſons who deſignedly brought about the loſs of the ſhip. The ſaid Mr. *Orpen* alſo publiſhed a ſmall tract, intituled, "The loſſes ſuſtained by the proteſtants of *Kenmare*, 4to. London 1689." Of which ſee a further account p. 317 of this volume.

DERMOD O-CONNOR tranſlated into *Engliſh* doctor *Geoffrey Keating*'s hiſtory of *Ireland*, originally wrote in *Iriſh*, which work he publiſhed in *London* in 1723, *folio*, with the genealogies of ſeveral *Iriſh* families collected by *Keating*. It was alſo the ſame year printed in *Dublin*; and afterwards a pompous edition came out in 1738, *fol.* illuſtrated with great numbers of coats armorial of many of the *Iriſh* gentry, and particular genealogies of many noble families curiouſly engraved in copper, to which is added an appendix (not in the former editions) giving ſome helps for the diſcovery of the antient names of places, and a table of contents. Some perſons pretend to ſay, that this tranſlation was not made by *O-Connor*, but by the reverend doctor *Raymond*,

Raymod, alſo a native of this county, from whom *O-Connor* got the copy by ſurreptitious means; at leaſt this is certain, that *O-Connor* is charged by the bookſeller in an advertiſement in the laſt *London* edition, with having abſconded with moſt of the ſubſcription money, which obliged him to ſell the work at a lower rate, than he at firſt propoſed, in order, by vending off the greater number of books, to reimburſe himſelf. Several printed papers have been publiſhed, which give the merit of the tranſlation to doctor *Raymond*, and are to be ſeen in the library of *Trinity College, Dublin*. A character of this hiſtory is given by biſhop *Nicholſon* in the *Iriſh Hiſtorical Library*, to which the reader is referred.

Concerning the genius of the common people of this country, which leads them to a knowledge of claſſical learning, ſomewhat is already noticed, p. 67. I have in my ſurvey met with ſome good latin ſcholars who did not underſtand the engliſh tongue; particularly, one *Peter Kelly*, who lived in a very uncultivated part of the county, already deſcribed, called *Ballybog*. *Greek* is alſo taught in ſome of the mountainous parts, generally by perſons who pick it up, as mendicant ſcholars, at ſome engliſh ſchool. Neither is the genius of the commonalty confined to this kind of learning alone, for I ſaw a poor man near *Black-Stones*, who had a tolerable notion of calculating the epacts, golden number, dominical letter, the moon's phaſes, and even eclipſes, altho' he had never been taught to read engliſh.

Some of the inhabitants have produced tolerable ſpecimens of poetry, not only in their native language, but alſo in engliſh; for, beſides ſome occaſional verſes already hinted at p. 108, not many years ago a humorous ecloge, called *A Kerry Paſtoral*, was addreſſed by a poet of this country

to

to the fellows of *T. C. D.* which had no inconſiderable ſhare of merit.

In page 109 of this vol. an inſtance is given of the longevity of an inhabitant of this county, *viz.* of Mr. *Daniel Mac-Carty*, who lived to a great age, notwithſtanding his having drank immoderately of ſpirituous liquors. Many other inſtances might alſo be given of people arriving to great ages in this county; but few or none, that I have heard of, have, of late, exceeded an hundred years. It is certainly (according to Dr. *Short*, in his obſervations on the *Engliſh* bills of mortality, p. 60) a very unjuſt manner of eſtimating the healthineſs of any place, from its having a few old people; for there is no place whatever that is habitable, where ſome conſtitutions (eſpecially ſuch as are inured to them) will not weather out life to old age in any ſoil or ſituation. For the choleric and melancholy, or ſuch as have naturally too tenſe fibres and veſſels, or too ſtrong grumous and earthy juices, will wear long in a low, wet, ſituation, tho' they are moſtly the natives of dry, wild, mountainous places: and the pituitous and phlegmatic, whoſe fibres and veſſels are weak and lax, their fluids thin and inelaborated (often born in low watery places) do well on high, dry, rocky, mountains.

One remarkable inſtance of longevity, given us by ſir *Walter Rawleigh* (*g*), is of a counteſs of *Deſmond*, who was married in the time of king *Edward* IV. and lived to the year 1589, and many years after, being well known to ſir *Walter*, and was reputed, as lord *Bacon* further acquaints us, to be 140 years old (*h*), and who probably ſpent much of her time in *Kerry*.

(*g*) Hiſt. of the World. B. 1. P. 1. Chap. 5. §. 5.
(*h*) Nat. Hiſt. Cent. 8. Exp. 755.

INDEX

INDEX.

A

Page

ACRES, number of, in *Kerry*, 77
Aghadoe, 67, 69, 147
Aghamore, 92, 94
Agriculture neglected, 75, &c.
Air, 109, &c.
Allum works, 398
Amethyſts, 211, 405
Apple tree, a large one, 154
Arbutus, 123, 130, 373
Ardea caſt. 80, 354
Ardfert, 67, 68, 198, 284
Ardgroom harbour, 252
Artully, 82
Aſdee, 225

B

Ballingarry caſt. 211, 312
Ballinſkeligs, 103, 356
Ballybeggan caſt. 164
Ballybog, 92
Ballycarbery caſt. 106
Ballycriſpin, 153
Ballygamboon, 154
Ballygown, 164
Ballyhaurican, 214
Ballyheigh, 69, 208
——— Bay, 209, 210, 361
Ballykealy, 208
Ballymalus, caſt. 144
Ballyſeedy, 69, 163
Banking rivers, 155
Barlymount, 147
Barometer, experiment by it, 121
Baronies names, 79
Beal caſt. 225, 281
Birds, 364
Biſhops of *Ardfert*, 199, and ſeq.
——— Sees, 67
Blackſtones, 94, and ſeq.
Blackwater river, 328
Blandford, 92
Blaſket iſlands, 182, 360
Blennerhaſſet, family of, 53, 148
Bogs, 87, 93, and ſeq.
Bounds of *Kerry*, 72

Page

Brandon hill, 193, 198
——— Saint, 26, 198
Brick river, 213, 328
Brown, family of, 38
——— Sir *Valentine*, 32
Burnham, 179
Buſhfield, 151

C

Cahir, 69, 106
Cahirceanawy, 108
Cahirconree, 156, and ſeq.
Cahirdonnel, 94
Callan, 29, 82, 235
Cappanacuſhy caſt. 89
Carew, ſir *George*, 226, 268, 278, 279
Carrique, *John*, Eſq; 63
——— *William*, Eſq; 168
Carra river, 93, 331
Carrickfoile, 227, 270
Carricknifely, 164
Caſhin river, 229, 230, 362
Caſtle-Drum, 154
Caſtlefiery, 147
Caſtle-Gregory, 195
Caſtle Iſland, 69, 36, 168, 170, 246, 282
Caſtle-Lough, 144
Caſtlemain, 25, 151, 357
——— Spa, 340
Caſtle-Shannon, 212
Caves, 107
Cells, curious ones, 191
Charter ſchools, 171, 228
Clanmaurice, 28, 197
Clays, 386
Clencarre, ſee *Glencarre*
Clogbers, 168
Clonmelane caſt. 147
Coign and livery, 243
Coal, 393
O-Conner, family of 27, 226
Conway, capt. *Jenkin* 32, 52
Copper ore, 125, 408
Corckaguinny, 172
Corn, 71, and ſeq.

Corſlets

INDEX.

Page

Corſlets of gold, 187
Counts palatine 239
Cromwell's forts, 105
Cromwellian officers, 63
St. *Croban*'s cell, 93
Croſbie, family of, 54, and ſeq.
Crotto, 213
Cryſtals, 166, 402
Currens, 69, 171

D

Danes, 181
Daniſh forts, 94, 181
Davis, ſir *John*, xiii.
Deer red, or fallow, 107, 132, 211
Denny, family of, 32, 50, 302
Deſmond, its bounds, 26, 27
——— A palatinate, ibid
Deſmond earls of, 26, 30, 168, 236, &c.
——— Eſtate in *Kerry* how obtained, 235
——— created E. 238
——— *Maurice* the 2d. earl, 246
——— *John*, 3. E. 247
——— *Gerald*, 4. E. ibid
——— *John*, 5. E. 248
——— *Thomas*, 6. E. ibid
——— *James*, 7. E. 249
——— *Thomas*, 8. E. 250
——— *James*, 9. E. 251
——— *Maurice*, 10. E. ibid
——— *James*, 11. E. 252
——— *Thomas*, 12. E. ib.
——— *James*, 13. E. ib.
——— *John*, 14. E. ib.
——— *James*, 15. E. 253
——— *Gerald*, 16. E. 255, to 276
——— *James*, 17. E. 279
——— *James*, the ſugan earl, 278
Devil's caſtle, 224
—— Punch-Bowl, 121
Dingle, 69, 73, 175, 179
—— its antient trade, 192
—— Harbour, 359
O-Donoghoe, family of, 27
Drumlegagh wood, 217
Drung-hill, 108
Dunkerron, 79, 85, 88
Dunlow caſtle, 144
Dunmore head, the weſtern land of *Europe*, 182
Dunqueen, 69, 182
Dur, *flumen* 25
Durſey iſland, 351

Page

E

Eagle's neſt, a family ſupported by one, 97
Earth and ſoils, 385
Echoes, 134, and ſeq. 138
Elizabeth Q. an original letter of hers, 256
Elmgrove, 164
Engliſhman's garden, 104
Engliſh plundered in 1641, 301, in K. *James*'s time, 317
Eſtates forfeited in 1688, 64

F

Fartin river, 107, 331
Feal river, 213, 217, 230, 328
Feinit iſland, 70, 362
Fell's well, 336
Fenane, a graſs ſo called, 88
Ferriter, family of, 300
—— Creek, 87, 209
—— Iſlands, 182
Fielding, E. of *Deſmond*, 299
Firr tops their uſe, 166
Fiſh, 364
—— Conſumption in *Spain*, 75
Fiſheries neglected, ibid
Fitz-Gerald, ſee E. of *Deſmond*, 29, 236, and ſeq. ſee alſo knt. of *Kerry*.
Fitz-Maurice, 28, 30, &c. ſee L. *Kerry*.
Fleſk river, 121, 329, 330
Floating iſlands, 81
Fort *del Ore*, 186
Foſſils, 385
Fowls, 364
Fuller's earth, 390

G.

Galey river, 213, 328
Gallerus caſt, 188
——— Lake, 189
Game, it's plenty, 77
Gangani, 25
Gannets, birds ſo called, 111
Gentlemen of *Kerry*, their public ſpirit, 65
Glanagalt, a ridiculous notion concerning it, 196
Glanbeby, 70, 108
Glanerought, 79
Glanfleſk, 120
Glencarre, E. of 29, 162
——— Country, 94
Godfrey, family of, 62, and ſeq.

Gourder,

INDEX.

Page

Gourder, a bird ſo called, 186
Gravelly ſoils, 388, 389
Gun, family of, 59

H

Hanmer's account of *Ventry* battle, 181
Harbours deſcribed, 349
Harris, ſir *Thomas*, 303
Hay, a new kind, 88
Hedges, growth of, how to promote near the ſea, 180
Hemp, lands proper for it, 155
Henry III. the *French* K. is offered *Ireland*, 264
Herbert, family of, 33. and ſeq.
High-lands, 349
Hiſtory civil, 234
——— of *Ireland*, why not wrote, xiii
Hobbies, or *Iriſh* horſes, 92, 110
Hunting at *Lough-Lane*, 132
Houſes, their number, 77
Huſſey, family of, 176, 195

I

Iberi from *Spain*, 26
Iernus river of *Ptolmey*, 24
Impropriations, 72
Inch iſland, 173
Incloſure, its effects, 159
——— Antient ones, 173
Inhabitants antient, 23, and ſeq.
——— Modern, their learning, 418
——— Hoſpitality, 108
Inisfallen, 127
Inny-bridge, 100
——— River, 331
Inghticonnor, 27, 221
Ireland little known abroad, IX
Iriſh nation of great antiquity, XIII
Iron-works, 94, 97, 143
——— Ore, 407
Iſlands, floating ones, 81
Iveragh barony, 79, 99
Italians, their landing, 243

K

Kenmair viſc. of 38
——— Pariſh, 70, 80
——— River, 70, 80, 84, 350
Kerry, its antient name, 26
——— Bounds, 72
——— *Cambden*'s deſcription of it, 73
——— Extent, ibid
——— Latitude, 73
Kerry, its longitude, 73
——— Palatinate, 239
——— made a county, 235
——— Produce, 74, 75
Kerry, lords of it, 28, 198, 214
——— *Thomas* 1ſt. baron, 236
——— *Maurice* 2. baron, 236
——— *Nicholas* 3. baron, 237
——— *Maurice* 4. baron ibid
——— *John* 5. baron, 245
——— *Maurice* 6. baron, 247
——— *Patrick* 7. lord, 248
——— *Thomas* 8. baron, 251
——— *Edmond* 9. lord, ibid
——— *Edmond* 10. lord, ibid, and 252
——— *Edmond* 11. L. 253
——— *Patrick* 12. L. ib.
——— *Thomas* 13. L. ib.
——— *Edmond* 14 L. ib.
——— *Gerald* 15. L. 254
——— *Thomas* 16. L. 255
——— *Patrick* 17. L. 277
——— *Thomas* 18. L. 283
——— *Patrick* 19. L. 299
——— *William* 20. L. 324
——— *Thomas* 21. baron, and 1ſt. E. ibid
——— *William* 22. baron, and 2d. E. 327
——— *Francis Thomas*, the 23d. baron, and 3d. earl, ibid
Kerry, knights of it, 31
——— their deſcent, ibid
——— Epitaph, 177
——— Particulars relative to them, 63, 176, 287, 292, 295, &c.
Kilcow, 171
Kilcroban, 70, 91
Kilemly, 70, 104
Kilgarvan, 70, 82
Killagha, 70, 150
Killarney, 122, 146, 336
Killenane, 70, 107
Killeen, 167
Kilmacaloge harbour, 353
Kilmelchedor, 70, 192
Kilmurry, 170
Kilorglin, 52, 70, 148
Kilowen, 84, 317
Kiltallagh, 70, 153
Knockane, 94
Knights of *Kerry*, ſee *Kerry*,
——— Templars, 180
——— of the *Glin*, 228

L.

INDEX.

Page

L

Lake of *Killarney*, 122
Lane, or *Laune* river, 145, 330
Lapis hibernicus, 398
Larch tree, 165
Latitude of the county, 73
Lazar houſe, 204
Lea river, 329
Lead ore, 125
Leviſon, brigadier marches into *Kerry*, 322
Lick caſtle, 224
Lime, it's uſe as a manure, 189
Linſeed cakes, method of fattening cattle with them, 155
Liſcabane caſtle, 280
Liſlactin abbey, 227
Liſtowel pariſh, 71, 230
——— Caſtle, 286
Littur caſtle, 107
Littur, 225
Litturagh, 172
Lixnaw, 25, 28, 214, 292
Longevity of the inhabitants, 109 419
Loops-head, 209
Lough *Currane*, 99
—— *Lane*, 122
—— *Lee*, 99
—— *Carra*, 93
Luceni, 25, 28
Ludlow, general, 314

M

Mac-Carty family, 27, and ſeq. and chap. IX.
Macrehan family, 27, 90
Mac-Gillycuddy's reeks, 94, 121
Mac-Ida an Iriſh ſaint, 211
Maguniby barony, 120
Maheries, 194, 348 387
O-Mahonies, 27
Mang river, 153, 209
Mangerton mountain, 121
Manures, 195
Marbles, 396
Marcaſites, 406
Mare-Brendanicum, 26
Marle, 391
Members of parliament, 298, 300, 324, and ſeq.
Men remarkable, 412
Mileſians, their landing, 24, 117
Milltown, 151
Minard, 175, 195
Minerals, 125
Mineral waters, 328
Minegehane, 212
Monaſter ni Oriel, 82
Monumental inſcriptions, 148, 177, and ſeq.
Morriarty family, 27, 154
Morrice family of, 58
Mountains height of, 94, 96, 107, 121
Mount Eagle leyal, 169
Mucruſs, 141
Mullahaff, 71, 147
Mullens, family of, 62

N

Natives, their learning, 67, 418
Native poor, their way of living, 97
Natural hiſtory, it's uſe, 232

O

O-Dorney, abbey of, 218
Ochres, 323
Orchards, 154, 168
Ores, 406

P

Palatinate of *Kerry*, 238
Pearls *Iriſh*, 126
Pelham, ſir *William*, 186, 226, 269
People, number of, 79
Perrot, ſir *John*, 262, 277
Petrifications, 400
Petty, ſir *William*, XIV. 65, 85, 86, 90
Plants, 85, 93, 174, 372
Plowlands, what, 79
Poetry, *Iriſh*, 108
Ponſonby, family of, 60, 218
Poor, employment for them, 66, 231
Pope's conſecrated banner, 186, 265
Potatoes, 88
Precious ſtones, 402
Privateers frequented this county, 105, 236
Proſpect Hall, 144
Proteſtants, number of, 77
Puffin-iſland, 105
Pyritæ, 223, 406

R

Rain, abounds in *Kerry*, 109
Rataſs, 167

Rattoo

INDEX.

Page

Rattoe, 213, 214, 281
Rawleigh, ſir *Walter*, 272
Raymond le Groſs, 27, 197, 234
Rice, family of, 58, 179
Rivers, 77, 328
Roads, new 140, 169, 170, 173, 219, &c.
Rocks removed, 82
Rockwood, 144
Roſs-Caſtle, 65, 126, 314
Roughty river, 79, 82
Roſheen, 226

S

Saint's road, 196
Salmon, 332
Sand-floods, 149, 175
—— Hills, 174
Sankey, ſir *Hierome*, 167
Saunders, the pope's nuncio, 164, 265, 274
Scariff iſland, 354
Scattery iſland, 227
Sea-coaſt, 349
—— its devaſtations, 102, 187
—— its roaring noiſe, 213
—— ſand its uſe, 145, 173
—— wreck, 194, 195
—— plants the neſt of animals, 383
Seals, 84
Shannon mouth, 209, 362
Shelburne, earl of, 85, 87, 101
Skelig iſlands, 111, and ſeq.
Slates, 398
Smerewick harbour, 186, 360
Smerlagh river, 217
Sneem harbour, 92, 354
Snow, a great one, 165
Soils, 385
Sow, an engine, 280
Spars, 400
Spas, 328
Spaniards, their landing, &c. 186, 265, 290, 291
—— trade here, 176
Spaniſh armada, 187, 277
Spring, family of, 57
Spring, a ſaline one, 195
Stag-hunting, 132, and ſeq.
Stacks-mountains, 217
Stack, *Maurice* 235, 280, 283
Stalactical exudations, 93

Page

Stands for corn, 206
Star-fiſh, 366
Stones, 294, and ſeq.
O-Sullivan, family of, 27, 80
Sycamore trees thrive near the ſea, 210
Swans wild ones, 190
Syder, 154, 168

T

Taniſtry, XIV.
—— aboliſhed, 298
Tarbert, 228, 263
Templenoe, 71, 91
Thunder, its effects, 105
Tiernigooſe, 171
Timber, ſubterraneous, 98, 372
Towers, eccleſiaſtical, 203, 214
Towns, 73
Tralee, 71, 160, 303, 341
—— Bay, 361
—— burnt, 313, 322
—— Marble, 163, 298
Trees to remove, 165
—— proper to grow near the ſea, 210
Trughanackmy barony, 148
Tubrid, 207
Tulligaron, 164
Turf the charring of it, 95

V

Valentia Iſland, 105
—— Harbour, ibid and 356
—— Viſcount of, 106
Variation of the needle, 355
Ventry harbour, 180, 359
—— a battle there, 181
Volcano, a kind of one, 220
Undertakers, *Engliſh*, 32

W

Waters medicinal, 336
Wells, holy, 103, 208
Wilmot, ſir *Charles* 214, 291, 294, 297
Winter, ſir *William*, admiral, 272
Wolves, when extirpated, 173
Woods deſtroyed, 95
Wren, family of, 61

The END

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM